ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,592 LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, August 15, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" notices, friends are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Bureau (City), 42, Wormwood-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLARD.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Stone Field, Blackheath, London, S.E.3, to DOROTHEA, wife of W. ALLARD, Irrigation Department, Iraq—a daughter.

ANGELL.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Astley House, Parklands, Surbiton, Surrey, to WINIFRED, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. W. ANGELL, R.I.M.—a daughter.

BUTLER.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Eldoret, Kenya, to BERYL, wife of T. D. BUTLER—a daughter (stillborn).

DEAN.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at St. Annes-on-Sea, to Dr. and Mrs. FRANK A. DEAN—a son.

DURNFORD.—On Aug. 14, 1930, to LUCY, wife of REVEREND F. H. DURNFORD—a son.

EVANS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, to NANCY, wife of MAJOR H. K. D. EVANS, of Worsall Hall, Yarm-on-Tees—a daughter.

GONZALEZ GORDON.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to QUEENIE (*née* Gilbey), wife of RICHARD GONZALEZ GORDON—a daughter.

HARBORD.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at The Homestead, Welcomes-road, Kenley, to Mr. and Mrs. VERNON HARBORD—a son.

LANGMEAD.—On Aug. 13, 1930, to IRENE, wife of L. G. N. LANGMEAD, 16, Prince of Wales-mansions, S.W.11—a son.

NONWEILER.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Chatham, to BETTY (*nee* Temple), wife of CAPT. W. I. NONWEILER—a son.

PACKE.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 24, Upper Cheyne-row, the wife of WILLIAM PACKE, D.S.O., of a daughter.

PAUL.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Burnbrae, Harrow, to MARGARET, wife of DAVID S. PAUL—a son.

ROBERTS-WRAY.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 45, The Beeches-avenue, Carshalton, to JOAN (*née* Waring) and KENNETH ROBERTS-WRAY—a son.

ROUND.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 40, Pellatt-grove, Wood Green, N.22, to MARJORIE, wife of LIEUT. E. O. ROUND, R.N.—a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 8, Grosvenor-street, W., to BETTY NEILD, wife of HAROLD TAYLOR—a son.

MARRIAGES

BUSHELL : WARD.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Winchester Cathedral, by the Rev. E. J. G. Forse, Vicar of Southbourne, HARRY BUSHELL to MURIEL DOROTHEA WARD, Bursar of Southbourne.

FODEN : KIRKHOPE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at St. Giles' Church, Farnborough, Kent, by the Rev. R. G. Griffiths, Vicar, JOHN EATHORNE, elder son of the late Mr. GEORGE H. FODEN and Mrs. Foden, of Nantwich, to JEAN CAMPBELL, younger child of Lt.-Col. K. M. KIRKHOPE, C.I.E., and Mrs. Kirkhope, late of New Delhi and Simla, and now of Galway Lodge, Farnborough.

GODFREY : POTTAGE.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at St. Barnabas' Church, North Finchley, by the Rev. J. A. Godfrey, Uncle of the bridegroom, MARGARET GODFREY, R.A., R. of O., only son of Dr. Tom Godfrey and Mrs. Tom Godfrey, M.B.E., of Church End, Finchley, and grandson of the late Viscomte and Viscomtesse Didier d'Antin, to ISABEL BEVIL POTTAGE, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Pottage, North Finchley.

GUBB : HILLARY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, THOMAS WITHERIDGE GUBB, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gubb, of The Manderleys, Cliff, Scarborough, to KATHARINE MARGARET, only daughter of the late Mr. GEORGE HILLARY and Mrs. Hillary, of Hillary, Addo, C.P. (South African papers please copy.)

HAYES : COOKSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, 1930, quietly in London, MAJOR (J. HAYES, D.S.O., The Durham Light Infantry, and Mrs. H. E. COOKSON.

KEATING : HOLMES.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at St. Olave's Church, Risby, EDGAR MAYER KEATINGE, of Teffont Ewyas, Salisbury, to KATHARINE LUCILE HOLMES, of Risby Place, Bury St. Edmunds.

NEWNHAM : MURDOCH.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at the Parish Church of Ivybridge, by the Bishop of Plymouth, LIEUTENANT EDWIN RALPH FRASER NEWNHAM, R.N., to DOREEN, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. MURDOCH.

ROCHE : LITTLEBURY.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at St. Martin's Church, London-road, Worcester, by the Rev. Canon W. H. Littlebury, Vicar of St. Michael's, Bedford, cousin of the bride, and the Rev. Canon H. William Lewis Roche, of Worcester, to KATHLEEN ADA, youngest daughter of the late G. A. THEODORE LITTLEBURY and Mrs. Littlebury, of Lark Hill, Worcester.

SMITH : COPPERTHWAITE.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at All-Hallows-by-the-Tower, DAVID ALEXANDER SMITH, Signals, only son of the late Col. John Smyth, I.M.S. (Ret.), and Mrs. Smyth, Clifton, to MORAG, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. COPPERTHWAITE, Dartington. (Indian papers please copy.)

SILVER WEDDING

WEBB : JOSEPH.—On Aug. 15, 1905, at Holford, Bridgwater, CLEMENT CHARLES JULIAN WEBB to ELEANOR THEODORA JOSEPH. Present address : Walnut Tree House, Marston, Oxford.

DEATHS

BLETSOE.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Holcot, JOHN BERNARD BLETSOE, late of Denton, aged 82. Funeral at Denton to-day (Friday), at 3 o'clock.

DARBYSHIRE.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Waterdell, Buxton, CAROLINE, widow of the REV. R. S. DARBYSHIRE, M.A., aged 86 years.

ELLIOT.—On Aug. 8, 1930, LAUNCESTON ELLIOT, of Whittlesea, Australia, son of the late Gilbert Wray Elliot, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.

ELLIS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Bryan Wood, Edgerton, Huddersfield, after a short illness, PETER CHRISTOPHER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. S. ELLIS, aged 25 years. Interment at Mirfield Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m.

FINN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1930, MYRTLE ANNIE, daughter of REV. A. H. FINN, aged 45 years. No flowers.

FOOTTIT.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Torquay, EDITH MARY, dearly loved wife of CECIL CASTER FOOTTIT, of Cheltenham, and eldest daughter of the late Canon Langdon, of Sleaford, Lincs.

GRAY.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Dunrobin, Lovelace-road, Surbiton, LEWIS GRAY, the very dearly loved husband of Ena Gray. Funeral, Putney Vale Cemetery, Monday next, at 11.45 a.m. No flowers.

GRIFFITH.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Littlethorpe, Ripon, KATHERINE GRIFFITH, daughter of the late James Griffith, Esq., of Ripon, aged 79. Interment at Ripon Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 o'clock noon.

HAMMOND.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 72, St. Mary's-mansions, W., ELLEN MARY MAUD, dearly loved wife of ALFRED HAMMOND. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30, at Warwick.

HARRIS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Shieve House, Bushey Heath, GEORGE STEELE TREVOR HARRIS, late P.W.D., India (Indian and Egyptian papers, please copy).

HATT.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 148, Kensington-crescent, W.14, suddenly, after a long illness, patiently borne, CHARLES GEORGE HATT, of Messrs. C. G. Hatt and Son, Ltd., 82, Kensington High-street, W.8. Funeral service, Golders Green Crematorium, Monday, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.

HENDERSON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Ryecroft, Ropley, VICE-ADMIRAL WILFRED HENDERSON, eldest son of the late R. C. Henderson, of Leghorn, Italy. Funeral private: no flowers.

HOTBLACK.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 45, Newmarket-road, Norwich, LAURA ELIZABETH, widow of JOHN TURNER HOTBLACK. Service St. Mark's, Lakenham, 10.45 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

KENYON.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 33, Burton-road, Kingston, Surrey, after a long illness, ANNA TILL KENYON.

KIMPSTER.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, ANNIE KIMPSTER, of Speldhurst, widow of Samuel Smith Kimpster.

LAKEMAN.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 26, Lancaster-road, South Norwood (late of 39, Chester-terrace, S.W.), HENRY LAKEMAN, dearly loved husband of Caroline Lakeman, aged 62.

LLOYD PIERCE.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Montiola, Camberley, HARRIET ISABELLA, widow of JOHN LLOYD PIERCE.

NORMAN.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Brendon, Buckhurst Hill, ALICE, the wife of DR. GEORGE NORMAN, Jr. Bournemouth.

NORTON.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Casalini, Bournemouth, after a long illness, EDITH ALICE, daughter of the late JOHN and HELEN MARY NORTON, aged 68.

O'CONNELL.—On Aug. 9, 1930, GEORGE E. O'CONNELL, of Derrynane, Venado Tuerto, Argentina, S. America, third son of the late Major and Mrs. Edward O'Connell, of Mount Grey, New Zealand. (By cable). (Irish and N.Z. papers, please copy.)

OLDMAN.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Bexhill, suddenly, ETHEL, elder daughter of the late THOMAS HUGH OLDMAN, of Gainsborough. R.I.P. Funeral service St. Peter's, Bexhill, to-morrow (Saturday), 12 o'clock. Flowers to Miller and Franklin, Furnishers, Bexhill.

POWELL.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Shanklin, CAPTAIN FRANK TOWZELL, R.N. (retired), eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Francis Powell and Lady Powell, aged 54.

PRESTON.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Mount Pleasant, Langcliffe, near Settle, EMILY HAWORTH PRESTON, in her 80th year. Interred Giggleswick Parish Church, Aug. 14, 1930.

ROGERS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Laurel Bank, Bromley Common, KATHLEEN JANE, eldest daughter of the late LOUDON MCMURDO ROGERS, H.E.I.C.S. Funeral service at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, Aug. 18, at St. Luke's Church, Bromley Common, and interment at Bromley Parish Churchyard. Will friends kindly accept this, the only intimation?

SAUNDERS.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 5, Dix's-field, Exeter, FREDERICK ARTHUR SAUNDERS, formerly Archdeacon of Exeter, aged 76.

DEATHS (continued)

SHULDHAM-SHAW.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 7, Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3, suddenly, from heart failure, WINIFRED AGNES (*née* Holloway), the beloved wife of H. SHULDHAM-SHAW. Funeral at Hampstead Parish Church, Monday, Aug. 18, at 11.30. No flowers nor black mourning, by her request.

SPALDING.—On Aug. 13, 1930, after a short illness, at 20, Aymer-road, Hove, PERCY SPALDING, late senior partner of Messrs. Chatto and Windus, St. Martin's-lane, London, aged 76. Funeral, Woking Crematorium, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

TARBOLTON.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 43, Newport-road, Barnstaple, after a long illness, MARY SUSANNA TARBOLTON.

TOLLER.—On Aug. 14, 1930, in a nursing home at Folkestone, after a short illness and operation, CONYERS BOLEBROK TOLLER, Coldstream Guards, only son of the late Victor Conyers Toller and grandson of Mary Elizabeth Toller, late of Thorpe Hall, Scarborough, aged 28 years.

"Your wife and child live with you still."

WALDEGRAVE.—On the night of Aug. 12, 1930, at Chewton Priory, of heart failure, WILLIAM FREDERICK, ninth EARL WALDEGRAVE. Funeral Chewton Mendip to-morrow (Saturday), 2 p.m. Flowers to Hallatrow Station, G.W.R. Luncheon car on 11.15 train from Paddington to Bath (15 miles).

WATSON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at a nursing home, HELEN LOUISE, of 1, Downs-road, Purley, widow of ARTHUR EDMONSON WATSON, aged 69 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers, by request.

WILD.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at The Grange, New Eltham, ANNA LUCY WILD, widow of Chas. K. Wild, aged 91. No flowers, by request.

WOLSEY.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at a nursing home in Kensington, EMILY ANN, widow of ARTHUR WOLSEY, of 7, Gledhow-terrace, South Kensington. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday). Flowers to Gamble and Son, 13, Walton-street, Chelsea.

WOOD.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at a nursing home in Harrogate, LORRAINE WOOD, of 1, Sloane-gardens, S.W.1, dearly loved aunt of Emily Wood McKibbin. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

EVERSDEN.—In adored and honoured memory of CAPTAIN ROBERT ERNEST EVERSDEN ("BOBBY"), Suffolk Yeomanry and R.A.F., who after four years' active service was accidentally shot at Ekaterinaburg, South Russia, Aug. 15, 1919, aged 24, the only child of Catherine Eversden.

"I think only this of me, that there's some corner of a foreign field that is for ever England."

SCOTT.—In London on Aug. 15, 1916, R. W. T. S. SCOTT, Second Lieutenant, 7th Seaforth Highlanders, died of wounds received at Longueval.

1/10th LONDON REGIMENT.—In honoured memory of Officers, N.C. Officers, and Men who gave their lives, Gallipoli, 1915, and after.

11TH BN. LONDON REGIMENT (FINSBURY RIFLES).—In honoured memory of All Ranks who gave their lives in the Great War—Gallipoli, Palestine, Egypt, France, Flanders.—O. C. A.

FAIRFAX.—In loving memory of my dear husband, JOHN MACKENZIE FAIRFAX, who passed on Aug. 15, 1927, but who still lives in the heart of "DICKIE."

O'BRIEN.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN J. G. O'BRIEN, R.F.A., died Feast of the Assumption, 1920. Pray for Him.

PAGE.—In ever-loving memory of a beloved husband and father, FREDERICK WILLIAM PAGE, "Sussex House," Peckham-rye, S.E.22. Called to the Higher Service, Aug. 15, 1923.

A devoted, faithful, and loving husband and father.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

They rest from their labours and their work do follow them.

POOLE.—In loving memory of my husband, HENRY POOLE, Sculptor, R.A., Aug. 15, 1908.—ETHEL.

THOMAS.—In sweet remembrance of MARGARET (LADY BETTY), my dearly loved only sister, who passed over Aug. 15, 1926.—PEGGY.

WEDLAKE.—In ever-loving remembrance of my darling husband, HARRY BRAYLEY WEDLAKE, late of Finsbury Park, who departed this life Aug. 15, 1926.

Ever in my thoughts.

WEDLAKE.—In remembrance of my dearly loved father, who died Aug. 15, 1926.—RUBY.

WEDLAKE.—In never-forgotten memory of my dearest father, who died Aug. 15, 1926.—MAUD.

WHITMEE.—To the sweet memory of MAUREEN EUGENIE CONDER WHITMEE. "A child with a heart of gold." Dec. 18, 1908—Aug. 15, 1917.

FUNERAL

MILES.—The funeral of Miss CLARISSA MILES, of 59, Egerton-gardens, S.W., will take place at Windlesham Parish Church, Surrey (station, Sunningdale), to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.30 o'clock. Mrs. Kingscote, 4, Southwick-crescent, W.2, and Mrs. Geoffrey Lubbock, Birch Hall, Windlesham, ask friends of the late Miss Clarissa Miles to accept this, the only intimation.

KEATING.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at St. Olave's Church, Risby, EDGAR MAYER KEATINGE, of Teffont Ewyas, Salisbury, to KATHARINE LUCILE HOLMES, of Risby Place, Bury St. Edmunds.

FREIGHTS WANTED

LET us move you to glorious Devon to LIVE. Free Estimates for Removals and particulars of Houses for Sale.—SELLICK'S, Removal Experts and Estate Agents, 2, Close, Exeter. London Office, 30, Spring-street, W.2.

ROBINSON'S REMOVAL SPECIALISTS. Splendid MOTOR VANS WEEKLY, London, S. Coast, Devon, E. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, 207, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.2 (Willesden 7181-82). Keells House, Manchester, Moseley, Birmingham. Est. free.

COAL, COKE, &c.

FURTHER ADVANCES COMING! Our Special Collar-filling Rates still open. Coal from 38s. 6d.—Stevens, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 6412.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for general training.

BELGRAVIA.—CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity. Medical Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.

NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).

Telephone: Sloane 7131 (3 lines). Telegrams:—Peiho, Sloane, London.

Park 3606.

Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

THURLOE TRAINED NURSES' CO-OPERATION, LIMITED.

Resident or Visiting Nurses and Masseuses supplied. Telephone, Kensington 2317 or Hanlemere 587. Telegrams, Nurhanseo, South Kens., London. Registered Office, 8a, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

"SIXPENCE a MILE FROM SIX TO SIX."—Drive yourself in a Chrysler "75" Saloon Coupé or two-seater. SPECIAL EVENING RATE 6d. a mile from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., minimum 40 miles (20s.), including petrol, oil, and insurance. Also theatre hire, ing petrol, oil, and insurance. Also theatre hire, Knauffest driven, 20 miles, 17s. 6d., inclusive.—For reservations 'phone Sloane 9155, or write Miles Hire, Ltd., 7 Eccleston-street, Victoria, London, S.W.1.

DRIVE YOURSELF! ESSEX SALOONS, Austin Tourers. Also Chauffeurs. Premier Hire Co., Ltd., 4, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.1. 'Phone, Museum 4835.

MINERVA HIRE, Ltd., LONDON'S SUPERIOR HIRE SERVICE, open day and night.—Minerva House, Chenies-street, Tottenham Court-road. 'Phone, Museum 0040 and 0077.

PHANTOM ROLLS-ROYCE CARS for HIRE with liveried chauffeurs, 1s. per mile. Contracts and Tours arranged.—Connelly's Garage, 2, Berkeley-mews, Portman-square. W.1. Welbeck 4530.

ROAD TRANSPORT

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

PASSENGER SERVICE

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE OF LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

THE FINEST CAR HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 3456.

FOR HIRE, high-class DAIMLER Landaulettes; liveried chauffeurs; tours, &c.; low rates.—'Phone Kelvin 8538. Barretts, Gaspar-mews, Kensington, S.W.5.

SECRETARIAL AND TYPEWRITING

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated men and women prepares for the better positions in business and private employment. Specialization in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Languages. New Term, 1st September.—Prospectus and information from the Secretary, 3, Marlborough-gate, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 3320.

TERRITORIAL ARMY and SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OFFICERS desirous of qualifying for Commissions in the Regular Army should apply to:—CARLISLE and GREGSON, 5, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

THE EASTBOURNE SCHOOL of DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Ensures for your girl a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of all branches of domestic economy. The training is suitable for girls learning to run their own homes or to obtain posts as Assistant Matrons, Housekeepers, Lady Cooks, &c. Day and resident pupils enter for the Housekeeper's Certificate, Plain Class Cookery Certificate, and High Class Cookery Certificate. Principal: Mrs. Marshall, Class Diplomas, Edinburgh Training School.—Write for prospectus, THE SCHOOL of DOMESTIC ECONOMY, EASTBOURNE.

YOUNG FRENCH LADY would like POST "au pair" in school as French teacher.—Write Mademoiselle Pébrel-Pertuis, à Verrieres par Ergurande, Corrèze.

51 GNS. YEARLY (Girls). Boarders only. Specially built premises.—Illustrated Prospectus, Principal, Pengwern College, Cheltenham. (Founded 1899.)

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

MEDICAL SCHOOL,
London, W.1.
(University of London.)

The WINTER SESSION begins on OCTOBER 1st and intending students should apply for admission at an early date.

The Medical School and Hospital occupy a Central Position within five minutes' walk of Oxford-circus, and are fully equipped for teaching the entire Medical curriculum both for University Degrees and the Conjoint Course.

The new West Wing of the Hospital is now occupied; the remodelled out-patient department is expanding daily; the newly built Residents' Block will be occupied this month; the Nurses' Home, even in its partially completed form, is the finest in London. These and other new buildings, which are being rapidly constructed, give to the Middlesex Hospital and its Medical School the most modern facilities obtainable in Great Britain.

TWENTY-FIVE RESIDENT APPOINTMENTS are offered annually to students recently qualified. In addition TEN REGISTRARS are also appointed annually.

SCHOLARSHIPS and PRIZES of a value exceeding £1,000 are awarded each year.

Large Athletic Grounds at North Wembley.

There is no accommodation for women students.

For further particulars and Prospectus apply to the Dean, T. IZOD BENNETT, M.D., F.R.C.P., or School Secretary, Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer-street, London, W.1.

PERSONAL

BOB.—Address and cash for settlement to Mother, 95, Eldernack-street.—Clay.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. R. H. GOSLING wishes to THANK every one who has kindly written to her in her bereavement and hopes to answer them all personally later.

£8 REWARD.—LOST during July, DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£10 REWARD.—LOST on 12th inst., in West End, PEARL NECKLACE, with Ruby and Diamond Clasp (may be in plain white envelope).—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

FOUND on July 24th, in Buckingham Palace-road, DIAMOND and SAPPHIRE BROOCH. Will be forwarded to owner sending full description to Miss K. Laffan, 71, Chester-square, S.W.1.

CONSERVATIVE AGENT DISENGAGED.—Very keen, exceptional record of successes; ex-Service wife splendid women's organiser.—Write Box W.1046, The Times, E.C.4.

OVAL TEST MATCH.—RESERVED SEATS available.—'Phone Riverside 2329.

TEST MATCH.—WINDOW to be LET, overlooking Oval. View for five.—Apply 12, Oval-mansions.

WANTED, TWO TEST MATCH SEATS for each day.—'Phone Clow, Gerrard 4846. 91, Regent-street.

SEVEN PILLARS of WISDOM.—Advertiser wishes to hire Lawrence's book, guaranteeing suitable insurance.—Reece, 25, Greenbank-drive, Liverpool.

ANCESTORS TRACED, descent or kinship proved. —R. J. Beevor, M.A., 12, Stratford-place, W.1.

OVERSEAS VISITORS can see over King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E.5, which has Canadian, South African, and New Zealand wards.—Erlam, Bursar.

BIRD COLLECTION in LINCOLNSHIRE.—Will the lady send the list as promised to 167, Piccadilly, W.1?

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £20 from S.O.A.

ASSISTANCE of £300 URGENTLY required to save progressing business and home; security in stock and goodwill; fullest investigation invited; highest references given.—Write Box N.1979, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS J. FALCONER, 383, Cathcart-road, Glasgow, S.2., desires to receive full particulars of comprehensive Correspondence Course in Advertising.

HAMPSTEAD.—BELSIZE PARK. A lady recommends very attractive and comfortable FURNISHED ROOMS; double bed room and sitting room; lavatory basin, bed room; meals as desired.—Write Box H.173, The Times, E.C.4.

OXONIANS! Why lodgings when Oxford life awaits you Kensington?—Ring Frobisher 2094.

COMFORTABLE and SEASONABLE AUXILIARY VACHT is going South. Cook has room for two more in party; ideal holiday; fishing, swimming, &c.—Telephone Frobisher 1161.

30s.—Comfortable FURNISHED ROOM for Lady in 30s. Private Maisonnette; quiet surroundings; every convenience; meals obtainable; 10min. Tube Oxford-circus.—'Phone mornings, Abercorn 1568.

PLUMBER, six weeks "on dole," wants WORK at home or abroad.—Write Box H.193, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN has beautifully FURNISHED small MODERN HOUSE to LET in London to bachelor at a very nominal rent for September with the option of staying on as sole paying guest for the winter; excellent cook-housekeeper and parlourmaid kept; use of car by; this might appeal to man leaving a nursing home after an operation still needing a little nursing care.—Write Box H.174, The Times, E.C.4.

TO LOVERS of ART.—Will lady or gentleman JOIN in the PURCHASE of a PICTURE sized "Peter Paul Rubens," with view of keeping treasure in England, and present to some gallery?—Write Box H.175, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY seeks POST; cooking, needlework; country; fond children; appreciate Anglo-Catholic privileges; small salary.—Write Box H.186, The Times, E.C.4.

SINGLE MAN, well educated, keen, active, energetic (ex-Naval Rating), with knowledge of motors, desires to be disengaged, now seeks POSITION as GENTLEMAN'S SECRETARY and VALET; can drive car and would travel anywhere; best references.—In the first place please write Box W.1079, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD GENTLEMAN, owning lovely country house in the heart of "The Whaddon Chase," wants PAYING GUEST; shooting, riding, hunting, golf; terms £5 5s.—Write Box H.194, The Times, E.C.4.

A REAL BARGAIN in a house for someone.—One-storey pre-War HOUSE in TWO ACRES for SALE Freehold, for £2,950, cost considerably more 12 months ago, now being sold owing to change of plans. Drawing room, 30ft. by 14ft. 3in.; dining room, 16ft. 6in. by 11ft. 6in.; lounge hall, 14ft. by 12ft.; billiard room (parquet floor), 26ft. 6in. by 16ft. 6in.; library or day nursery, 18ft. by 11ft. 6in.; six bed rooms (running water); new system central heating, new electric light installation two bath rooms; main water; rubber floors in passages, bath rooms, and kitchen; up-to-date hot water system; tiled roofs; 2 garages; tennis lawn; rose gardens, herbaceous borders, &c.—Write Box H.191, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOTING to be LET, NORFOLK, 2,100 ACRES. Very good partridge driving, 1,500 pheasants, some hares. Well placed for cottages. Three keepers. Near rail. Moderate rent. Inspection invited. Write for description to Box Z.945, The Times, E.C.4.

YEOVIL.—Lady wishes to send delicate boy and five rooms; two reception, bath. Ideal Rural Residence. Centre town. £1,100 quick sale. Possession.—Apply Ewens, 7, Union-street, Yeovil.

ST. JAMES'S COURT (242).—Very sunny, airy, and well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, one sitting room; to be LET Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply above.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—For SALE, a perfectly equipped GEORGIAN HOUSE of great character in a fine position, with main bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four charming sitting rooms; electric light and central heating; lovely old English gardens, tennis courts; a really perfect home.—Write Box Z.589, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE chance of buying a perfect TUDOR MANOR in lovely part of unspoiled Western County, 3½ hours London; 500 years in owner's family; thirty modernised rooms available under wonderful panelling and topiary gardens, 100 acres upward; 12 bed rooms; excellent shoot and fishing available; most moderate price to right buyer; strictly in confidence.—Write Box Z.426, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,975.—SHROPSHIRE.—For SALE, in real country, a delightful little red brick GEORGIAN HOUSE (six bed rooms, two bath rooms); very pretty garden and two paddocks; garage, stabling; in perfect order; genuine bargain for a quick sale.—Write Box Z.941, The Times, E.C.4.

COODEN.—Ideal CHILDREN'S HOTEL. Ninth season. Large grounds leading to beach; tennis, play rooms; garage; Pullman 2½ hours; terms till 11th Sept. —Wincelly, Cooden drive. 'Phone, 611 Bexhill.

CHILDREN RECEIVED by lady graduate, large house, grounds, Surrey; happy home life.—BM/FKLK, London, W.C.1.

LOVELY SURREY.—Charming old HOUSE (nine bed rooms), garden; end Aug., six-eight weeks, 12gns. weekly; maids 6d. each.—Write Box Z.943, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG OXFORD MEDICAL GRADUATE desires WORK evenings and alternate afternoons in any useful capacity.—Write Box H.196, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY and GENTLEMAN have few VACANCIES in their charming old Farmhouse on coast for September only; 200 years old; golf near; 3 guineas.—"H.," Smugglers Farm, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex.

RIVER DON, ABERDEEN.—2½-mile BEAT (both banks) September; moderate rent.—Write Box W.1090, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD ETONIAN, age 27, would like POSITION with Private Gentleman as private secretary, decorators, or similar employment, to gain experience.—Write Box 9045, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FATHER seeks OPENING for SON where brains, and small capital will ensure success; Public School; tall, good appearance; excellent worker.—Write Box H.197, The Times, E.C.4.

WILTSHIRE, Salisbury district preferred.—WANTED to LEASE, GEORGIAN or QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, with 12 to 15 bed rooms, and land up to about 50 acres. Advertiser would inspect likely house without delay.—Write Box H.40, The Times, E.C.4.

2,000 EAST SUSSEX.—See Country Houses, page 22.

INDIVIDUAL TUITION for all examinations by experienced tutor for few boys; comfortable home; science laboratory; tennis, fives, squash, riding; vacancy September; Wykehamist, M.A.; Sussex coast.—Write Box H.176, The Times, E.C.4.

CITY COMPANY, E.C.2, offers private ROOM, telephone and SERVICE to business man.—Write Box H.177, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN requires ANOTHER to SHARE his already FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in the West End of London.—Write Box H.178, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOT, about 1,400 ACRES, to be LET near Wellington, Hants. Good stock of partridges, pheasants, &c. Will provide guns.—Write Firgrove Manor, Eversley, Hants.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Feed liberally till harvest is over or your pheasants may get a habit of straying to the corn. Bush your fields directly a crop is cleared; thorny bushes, lying loose.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—When buying Eley or Kynoch cartridges (British made) for grouse, get enough to start on the partridges next month.

AT SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3561.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD JEWELLERY purchased for cash or exchanged.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

TO what dignity does bread and butter rise when accompanied by the glorious Guava jelly that Fortnum and Mason import from South Africa. Order a jar to-day for 1s. 3d., six for 7s. 3d., carriage paid.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but do not overpay. Gentleman may their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c.; ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, KING'S ROAD, Chelsea, W.2. Park 4334. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

CASTROL WILL MIX with other makes and grades of lubricating oils (Castrol E. alone is excepted); of course, the full benefits will not be experienced until 100 per cent. Castrol is in use.—C. C. WAKEFIELD and Co., Ltd., 2, All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

FOR GOLF or COUNTRY WEAR.—FENWICK of SUPER-SUEDE COATS cut from finest gazelda skins, 7s. 6d. to 5½gns. Summer Paribleu, Burgundy, Myrtle, Moorland, Oakapple, Loganberry, or Hunting Pink.—FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street).

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night keep your dogs healthy, happy and bright."—All corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

DEEPDENE HOTEL, DORKING, Surrey, is undoubtedly ideal for Summer Holidays.—'Phone, Dorking 196. List John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Reg. 2305.

FOR YOUR OWN SAKE, FOR YOUR COUNTRY'S SAKE, learn THE NEW SALESMANSHIP! The Career of the future. Details, Business Careers Associations, Ltd., Premier House, 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

"THE Lamb which is in the midst of the thro

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER; Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Viceroy of India	19,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Ranpura	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Nevasa	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
*Mantua	11,007	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranpura	11,000	Thornton	—	Nov. 7
‡Viceroy of India	20,006	Ohlson	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja	21,600	Brownlaw	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	From London	From Marseilles.	Arrives Fremantle	Arrives Melbourne
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia	17,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Cathay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
‡Chitral	15,000	Singers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡‡Moldavia	17,000	Allis	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
" One Class " Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 9	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—
†Nankin	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	
Mooltan	21,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Benalla (cargo)	11,000		Sept. 6	—
*Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Md'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*‡MUNDRA	8,278	—	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*‡WARFIELD	6,000	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA	8,231	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
† Calling Karachi before Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Md'sbro.	LONDON
*‡MARCHA	8,278	—	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA	7,279	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Md'sbro	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 1	Oct. 12	Oct. 21	Oct. 29
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 28

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Md'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Inland Offices, Passage and Freight (S. Europe Agency): Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O., Agent), Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Geddes, Harker and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Bibby Bros., 27, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 20
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
*ROTOREVA	12,500	Oct. 17
*REMUERA	12,500	Nov. 14
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20

* Via Suva. ‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd., C. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 (Avenue 4220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo, ONE CLASS ONLY, AT THIRD CLASS FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALLAN	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 22	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORTANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Sparta	5,415	Aug. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
Sec. Hor of Calcutta	7,479	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
‡‡City of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 7	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) P. Sudan. (c) Madras.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Dido	2,554	Aug. 16	Malta and Alexandria
Oporto	2,352	Aug. 16	Smyrna and Constant

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

‡Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 16	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Manchester	5,546	Sept. 13	Bay, East London,
City of Rome	7,485	Sept. 27	and Natal.

(d) Passengers embark East India Dock noon.
MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular fortnightly service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " 2000
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTH-EAST INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire	13,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Leicestershire	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Shropshire	15,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 11

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8056, 8057.

AUSTRALIA.
Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
AMERICA.
Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 6021.

Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway, Matson line.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

POESIDON	Aug. 25 and Sept. 11.
	CHENONCEAUX
	MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Ex. GRANDPRE	Aug. 28 and Sept. 8.
	MARSEILLES, PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI	Aug. 30 and Sept. 13.
	EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANKARA	Aug. 19 and Sept. 2.

For passage and all particulars apply to
LONDON: 7, Regent-street, or 61, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - AUG. 16
*CARONIA .. Aug. 16 MAURETANIA Aug. 23
* Via Havre and Cobh; not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*FRANCONIA - - - AUG. 16
‡SCYTHIA .. Aug. 23 CARINTHIA .. Aug. 30
‡ Calls Boston.
* Calls Belfast; not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - - AUG. 16
AUSONIA .. .. Aug. 23 *AURANIA .. Aug. 30
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - - AUG. 15
†LETITIA .. Aug. 23 ANDANIA .. Aug. 29
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR
AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISE.
CALGARIC (16,000 tons).
AUGUST 20th NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
Two weeks from £21.

THE " BIGGEST SHIP " ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed., Aug. 20 | Olympic .. Wed., Sept. 3
Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 27 | Majestic .. Wed., Sept. 10

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK,
Via Queenstown.
Cedric .. Sat., Aug. 16 | Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 30
(1)(2) Adriatic Sat., Aug. 23 (2) Baltic .. Sat., Sept. 6
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic	Fri., Sept. 5
Albertic	Fri., Aug. 29	Arabic	Fri., Sept. 12

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL
Megantic .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland .. .. Aug. 16
(5) Lapland .. .. Aug. 23

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Aug. 15	Sept. 13
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Aug. 30	Sept. 27

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Sept. 6	Oct. 4

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES
by the Non-stop Route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
" THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER "
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST " CABIN " LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e)	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
" PARIS " (e)	Aug. 23	Aug. 29
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Aug. 26	Sept. 1
" FRANCE " (e)	Aug. 28	Sept. 3
" ROCHAMBEAU " (c)	Aug. 30	Sept. 7
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e)	Sept. 4	Sept. 10

(e) Express Service First and Second Classes only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. " PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE " .. .. Sept. 5
S.S. " FLANDRE " .. .. Oct. 6
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
Fast Italian De Luxe Services.

Aug. 22 from	GENOA	" ROMA "
" 25 "	NAPLES	
" 26 "	GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19.

Aug. 29 from	GENOA	" CONTE
Sept. 1 "	NAPLES	GRANDE "
" 30 "	GIBRALTAR	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 25.

Sept. 2 from	TRIESTE	" SATURNIA "
" 5 "	NAPLES	
" 6 "	GIBRALTAR	COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, Nov. 27.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—
N.G.I. LINE.
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, COSULICH LINE.
32, Haymarket, S.W.1. 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.) (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.
From Trieste.
EGYPT .. .. Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE .. .. Thursdays
PALESTINE .. .. Fortnightly on
INDIA .. .. Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
(from Genoa) Every 4th Friday } Service.
MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
TERUKUNI MARU	11,800	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Tele: Royal 0644-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

SHORT SEA VOYAGES
FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
to ALGIERS and GENOA
by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE
S.S. JOHAN DE WITT .. .. .. 28th Aug.
M.S. P. C. HOOFT .. .. 11th Sept.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Tel. No., Ger. 5033-4-5.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 15
†GARTH CASTLE ..	Aug. 21	—
*SAXON ..	—	Aug. 22
†DRAMPTON CASTLE ..	Aug. 28	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
‡ To Mauritius via West and South African Ports.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON to RIO in 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona).
HAMBURG-SUD AMERICAN LINE
*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO from Boulogne Aug. 18
*S.S. CAP ARCONA from Boulogne Aug. 29
*S.S. CAP SOLEDAD from Boulogne Sept. 8
S.S. CAP POLONIO from Boulogne Sept. 18
* Calling at Teneriffe.
Boat Train leaves Victoria, 2 p.m.
For particulars apply: STULP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Tel., Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
†DEMERARA	11,484	[1] —	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
†AVELLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,298	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU.
BERMUDA Panama, PANAMA.
HAVANA. Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. " ATLANTIS "
TO
MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
to
VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS,
&c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. 1 Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Cabin only)	..	Aug. 16
MONTCALM	..	Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)	..	Aug. 23
MONTROSE	..	Aug. 30

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (R.G.)	..	Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.G.)	..	Aug. 22
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	..	Aug. 23
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	..	Aug. 29

(R.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
MELITA .. Aug. 15 DUCHESS OF YORK Aug. 16
JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) .. Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA .. Sept. 18
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Sept. 6
NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Sept. 17 NIAGARA .. Oct. 15
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
SIX WEEKS' SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES VENEZUELA AND PANAMA
By s.s. DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (20,000 tons oil-burner). A glorious escape from the English winter. From Liverpool, 21st Jan., 1931 (Bristol, 22nd Jan.). First Class throughout. From £25.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool
31, Mosley-street, Manchester
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham
Canute-road, Southampton
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS
BY
" MATAROA " AND " TAMAROA "
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Fares from £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings :—

ANTENOR	16 Aug.	ADMIRAL
HECTOR	30 Aug.	AGAMEMNON
ANCHISES	27 Sept.	

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN. JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	23rd	AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	Liverpool	13th	SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	Liverpool	10th	OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 91, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

FABRE LINE.
Marseilles. Alexandria. Jaffa. Beyrut.

" CANADA "	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Aug. 30
" SINAIA "	Sept. 6	Sept. 11	Sept. 15	Sept. 13
" PATRIA "	Sept. 13	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 20
" PROVIDENCE "	Sept. 20	Sept. 25	Sept. 29	Sept. 27
" PATRIA "	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
" PROVIDENCE "	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	—	—
" ALESIA "	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 4

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd.,
166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

*CICASSIA	Aug. 29	†BRITANNIA	Sept. 24
*†ELYSIA	Sept. 12	†CASTALIA	Oct. 10

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah louvres and Fan. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.
GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 20 | CALEDONIA .. Aug. 29
CAMERONIA .. Aug. 23 | TRANSYLVANIA Sept. 6
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover :

S.S. " CRYNSSEN "	.. .. ..	Aug. 23
S.S. " STUYVESANT "	.. .. ..	Sept. 6
S.S. " VENEZUELA "	.. .. ..	Sept. 20

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. " COTTICA " .. .. .. Aug. 23
S.S. " COMMEWYNE " .. .. .. Sept. 13
S.S. " PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK " .. .. Oct. 4
For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to
Ptys. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone, Regent 4539.
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone, Monument 0021.)

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. .. Sept. 18th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. .. Oct. 14th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WINTER TRAVEL
To the FAR EAST at reduced rates. Christmas and New Year in SOUTH AFRICA. Cruises to the WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, MEDITERRANEAN, WEST AFRICA or ROUND the WORLD.
Sailings and fares on application to :—
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1,
and 50 Branches.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

" AVELONA STAR "	From London	29	AUG.
" AVILA STAR "		12	SEPT.
" ALMEDA STAR "	and Boulogne	26	SEPT.
" ANDALUCIA STAR "		17	OCT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.
SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
" ARANDORA STAR "
To
NORTHERN CAPITALS, BERGEN, OSLO, STOCKHOLM, LENINGR

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
Half an hour from the City and West End. Combining the luxury of the finest modern hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres.
Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
Every Saturday dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmaticians.

PEVENSEY BAY. MOORINGS HOTEL, Near EASTBOURNE.
Ideal Hotel on sea shore. All bed rooms facing sea, fitted basins. Near Cooden Beach Golf Course. Tel. Pevensey 26.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest hotels. Hotels in West. Close sea and brine baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages. many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.

SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern; 50 bedrooms and bath rooms; 3 acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.

TORQUAY'S SUNNIEST HOTEL, THE OSBORNE.
Modern comfort for 140 visitors. Garages 50 cars. Illustrated Brochure from Manager, PAUL. Telephone (three lines), 2232.

TORQUAY. THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT, WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS

THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele., 2161. Garage.

TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.
Facing sea. Central heating, hot and cold water all bed rooms; free tennis; garage.—Mrs. T. Bagley. Tele. 3434.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL.
Tele. 1311. Finest position in Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.
To their Palace of Otelandes Tudor Monarchs were wont to repair for rest and relaxation, and to-day the monarch reigns on this historic spot has a hearty welcome for all.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.

OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Only half an hour from Town.
Telephone: Weybridge 1100 (6 lines).
Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL, Leading Family Hotel.
Central but very quiet. Every comfort.
Overlooking own gardens. Central heating. Telephone 31.

WORTHING TEL 1500. **BEACH HOTEL.**
First-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed room with spring mattress. Lounge lounge. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams: "Sunny, Worthing."

SCOTLAND

Why not come to SCOTLAND this year?

SKELMORLIE HYDRO HOTEL,
Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde. Tennis, Golf. Bowling. Centre for Clyde, Mountain and Loch excursions. For illustrated Booklet and Terms apply Manageress.

WALES

CORBETT ARMS HOTEL, Towyn-on-Sea, N. Wales. Fully licensed. Tele., Towyn 6. Cuisine and comfort, good food. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.—Resident Proprietress.

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

HAMPSTEAD 12, LYNDHURST-GARDENS.
Large sunny rooms in quiet private hotel. Constant hot water; separate tables. Also large garden but suitable for visitors or business; a beautiful secluded garden. Fifteen minutes from City and West End.—Apply Mrs. Bindon.

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Ltd., 11, LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 4288. Luxuriously LIFTED, RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

COOMBE COTTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL, COOMBE LANE, CROYDON. Charming house of Regency; eight acres of beautiful grounds, terraced lawns, tennis, oak-panelled lounge, 25 rooms; redecorated; tennis; garages; stabling for 14; nine miles Marble Arch. Tariff on application. 'Phone, Croydon 3066.

EASTBOURNE.—CLONSILLA PRIVATE HOTEL, 6, Wilmington-square; minute sea and Devonshire Park; beautifully situated, quiet, centre attractions; comfort and cuisine features. Terms Chernile. Tele. 2248.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three miles station, 30 minutes train to Town.
HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0915.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann.
The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL ASTORIA. CHAMPS ELYSEES. (facing Arc de Triomphe).
RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRITANNIA. 216, Rue de Rivoli
In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines.
Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comforts.

ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées).
FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL, 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar; 120 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Franciafay. Paris 83.

THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT.
7, Rue de Berri (Champs-Elysées).

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 2, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL.
THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN.
Tariff with plan sent on request.

HOTEL MAUBEUGE, 179, Rue Saint-Honoré, 1st. Gare du Nord, 5min. Opera; modernised 1929. 'Phone all rooms. Rooms from 25fr.; with bath 45fr.

HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Same management CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

LA TRÉMOILLE THE NEW HOTEL, 14, Rue de la Trémoille, Champs Elysées. Very quiet. Up-to-date Restaurant. No taxes.

MEURICE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ.
PLACE VENDÔME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
A hotel of distinction. Most central location.

SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli. Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

HTL.de l'UNIVERS 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comforts.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER Rue de la Paix.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

BELGIUM

CONTINENTAL PALACE. BLANKENBERGHE (near Casino; facing sea and bathing; first class throughout. Patronised by the leading English families.

FRANCE

DINARD. LE GRAND HOTEL.
Unique situation on the River Rance and the sea.
Next to Tennis Grounds and Casino.
Excellent cuisine. 150 rooms, 80 baths.

DINARD.—HOTEL DES TERRASSES.
Facing Sea.
First Class. Opened June 1st. Moderate terms.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 80 rooms; full South with balconies; park, tennis; own bus to new golf course. Patronised by English visitors. From 60frs.

LE TOUQUET, REGINA HOTEL, in pine forest, near casino and tennis; two minutes from beach and golf by tram bus; splendid garden.

LE TOUQUET.—THE CARLTON; right on beach; Pension September from 90frs. Aug. from 100frs.; all taxes included.

MONTE CARLO.—MONTE CARLO PALACE; 250 rooms, 120 baths. Open all year. Pension from 70frs.

NICE.—SPLENDID HOTEL. 150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs., and 100frs. with bath rooms.

TOURS. HOTEL METROPOLE.
100 rooms, 25-150frs. Meals 25frs. Inclusive from 65frs.

TRIANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor, 1bis, Rue de Vaugirard, near Luxembourg. 100 rooms, 50 baths; latest comfort. Full board from 60frs.

TROUVILLE-SUR-MER.
HOTEL BELLEVUE. Place du Casino.
A good Hotel at moderate prices.
RESTAURANT "A LA SOLE NORMANDE."

HOTEL DES ROCHES-NOIRES.
First Class. Right on the Beach. Entirely transformed 1928. Excellent Restaurant. PRIVATE GARAGE.

ITALY

CADENABBIA.—THE BELLEVUE. Noted for hospitality, comfort and distinction. Golf 18 holes, tennis, all water sports.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

THE DOLOMITES & MERANO.

MERANO.
The healthiest resort on the Continent. All sports. Mild, dry and sunny. No wind. Inexpensive.

THE DOLOMITES.
The finest mountain district in Europe. Best time, May and June, September and October.

Particulars from: Anglo-American Information Office, Merano (Italy), and all Tourist Agencies.

HOTEL BRITANNIA, EXCELSIOR, Cadenabbia, Lake Como; thoroughly up to date; golf, tennis, water sports. Direction Giuseppe Gandola.

PALLANZA. MAJESTIC GRAND HOTEL.
Golf 18 holes, 6,300 yards.
The newest and finest links in Italy.

VISIT THE LAKE OF COMO.
Como, Cernobbio, Moltrasio, Cadenabbia, Menaggio, Bellagio-Tremezzina, Lanzo Intelvi.
The most ideal spot of Italy.
Famous Hotels.
Beautiful terraces and gardens on the lake.
All sorts of entertainments; golf, tennis, yachting, swimming (beaches), fishing, &c.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO SEZIONE ALBERGHI and TURISMO, COMO, ITALY.

SWISS RESORTS

VILLARS (4,000ft.), lovellest, most favoured Alpine station. September, a grand month, terms from 10f. (8s.) at English Hotel, Marie-Louise, Villars-sur-Ollon, Suisse; best food only; hot and cold in rooms. Prospectus.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BLOCK SERVICE FLATS, in high-class West London district, for SALE, with contents and goodwill; same hands 21 years; badly neglected by aged owner retiring; recently doing £8,000 per annum; wonderful opportunity for wine and spirit licence; bridge club easily added; 14 years' lease; nominal price £3,750.—Write first instance, "Service," Box U.105, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea & Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

CROMWELL-ROAD.—BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE with 12/14 letting rooms, &c., for DISPOSAL. Moderate Price for Quick Sale at £250 per annum.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

DELIGHTFUL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE; every modern convenience; unspoilt part of Devon; for SALE with excellent poultry farm, going concern, in perfect condition, and capable of making a profit of at least £500 per annum; profits start immediately on taking over; good shooting, fishing, hunting.—Principals only write Box Z.942, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE District.—FRUIT and TEA GARDENS' £5,500, Shop premises, Terminus road, £8,000. Hotel, 26 rooms, ingoing £4,000.—CHARTERS, Eastbourne.

HOUSE, comprising 15 attractive bed-sitting rooms, fitted with running hot water, divan bed; gas fire, ample bath and staff accommodation; breakfast only is served, and the takings amount to about £30 per week with little trouble; a nice home and income.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 2).

HYDE PARK.—APARTMENT HOUSE for SALE, accommodates 10 guests; five bath rooms, proprietor's rooms, &c. Takings about £70 per week; 60 years.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

HIGH RESTAURANT, £4,500 (Kensington); 30 bed rooms, dance hall. Turnover £130 week; handsome profits. Mortgage arranged.—Write Box A.1886, The Times, E.C.4.

LAUNDRY, LONDON.—Fine old-established business; modern machinery. Net profits nearly £3,000 per annum. Reasonable price.—Write Box A.1887, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE VACANT 22-roomed HOUSE in SOUTH KENSINGTON, with licence to convert into service flats, or as service suites; lease 31 years; ground-rent £350 per annum; price only £1,000; bargain.—Write Box W.1067, The Times, E.C.4.

MODERN-BUILT PRIVATE HOTEL in favourite Bayswater position; 30 bedrooms; lease 21 years. Bargain. Price £2,500. Part can remain.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

PRIVATE HOTEL in good position, West End, for SALE through retirement; 45 letting rooms, four public rooms, &c. Sound business, with scope for improvement. Audited accounts. Price for lease, goodwill, furniture, and equipment only £5,500.—ADAMS, MERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 53, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

REGISTERED NURSING HOME for SALE; good going concern, in S.E. district; up-to-date theatre; goodwill three years' net profits; 15 beds; accountant's report.—Write Box W.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, £3,150, LANCASTER-GATE; ground rent £15 per annum. Net profits £750 per annum under management.—Write Box A.1888, The Times, E.C.4.

TOBACCONIST, CONFECTIONERS and NEWS-AGENTS, SURREY.—Old-fashioned oak-beamed SHOP in main street of busy town; good living accommodation; same business 60 years; gross takings £5,000 per annum. Rent on new lease £200 per annum. PRICE £1,750; s.a.v.—WHITE and SONS, Dorking. Tele. 85.

£800 PER ANNUM NET
MODERN PETROL STATION IN LONDON FREEHOLD site (value increasing rapidly); shopping centre. Main road. Seven electric petrol pumps, office, lavatories, &c. Sale of petrol and oil alone exceeds £6,000 per annum. (Accountants' certified returns.) Can be considerably increased by energetic management. SALE owing to winding up of director's estate. Price £4,750.—Principals only write Box E.114, Willings, 125, Pall Mall, W.C.1.

£1,300 A YEAR NET PROFIT.—RESTAURANT in splendid position in centre of large Midland city. Chosen on business. Attractively decorated and very well furnished, seating over 100; level kitchen; complete equipment, including Frigidaire, Paustrove, and practically free flat of five rooms, bath room, bath room, &c., above. Lease at very low rent of £150 per annum. Takings for past year £4,894; audited accounts; scope for increase. Price for quick sale £1,500. Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offered for 20 years owing to cancellations of contract from LUXURY HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to stand climate, and in most cases cost at less than PRE-WAR prices.

250 RED-ROOM SETS in oak and white enamel, complete with beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.
62 Double-size bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c. from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.
2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites 56gns.; each coat double; beds to match.
30 Only Oak fitted gent.'s robes, £4 15s. each.
350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 39s. 6d. each to 10gns.
750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.
300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushions, £3 15s. each to 14gns.; settees to match.
6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in French damask and velours, £7 15s. each (worth double).
The above are only a few of the bargains on offer.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, comprising Empire Drawing-room suite, hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bed-room Suite with Bedstead, Staples sprung Mattress, cost 170 guineas, now 65 guineas. Also two Weathered Oak Bed-room Suites with Bed and spring, 29 guineas each, cost double. Drawing and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c. Chesterfields in Hide and Silk Covers, &c. &c.
Furniture all goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(Patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies).
114-118, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.
10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 7lb. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Send sample by post 2s. 8d.—1, Bear-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

WEARING APPAREL

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs and household effects, hence top prices realised. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to JOHNSON DYMOND and SON, Ltd. (Est. 1793), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Trade with the original firm. Est. 150 years. Maximum prices for platinum, gold, jewellery, old gold, &c. Cash at once. Post valuable; call by appt. Dent and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, 5ft. working scale MODEL R.M.S. MAJESTIC; electric driven.—Apply Spencer, The Gables, Avenue-road, Bishop's Stortford.

TO American visitors and others.—For SALE, a quantity of OLD OAK PANELLING, the property of a private owner. The panelling was removed from an historic house in the locality and formed a furnished room in the owner's private residence.—May be viewed by appointment at Messrs. Walford and Spokes, Ltd., 86 and 87, High-street, Oxford.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894. HEIGHT of BUILDINGS. Re NEW BUILDING upon SITE abutting upon APPROACH-ROAD, VICTORIA-EMBANKMENT, MILFORD-LANE, TWEEZER'S-ALLEY, and WATER-STREET, W.C.

Pursuant to the 46th Section of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the London County Council has resolved on the 11th day of August, 1930, CONSENT to THE ERECTION of a BUILDING upon a SITE abutting upon APPROACH-ROAD, VICTORIA-EMBANKMENT, MILFORD-LANE, TWEEZER'S-ALLEY, and WATER-STREET, W.C., of a GREATER HEIGHT than that prescribed by the above Act.

Plans and particulars of the proposed building and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays) at the Office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1930.
(Signed) GRACE and FARMER, Architects, Wardrobe place, Doctors Commons, E.C.4.

3 and 4, Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, E.C.4.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894.—HEIGHT of BUILDINGS.

DEVIATIONS from APPROVED PLANS, relating to GROSVENOR HOUSE (North and South Blocks) on a site abutting upon UPPER GROSVENOR-STREET and PARK-LANE and PARK-STREET, W.

Pursuant to the 48th Section of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the London County Council did, on the 11th day of August, 1930, CONSENT to FURTHER DEVIATIONS from PLANS approved under Section 47 of the London Building Act, 1894, for the erection of the above building.

Plans and particulars of such deviations, and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays), at the Office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1930.
(Signed) WIMPERIS, SIMPSON and GUTHRIE, Architects, 61, South Molton-street, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

JUST OPEN.
FURNISHED FLATS
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT,
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, including service, valeting, light, &c., single £3 5s., double from £10 10s. weekly.
Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

WAY & WALLER,
For all the Best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BAKER-STREET.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to acquire a First Class Mansion Flat on advantageous terms; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and domestic offices; eight years' lease at only £320 per annum. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET.—Mansion Flat, comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; well furnished and appointed. Rent 8gns. per week. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAYSWATER.—Compact UPPER MAISONNETTE, comprising four rooms, bath, kitchen; new lease at £110 per annum.—Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. 'Phone, Cunningham 1181 (4 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Lord's).—Self-contained FLAT, well FURNISHED; bed room, sitting room, bath, kitchen. To be LET for 3 months or longer at 3 gns. per week.—Apply SNELL and Co., as above.

ASHLEY-GARDENS.—ONE of these delightful FLATS to be LET FURNISHED; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; lift, 'phone; accept 8gns. week from careful tenant, or would let Unfurnished £350 per annum.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham gate Westminster, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

A FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, Mayfair; sitting, bed, bath; rent 6gns.; lease for long let.—View at 2, West Chapel-street (next 38, Curzon-street), W.

A Charming West End MANSION FLAT, central position, LEASE and CONTENTS for DISPOSAL. Bargain.—Write for appointment to view any time, Box A.1934, The Times, E.C.4.

ALBERT-GATE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A very unusual, beautifully decorated, sunny labour-saving UPPER PART; only £350 per annum; three bed rooms fitted toilet basins, charming double sitting-dining room, tiled bath room (shower), and kitchen; occupation could be arranged for September.—Write Box G.116, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED First-Floor BALCONY FLAT; one large reception, one double bed room with running water, kitchen, and service optional.—178, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd 7384.

A BARGAIN.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; double bed room, single bed room, reception room, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; gas cooking.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 0500.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
BAKER-STREET.—Attractive unfurnished MAISONETTE to be LET at only £235 per annum; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; large and bright rooms; no premium. Strongly recommended by S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, BAKER-STREET, W.1. WELBECK 2975.

BAYSWATER.—Compact UPPER MAISONNETTE, 87, ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Lord's), SELF-CONTAINED FLAT.
Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES. Rents 4gns. per week. Inclusive. September.—41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—Furnished or Unfurnished FLAT, sitting room, bed room, &c., bath; constant hot water; rent guineas weekly.—The Lodge, Shefford, Bedfordshire.

BURTON COURT, CHELSEA, S.W.—A delightful newly-decorated FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished three bed rooms, hall, 2 reception rooms, bath and kitchen. New lease. Rent £200 per annum. Reasonable premium.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CENTRAL LONDON.—Up-to-date MANSION FLATS; one-two reception, two-three beds, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; 6s. to £230.—Apply Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

CHOICE UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTE at 2, EARLS COURT; four bed, two reception, &c.; £150 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

CHELSEA.—TWO UNFURNISHED FLATS to be LET; one on top floor containing five rooms, kitchen, and bath room, £145 per year; another, on ground floor, containing three rooms, kitchen, and bath, £90 a year.—Apply M.I.D.Co., 38, Broadway-court, Westminster, S.W., or Elm Park-mansions, Park-walk, S.W.10. 'Phone, Flaxman 0481.

DAINTILY FURNISHED FLAT off Baker-street; two bed, two reception, &c.; plate, linen, 'phone; 4½gns. per week. Quiet.—WAY and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087-8.

EARL'S COURT.—Second-floor MAISONNETTE; two reception, one large and two small bed rooms, bath, kitchen; £150 per annum.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED TOP-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE; fine sunny rooms; £130; suitable young couple. Also two-roomed Suite. Housekeeper could work part time.—35, Dolphin-road, Sheen.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS. Furnished or Unfurnished, from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
HAMPSTEAD.—Charming GROUND FLOOR CORNER MANSION FLAT, facing South, overlooking gardens; very quiet, yet only two minutes of 'buses to all parts; lease just granted; specially increased; two reception rooms, kitchen; electric power; splendid order. Lease, two years. Rent £225 per annum inclusive. Excellent opportunity.—Apply 7, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Telephone complete if required, £1,100.—Personally recommended by ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4010), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HYDE PARK.—SERVICE SUITE, first floor, fronted FLAT, second floor; lift, porters; £195. Write Box 9046, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON, W.8 (close to gardens).—Well FURNISHED MAISONETTE; 3 bed rooms, bath, bed, bath, two reception rooms.—Strongly recommended by
7 GNS. P.W. MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

SPACIOUS LOUNGE HALL WITH BRICK FIREPLACE.
Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen.
KENSINGTON-CRESCENT.—Rent £225; artistically decorated self-contained FLAT; immediate possession.—Apply SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—An exceptionally well-planned SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, particularly light and airy, to be LET; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. Passenger lift. 3½ years' lease.
RENT £200 P.A. Inventory of contents, STOLE and Co., INCLUSIVE. 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—OVERLOOKING THE PARK.—Delightful FLAT to be LET Furnished for the summer; 3 bed rooms, 2 reception rooms. No dark corners; constant hot water. Moderate rent.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (immediately adjoining).—A delightful FLAT to be LET for the summer, in fine mansion block; five bed rooms, two reception rooms with parquet floors, bath room, kitchen, pantry, &c. Lease 2½ years; or 9½ years, if tenant desires. VERY SMALL PREMIUM. Recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CLOSE TO
REGENT'S PARK
and only two minutes from Baker-street.
MANSION FLAT with constant hot water; three bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen.
£220 P.A. Lease and fittings, £150.
DRUCE & Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

MANSION FLAT, well FURNISHED, first floor; five rooms, bath, kitchen; four beds and 2 sitting rooms now available; 6 guineas. No agents.—'Phone Maidenhead 1407 before 11 a.m. or after 7 p.m., or write Box 0825, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS.
FROM £385
per annum, without extras.
Accommodation for personal maids.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at THE ESTATE OFFICE on the premises.
Telephone: Mayfair 5065.

CLOSE TO THE PARK, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—REALLY clean and well FURNISHED Sunny MAISONNETTE to be LET Furnished having three bed rooms, two reception, bath room, &c. Rent 7gns. per week.—Sole Agent, C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (ten lines).

SLOANE-STREET.—Well FURNISHED FLAT in modern mansion building. To be Let at less than unfurnished rental for 10 to 12 weeks; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ground-floor service FLAT to be Let unfurnished; three rooms, hall, and bath room; excellent cupboards; access to gardens; just redecorated; constant hot water; excellent cuisine; no premium.—Apply Managing Agents, MARLER and Co., 95A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

SUNNY CORNER FLAT. South aspect, with fine outlook over Regent's Park; second floor; garden; only one large bed room; £130 per annum.—23, Albert-road, Primrose 4396.

TO be LET. Convenient for Tube Railways.—SELF-CONTAINED MANSION FLAT (built 1927); two beds, one reception, separate bath room and w.c.; all conveniences of small modern house; ideal boiler, deep sink, enclosed dresser, &c. Rental £7 1s. 8d. per month exclusive. Suit professional class.—Apply ATHAWES, 170, High-street, Acton.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with Club rooms, Telephones; hot and cold water, &c.; wireless room; furniture and decorations by Warring. From one suites.—Write or call, 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
Very exceptional opportunity.
WHITEHALL-COURT, S.W.1.—Owner going abroad would LET his FLAT for winter months; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, and bath room; magnificent position; cuisine and service personally recommended.—Apply Owner, 108, Whitehall-court, Victoria 3160.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.—WESTMINSTER.—Light MANSION
£200. FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; for 3 or 5 years; £130; strongly recommended.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

CHELSEA.—NO PREMIUM.
£125 PER ANNUM.—Delightful small FLAT in favourite square.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

£120 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED TOP FLAT; three rooms, kitchen and bath room. Opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. Near Tube. On view.—26, Charlcarde-gardens, W.2.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

COUNTRY FLATS (of unique design) with town convenience, on a delightful estate at Ickenham; 25 minutes Baker-street; self-contained with six rooms and bath; £120 per annum.—Managing Agents, STEDMAN and CLARKE, Ickenham (and Bloomsbury). Ruislip 180.

COUNTRY HOUSE.—SERVICE FLAT, six rooms, also cottage, to be LET; delightful old country house; 40 miles from London, off Great North road; five acres; garages; tennis; kennels, &c.; all modern improvements; absolute quietude; terms very moderate.—Write Clifton Lodge, Shefford, Bedfordshire.

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full South; lounge, dining room, four bed rooms with hot and cold running water, usual offices.—Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Hesketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

CONTINENTAL

TO be LET in DRESDEN.—FLAT, six to eight rooms, including large music room, bath room, kitchen, maid's room; elegantly furnished in modern style; telephone.—Dr. Wilhelm, Franklinstr., 17 I, Dresden, Germany.

WANTED

TWO Good UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in WESTMINSTER with slight service for occasional quiet use.—Write Box H.124, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT, LARGE ROOM (approximately 40ft. by 30ft.), suitable for dancing lessons, with two small rooms attached; must be in W.1 or W.C.1 District. Rent not to exceed £250 per annum.—Write Box 04539, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, kitchen, bath room, first or second floor, in block with restaurant if possible; Kensington or West Central preferred; rent about £85 inclusive.—Write Box W.1094, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED FLAT or UPPER PART, in KENSINGTON COURT at an early date.—Apply to "E. E.," care of General Advertising Co. of London, Ltd., 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors are prepared to receive up to noon on Wednesday, 17th September, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of
1. Steel Material (Plates, Angles, Flats, Squares, Rounds, &c.).
2. Steel Tyres for Locomotives.
3. Steel Boiler Tube, and Arch Tubes and Steam Pipes.
4. Woodworking Machines.
Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, can be obtained at these offices on payment of 20s. each for Nos. 1 and 2 and 10s. each for Nos. 3 and 4 (which will not be returned).
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
S. G. S. YOUNG, Secretary.
Offices, The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. 13th August, 1930.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. — SWANSEA DOCKS.
KING'S DOCK—NEW ENTRANCE LOCK.
The Great Western Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW ENTRANCE LOCK to the KING'S DOCK at SWANSEA.
The Specification, Schedule, Form of Tender, and other particulars can be obtained from Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, London, S.W.1, on drawing can be inspected at the same address on or after 15th August,

Sporting News

CRICKET

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WIN IN AN INNINGS

PARKER'S 15 WICKETS

Gloucestershire have recently formed the habit of winning their matches in two days, and yesterday at Cheltenham they beat Surrey by an innings and 115 runs. It was a great match for Parker, who took altogether 15 wickets for 91 runs, and that on a pitch which for at least half of the time was by no means unfairly favourable to him. Gloucestershire have now won 12 matches, and it is conceivable that they may win the Championship.

Some rain fell in the night and so made F. J. Seabrook's choice of the moment to declare difficult. Had the wicket been firm and easy Gloucestershire might well have gone on batting for so long as their last six wickets could defy the Surrey bowlers. But the probability that the pitch under the influence of a very strong wind would pass slowly but surely from the comparatively difficult to the comparatively easy complicated matters, especially as Seabrook had Parker on his side. He chose to bat for 80 minutes yesterday morning and in that time Gloucestershire lost four wickets for 65 runs. Dacre, who had forced the pace brilliantly on Wednesday evening, and who might, had he stayed in, have doubled the rate of scoring, was very well caught, one-handed, by P. G. H. Fender at mid-off off Gover. Although Seabrook and Bennett made some pleasant strokes they failed utterly to force the pace, but since their failure was primarily due to the eccentricity of the pitch it was probably more a source of gratification than regret to them.

Surrey had 40 minutes' batting before luncheon, and at that very critical time Sandham and Ducat managed with the help of extras to score 16 runs. They did not, however, score them without some stress, and when Parker came on after Sinfield had bowled one or two dutiful overs the pitch immediately became twice as difficult. Twice Sandham tried, and, luckily for him, failed, to touch balls which spun viciously away from his middle stump towards first slip, and Goddard added substantially to Surrey's anxieties by beating Ducat with a ball that passed just over the middle stump.

After luncheon Parker continued to suggest to Sandham and Ducat that if they forgot the smallest detail of their defensive technique he would get both of them out in the same over. Once he beat Ducat three times in one over, but the batsmen normally looked as though they intended the match to last into the third day. Ducat cut Goddard for 3, and drew Parker round to the square leg boundary. Sandham scored a 4 and a 2 off Parker, but at 46 Sandham, playing back to Parker, found the ball cut through too quickly for him, and was l.-b.-w. With D. R. Jardine in Ducat began to score quickly, but when he had made 33 he was out to a very fine catch on the square leg boundary by Neale. Ducat hit a ball of Goddard's exactly as he meant to hit it, but Neale, running along the boundary, judged the catch beautifully, and made it so easily that the crowd was in some danger of missing the full excellence of what he had done.

At 89 Shepherd was well caught at second slip off Parker, and with both S. A. Block and Gregory failing Surrey, at 3.45, still needed 167 runs to save the innings defeat and had only five wickets left in hand. There remained Jardine, however, and Jardine not only never looked like getting out, but just before Gregory was bowled he had hit Goddard round to leg for two 4's in one over to bring up the hundred. The wicket was getting easier, and with P. G. H. Fender seeing the ball well the moment he went in there seemed a chance that Surrey might, after all, save the innings defeat. But with the total at 133 Parker took two wickets in one over. Fender tried to steer a ball through the slips and was caught at the wicket, and Peach played inside a ball that pitched on the middle and leg stumps and hit the off. The end came within 30 minutes after tea. At 146 Jardine, who had played some splendid defensive cricket, was l.-b.-w. to Parker, and although R. S. Machin scored four runs to long leg off Parker he was out in his next over, hitting across a ball which was good enough to beat the most rigidly defensive bat, and by 5 o'clock the match was over.

Score :—

SURREY

First Innings			Second Innings		
Sandham, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	10		l.-b.-w., b. Parker		19
Ducat, b. Goddard	15		c. Neale, b. Goddard		33
D. R. Jardine, c. Stephens, b. Parker	32		l.-b.-w., b. Parker		32
Shepherd, c. Stephens, b. Goddard	3		c. Stephens, b. Parker		10
S. A. Block, b. Parker	14		l.-b.-w., b. Goddard		0
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	3		b. Parker		1
P. G. H. Fender, b. Parker	0		c. Smith, b. Parker		21
Peach, b. Parker	16		b. Parker		0
M. J. C. Allom, st. Smith, b. Parker	1		not out		4
R. S. Machin, c. Seabrook, b. Parker	0		b. Parker		4
Garner, not out	7		c. and b. Goddard		3
Byes, 2; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 2	6		Byes, 18; l.-b., 10		28
Total	79		Total		155

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Sinfield, c. Machin, b. Shepherd	60
Dipper, b. Fender	23
Neale, c. Shepherd, b. Fender	0
D. R. Moore, run out	90
Dacre, c. Fender, b. Gover	92
Barnett, c. Gover, b. Fender	15
W. J. Seabrook, c. Machin, b. Fender	20
Neale, b. Fender	4
Stephens, not out	0
Byes, 7; l.-b., 9; n.-b., 2	18
Total (8 wkts.)	*349

* Innings declared closed.

Goddard and Parker did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	4	1	4	0
Barnett	4	2	4	0
Goddard	17	11	23	2
Parker	16.4	6	38	8

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	2	2	1	0
Barnett	1	1	0	0
Parker	32	16	53	7
Goddard	29.3	7	68	3

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	15	3	54	1
Allom	20	3	69	0
Peach	28	7	93	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gregory	15	0	40	0
Fender	25.1	5	61	5
Shepherd	10	2	34	1

UMPIRES.—Field and Hardstaff.

LAW NOTICES, AUG. 15

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
In CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Ex parte Applications.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Markin, F. E., first meeting. At 11.30:—Kalenberg, M. F., ditto. At 12:—Littlemore, H. B., ditto. Room 57a—At 11:—Fraser, J., first meeting. Room 59—Second Floor.—At 11:—Skelding, W. H., first meeting. At 11.30:—Thompson, Captain E. G., ditto. At 12:—Petrie, J. W., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—In CHAMBERS.—Room 56.—At 11.30:—British Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd.; Emmanuel Smith and Sons, Ltd.; W. S. Bowden, Ltd.; Anglo-Scottish Spinners, Ltd. At 12:—Colour Snapshots (1928), Ltd.; Indemnity Services, Ltd.; James Shoolbred and Co., Ltd.; Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). At 12.30:—William Cole and Sons (1923), Ltd. Room 67.—At 11:—N. A. P. Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd. At 11.15:—Private and Industrial Banking Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.15:—Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Selatar Plantations, Ltd. v. Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd.). At 12:—New Clyde and Tyne South African Syndicate, Ltd.

MASTER sitting.—Jelf.
TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

Shareholders can hold their share—
with
Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

LANCASHIRE'S EASY VICTORY

THE TYLDESLEYS IN FORM

Lancashire beat Leicestershire at Leicester yesterday at 20 minutes past 6 by an innings and 78 runs. They had proved themselves to be the better team from the first hour's play, but frequent showers nearly prolonged play until the third day.

When Lancashire continued batting yesterday morning they were 14 runs ahead with seven wickets to fall, but, with only 11 runs added, Taylor was leg-before-wicket to Geary, and J. R. Barnes was out to the second ball he received. Paynter then joined E. Tyldesley, and, after a slow beginning, he went for the bowling in a most whole-hearted manner. Tyldesley was content to score at his own pace for a time, but, after watching Paynter hit Armstrong for two 6's in one over, he too began to hit, and it was a pity that more people had not braved the cold wind to see the bright batting that followed. Tyldesley reached his century out of 228 after having batted for just under four hours, but his last 51 runs were obtained in 20 minutes, and included nine boundaries, three of which were scored in one over off Shipman and three more in the next over off Geary.

Paynter, who reached his 50 by thoroughly good cricket just after Tyldesley had completed his hundred, helped to put on 147 in 75 minutes before Shipman bowled him. He had hit two 6's, a 5, and seven 4's in his 58. After the fall of his wicket rain drove the players to shelter for the third time, but the delay was only short, and at the luncheon interval Lancashire had made 282 for six wickets, Tyldesley being 151 not out. He had given two chances on Wednesday when in the 40's, but his innings improved as it went on, and included 14 4's.

Lancashire were then 181 ahead, and, in view of the unsettled weather, Barnes very properly declared the innings closed, so that, allowing for further rain, his bowlers would have time to get Leicestershire out again. When E. W. Dawson and Shipman went in after luncheon the wicket was easier than it had been at the beginning of the day, and the frequent showers handicapped the bowlers, but the batsmen again gave a poor display and never looked in the least like putting up a fight. Shipman opened with three quick 4's off McDonald, two to long-leg and a snick through the slips, but with the total at 23 Dawson was very late to a good ball from McDonald and was bowled. Seven runs later R. Tyldesley came on at the other end for Sibbles, and took two wickets for no runs in his first five overs. Armstrong was stumped off his third ball, and in the next over Shipman was deceived by a top spinner and was leg-before-wicket.

After another short delay Coleman hit McDonald for two 4's, and Tyldesley for one, but Hopwood, coming on for McDonald, soon got him caught in the slips. Riley was caught at the wicket off the last ball before tea, and before he had had time to avoid his pair. That was five wickets down for 50, and at 55 Berry was out to a good running catch by Sibbles at deep mid-on. No one looked like staying in so long as Tyldesley was bowling, and he soon bowled Astill for 16.

It was then a quarter past 5, but a heavy rainstorm came on and threatened to end play for the day. It was possible to continue, however, just before 6 o'clock, and the last three wickets soon fell to Tyldesley, who had a final analysis of eight wickets for 35 runs.

Score :—

LEICESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
E. W. Dawson, c. Watson, b. Sibbles	16		b. McDonald		5
Shipman, c. Sibbles, b. McDonald	21		l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)		24
Armstrong, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	10		st. Farrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.)		2
Coleman, c. Iddon, b. Tyldesley (R.)	28		c. Tyldesley (E.), b. Hopwood		14
Berry, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	2		c. Sibbles, b. Tyldesley (R.)		6
Riley, st. Farrimond, b. Hopwood	0		c. Farrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.)		9
Astill, c. Iddon, b. McDonald	12		b. Tyldesley (R.)		16
Geary, c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	4		c. Watson, b. Tyldesley (R.)		7
J. A. H. Hale, b. Tyldesley (R.)	2		b. Tyldesley (R.)		1
Sidwell, not out	10		not out		15
Geary, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. McDonald	4		b. Tyldesley (R.)		10
Leg-byes	4		Leg-byes		3
Total	111		Total		105

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	0
Hopwood, run out	45
Tyldesley (E.), not out	151
Iddon, c. Geary, b. Astill	14
Taylor, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	11
J. R. Barnes, c. Armstrong, b. Astill	0
Paynter, b. Shipman	99
Farrimond, not out	0
Byes, 7; l.-b., 6	13
Total (6 wkts.)	*282

* Innings declared closed.

Sibbles, Tyldesley (R.), and McDonald did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	35	5	84	5
Sibbles	7	1	17	0
Hopwood	14	5	17	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tyldesley (R.)	18	9	29	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	10	3	16	1
Sibbles	5	2	6	0
Tyldesley (R.)	16.1	6	35	8
Hopwood	3	2	1	1

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Geary	33	10	76	2
Shipman	15	4	49	1
Coleman	9	0	44	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Astill	22	2	87	2
Armstrong	11	5	30	0
Geary	17	7	23	0

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Chester.

HIGH SCORING MATCH AT TRENT BRIDGE

At the close of play in the match between Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire, at Trent Bridge yesterday, the home county, with five wickets in hand, were 106 behind Northamptonshire's big score of 405, and Whysall needed one run to complete his 2,000 runs for the season.

On Wednesday night Northamptonshire had scored 332 for eight, and yesterday Cox and Thomas put on 91 in less than an hour before Bland bowled Thomas.

Needing 256 to avoid the follow-on, Nottinghamshire lost Gunn at 27 and Walker with 11 added, but with Carr and Whysall together the 50 went up after 55 minutes' play. Carr did not survive long after the luncheon interval, but the course of the game underwent a marked change when Whysall and Payton came together. These two improved the position for their side, sending up the 100 in an hour and three-quarters. Whysall took half an hour over his first six runs, and afterwards scored at the rate of 16 an hour. His 50, out of 113, occupied two hours and five minutes. Payton, too, showed scarcely any enterprise, but undoubtedly this was in some measure due to Jupp, who bowled his spinners splendidly for 50 minutes. When the fourth wicket had put on 91 Northamptonshire gained another success, and then Payton had the misfortune to hit his wicket in playing back. The cricket became much brighter when A. Staples came in and Whysall, forsaking his defensive play, drove Cox for two 4's in one over and followed that by sending Liddell twice to the boundary off successive balls. Runs came so freely that 38 had been added in 15 minutes when the tea interval was taken with the score at 181.

Runs continued to come at a good rate after the interval, and Whysall, driving Partridge to the boundary twice in quick succession, completed 101 (his eighth hundred this summer) out of 202 in three hours and five minutes. Then Staples, attempting to drive Jupp, mistimed the ball and was caught at cover-point. Whysall, who should have been caught at mid-off at 14, had another escape when 143, Liddell, at second slip, failing to hold an easy catch, and he reached 150, made out of 286, in four hours and 10 minutes. Lilley gave him some help and Northamptonshire met with no further success before bad light stopped play a quarter of an hour before time.

Score :—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, b. Bland	54
Bakewell, b. Staples (A.)	105
W. W. Timms, l.-b.-w., b. Bland	0
Timms (J. E.), b. Voce	38
V. W. C. Jupp, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (A.)	0
Liddell, c. and b. Staples (A.)	21
Cox, c. Bland, b. Staples (S. J.)	104
Matthews, c. Whysall, b. Staples (A.)	9
Bellamy, b. Staples (S. J.)	13
Thomas, b. Bland	31
Partridge, not out	2
Byes, 12; l.-b., 16	28
Total	405

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), c. Thomas, b. Matthews	20
Whysall, not out	152
Walker, b. Jupp	5
A. W. Carr, l.-b.-w., b. Matthews	4
Payton, hit wkt., b. Cox	37
Staples (A.), c. Timms (J. E.), b. Jupp	35
Lilley, not out	20
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; w., 2	13
Total (5 wkts.)	399

Barratt, Staples (S. J.), Voce, and R. D. F. Bland to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	28	4	77	0
Voce	23	5	62	1
Staples (A.)	36	7	102	4
Bland	34	10	71	3
Staples (S. J.)	20.5	2	65	2

UMPIRES.—Nash and Toone.

FREEMAN'S FEAT

ANOTHER 10 WICKETS IN AN INNINGS

Freeman achieved a remarkable bowling performance at Southend yesterday during the match between Essex and Kent. On Wednesday he had taken the seven Essex wickets that had fallen, and yesterday he dismissed the remaining three batsmen in the morning in a quarter of an hour for the addition of eight runs. Thus, for the second time in his career, he took all 10 wickets in an innings, the only bowler who had previously done this twice being V. E. Walker, of Middlesex. Last season Freeman dismissed the whole of the Lancashire team at Maidstone; V. E. Walker took all ten wickets for England v. Surrey at the Oval in 1859, and for Middlesex v. Lancashire at Manchester in 1865.

Kent, going in a second time 23 runs behind, gave a much better exhibition of batting than on the first day. The honours were carried off almost entirely by A. M. Crawley who, opening the innings with Hardinge, scored by batting of the most brilliant description 175 out of 257 before being third out. He obtained his runs in rather less than three hours, hitting two 6's and 26 4's. His driving was delightful in its accuracy of timing, but he gave a chance when 156, being missed at the wicket off Farnes. He scored 52 out of 58 in 48 minutes, and 100 out of 134 in 80 minutes. Hardinge's batting was in striking contrast to that of his partner, but it was eminently sound, and he did great work in helping to put on 186 for the first wicket in two hours and 10 minutes.

Woolley batted 50 minutes for 16, but Ames scored well on either side of the wicket, he and Ashdown adding 35 in half an hour. The tea interval was taken with the score at 294 for four wickets, Kent at that point being 271 runs in front. J. L. Bryan and C. H. Knott afterwards added 43 for the sixth wicket, Bryan hitting well. Todd also played very well after the eighth wicket had fallen at 395, and when play ceased for the day, Kent, with 422 on the board and nine men out, were 399 runs ahead.

Score :—

KENT

First Innings			Second Innings		
A. M. Crawley, c. Sheffield, b. Farnes	25		b. O'Connor		175
Hardinge, not out	49		st. Sheffield, b. Palmer		51
Woolley, c. Russell, b. Farnes	0		c. Franklin, b. Nichols		16
Ames, b. Farnes	1		b. Farnes		35
Ashdown, b. Palmer	18		c. and b. Nichols		12
J. L. Bryan, b. Nichols	6		c. Cutmore, b. Palmer		37
C. H. Knott, c. Nichols, b. Farnes	2		b. O'Connor		28
Todd, l.-b.-w., b. Nichols	10		not out		43
Wright, b. Nichols	0		st. Sheffield, b. O'Connor		3
Freeman, b. Farnes	2		run out		4
Peach, b. Nichols	1		not out		4
Byes, 5; n.-b., 3	8		Byes, 8; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 1		14
Total	122		Total (9 wkts.)		422

ESSEX.—First Innings

L. G. Crawley, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	22
Pope, c. Bryan, b. Freeman	36
O'Connor, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	47
Russell, not out	6
Cutmore, c. Knott, b. Freeman	6
Nichols, st. Ames, b. Freeman	0
H. W. F. Franklin, c. Bryan, b. Freeman	1
Sheffield, st. Ames, b. Freeman	0
K. Farnes, b. Freeman	1
Smith (P.), c. Ashdown, b. Freeman	1
Peach, b. Freeman	0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5	10
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	15·4	5	34	4
Smith (P.)	11	3	19	0
Farnes	17	4	36	5
Palmer	11	4	14	1
O'Connor	2	0	11	0

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	13	2	25	0
Ashdown	3	0	14	0
Freeman	30·4	8	83	10
Peach	6	1	14	0
Hardinge	14	6	20	0

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Parry

BIG STAND BY HOLMES AND SUTCLIFFE

A magnificent stand of 235 between Holmes and Sutcliffe enabled Yorkshire to pass the Glamorgan first innings total at Sheffield yesterday before losing a wicket. The pair, in putting together their sixty-second partnership of three figures and their third this season, each had the satisfaction of obtaining his individual hundred, and neither made the semblance of a mistake. Intermittent showers, which delayed the resumption of play for half an hour, caused frequent delays, but the two batsmen, resuming their overnight stand of 67, put on the next 33 runs in 25 minutes, thus sending the 100 up when the innings had lasted 70 minutes. Barber declared the Yorkshire innings closed at 284 for three, but Glamorgan did not lose a wicket before the close of play, Bates and Dyson putting on 82 runs.

Sutcliffe reached his 50 first, but Holmes subsequently scored the more rapidly, and completed his 100 in two hours. Sutcliffe taking 25 minutes longer. At length the stand was broken through Holmes being run out. In order to maintain the free rate of scoring Barber sent in Leyland instead of Oldroyd, but before Leyland reached the crease a shower interrupted the play. Little was gained from this, however, and, no doubt anticipating that the weather might hold up cricket next day, Barber declared when a lead of 75 had been established for the loss of three wickets before the tea interval.

Rain again interfered before Glamorgan could begin their second innings, and then the Yorkshire bowlers found the conditions just as much against them as they had been against those of Glamorgan. Bates and Dyson, in fact, never looked in the least trouble while scoring 82 together.

Score :—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	0
Dyson, b. Macaulay	33
R. Duckfield, b. Robinson	5
Davies (D.), b. Macaulay	4
M. J. Turnbull, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	9
Bell, c. Barber, b. Leyland	86
Hills, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	47
Davies (E.), c. Macaulay, b. Dennis	3
Mercer, b. Rhodes	1
Every, not out	10
Ryan, b. Macaulay	9
Byes, 11; l.-b., 7; w., 2; n.-b., 2	22
Total	229

Second Innings.—Bates, not out, 47; Dyson, not out, 33; bye 1, n.-b. 1, 2.—Total (no wkt.), 82.

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, run out	130
Sutcliffe, not out	182
Leyland, b. Mercer	2
Dennis, st. Every, b. Bates	12
Leg byes	2
Total (3 wkts.)	*284

* Innings declared closed.

Oldroyd, A. T. Barber, Mitchell, Robinson, Rhodes, Wood, and Macaulay did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	21	6	37	3
Dennis	18	5	54	1
Macaulay	25·5	6	64	2
Leyland	8	6	15	1
Rhodes	22	9	27	2

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	25	3	80	1
Davies (E.)	11	2	42	0
Ryan	11	2	30	0
Davies (D.)	17	1	52	0
Bates	2·4	0	18	1

UMPIRES.—Street and Phillips.

SERVICE MATCH

ROYAL NAVY v. R.A.F.

The match between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force at Chatham was left drawn.

Score :—

ROYAL NAVY

First Innings			Second Innings		
Major C. H. Cosgdon, st. Croome, b. Blount	18		b. Fulljames		51
Sub-Lieutenant R. Hargrave, c. Cooke, b. Adams	33		c. Sales, b. Cooke		31
Sub-Lieutenant K. Parkhurst, c. Blount, b. Holmes	41		b. Blount		6
Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Gornall, c. Fulljames, b. Adams	12		not out		40
Sub-Lieutenant T. G. C. Jameson, l.-b.-w., b. Adams	56		c. Bates, b. Blount		7
Major R. E. D. Brooks, c. Adams, b. Holmes	66		not out		4
Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley, c. Baker, b. Holmes	91				
Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Glenister, l.-b.-w., b. Cooke	10				
Sub-Lieutenant P. C. Meyrick, not out	24				
Lieutenant-Commander T. B. R. Woodroffe, c. Blount, b. Holmes	12				
Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer, b. Holmes	0				
Byes, &c.	10		Byes, &c.		18
Total	373		Total (4 wkts.)		157

R.A.F.—First Innings

Flying Officer E. H. Huddleston, c. Brooks, b. Meyrick	4
Leading Aircraftsman Bates, l.-b.-w., b. Woodroffe	44
Wing-Commander C. H. Blount, c. Glenister, b. Plumer	70
Flying Officer A. J. Holmes, l.-b.-w., b. Cosgdon	88
Flying Officer N. Jerram, b. Plumer	14
Squadron-Leader R. E. Baker, c. Jameson, b. Glenister	152
Flying Officer H. Sales, l.-b.-w., b. Cosgdon	0
Flying Officer C. D. Adams, b. Cosgdon	6
Flying Officer C. Croome, b. Brooks	88
Squadron-Leader R. S. Fulljames, not out	10
Squadron-Leader C. B. Cooke, c. Jameson, b. Meyrick	6
Byes, &c.	18
Total	509

MIDDLESEX DECLARE

HAMPSHIRE SAVE THE FOLLOW-ON

Hampshire fared badly at Southampton yesterday, when Middlesex declared at their overnight total of 324, being all dismissed for 191. At the close of play Middlesex, going in the second time, had scored 101 for the loss of seven wickets, and so finished the day 234 runs to the good.

Losing Brown and Pothecary for 19 runs, Hampshire soon found themselves in trouble, and though Mead and Arnold added 40 for the third wicket in 35 minutes, half the side were out for 66. Haig brought about this collapse by dismissing three men for only five runs, and, as he sent back Lowndes after another 30 had been added, Hampshire were 234 behind at luncheon time with four wickets to fall. After the interval the wicket improved, and, thanks to Lord Tennyson, the position of Hampshire became less desperate. Tennyson drove freely either side of the wicket; Kennedy defended stubbornly, and when the Hampshire captain gave a catch to slip the seventh wicket had put on 77 in an hour and a quarter, of which Tennyson had made 52. Without further loss Kennedy and Newman scored the 23 runs necessary to avoid the follow-on, and Kennedy, altering his game to suit the occasion, hit three 4's in one over off Haig. Boyes and Baring offered little resistance, and the innings closed for 191, Hampshire being 133 behind.

Middlesex began their second innings poorly, Lee, Hearne, and Hendren all being out with the total at nine. The fast bowling of Baring started the breakdown, but Haig and Enthoven stopped the success of the bowlers by taking the score to 43 before Enthoven, in attempting a big hit, missed the ball, and was out leg-before-wicket. Having ended this partnership for the fourth wicket, Hampshire proceeded to get seven wickets down in an hour and 20 minutes for 77. Then Canning and Durston played out time.

Score :—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hearne, b. Kennedy	48		b. Baring		3
Lee, c. Brown, b. Newman	28		c. and b. Baring		4
Hendren, c. Pothecary, b. Kennedy	36		b. Kennedy		0
N. Haig, b. Kennedy	18		b. Baring		34
H. J. Enthoven, b. Kennedy	47		l.-b.-w., b. Pothecary		21
H. E. Carris, c. Brown, b. Pothecary	61		c. Mead, b. Newman		8
F. T. Mann, b. Pothecary	1		b. Newman		2
Canning, not out	19		not out		15
Durston, not out	15		not out		8
Byes, 11; l.-b., 7	18		Byes, 4; l.-b., 2		6
Total (7 wkts.)	*324		Total (7 wkts.)		101

* Innings declared closed.

Price and Beveridge did not go in.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. Carris, b. Durston	7
Arnold, c. Durston, b. Haig	19
Pothecary, c. Hendren, b. Durston	1
Mead, b. Haig	20
W. G. Lowndes, b. Haig	8
R. Aird, b. Haig	4
Kennedy, c. Durston, b. Enthoven	35
Lord Tennyson, c. Durston, b. Hearne	52
Newman, not out	16
Boyes, l.-b.-w., b. Enthoven	1
A. E. G. Baring, c. Durston, b. Enthoven	0
Byes, 17; l.-b., 9; w., 1; n.-b., 1	28
Total	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	42	19	59	0
Baring	15	3	46	0
Boyes	33	7	88	0
Newman	22	7	44	0
Lowndes	5	1	20	0
Arnold	3	0	14	0
Pothecary	5	0	22	2

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	26	10	60	4
Durston	31	6	44	2
Hearne	31	7	77	1
Beveridge	6	3	4	0
Enthoven	4·4	1	5	3

UMPIRES.—Oates and Day.

LOW SCORING AT WESTON

Rain delayed play in the match between Somerset and Warwickshire at Weston-super-Mare yesterday until 1 o'clock, and then Somerset, after a fair start, collapsed rather badly and were all out for 145. Warwickshire on going in again also did poorly, and at the close of play were only 72 runs ahead with three wickets down.

On Wednesday Warwickshire had made 185 and Somerset had scored eight runs without loss, but their first wicket fell at 15, and off the last ball sent down before luncheon Young was out to a catch in the slips, two wickets being down for 22 at the interval. Mayer made the ball get up nastily after the interval, but the 50 went up without further loss. Then came a collapse, however, Mayer, in six overs, taking four wickets and having only five runs hit off him. Both R. C. Robertson-Glasgow and R. A. Ingle were out at 50, and J. C. White and P. H. F. Mermagen were bowled off consecutive balls at 61. Four runs later Wellard left, but C. C. Case and L. Hawkins, the latter making one big drive for 6, put on 37 in 55 minutes. Somerset's prospects were considerably improved after tea, the last three wickets adding 80 runs before the innings closed for 145.

Warwickshire had a disastrous experience during the last 45 minutes, losing three wickets for 32 runs.

Score :—

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Smith, c. Lonsriez, b. Hunt	6				
Croom, l.-b.-w., b. Hunt	13		not out		15
Bates, st. Marshall, b. White	53		b. R.-Glasgow		0
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Marshall, b. R.-Glasgow	3		c. Young, b. R.-Glasgow		2
The Rev. A. H. Parsons, b. R.-Glasgow	0				
Kilner, l.-b.-w., b. R.-Glasgow	37				
G. D. Kemp-Welch, b. R.-Glasgow	35		l.-b.-w., b. R.-Glasgow		11
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Young	12				
Santall, b. White	1				
Mayer, c. Wellard, b. R.-Glasgow	2				
Paine, not out	8		not out		0
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2; w., 4	15		Bye, 1; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1		4
Total	185		Total (3 wkts.)		32

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Paine, b. Mayer	9
E. F. Lonsriez, c. Kemp-Welch, b. Calthorpe	7
R. A. Ingle, run out	12
R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	16
J. C. White, b. Mayer	2
C. C. Case, c. Wyatt, b. Paine	27
P. H. F. Mermagen, b. Mayer	0
Wellard, b. Mayer	2
L. Hawkins, l.-b.-w., b. Paine	18
A. G. Marshall, not out	15
Hunt, b. Wyatt	14
Byes, 6; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 2	13
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	5	1	10	0
Hunt	25	6	57	2
Robertson-Glasgow	25.5	8	47	5
White	26	14	29	2
Young	20	9	27	1

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	27	12	38	5
Calthorpe	14	8	18	1
Paine	30	15	54	2
Wyatt	7	4

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF LAMPETO

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Kempton Park Second Summer Meeting was concluded yesterday in fine but windy weather, which, however, helped to prevent the going from becoming really soft after the heavy rain that had fallen in the small hours of the morning. There again was an excellent attendance for a mid-week meeting.

The racing was much more interesting than on the previous day, though a trifle expensive, perhaps, for backers. The easy victory of Follow Thru in the Teddington Selling Plate was followed by the failure of all the fancied horses in the next three races and, although she was well supported, it was Lampeto and not Royal Ulster who proved the best two-year-old in the Maiden Plate, the chief event really of the afternoon. It was not until Grey Bachelor raced away with the St. James's Plate that another favourite was successful. In the Mortlake Selling Plate Wheelrace and Va Poule had attracted most attention until a few moments before the horses went up to the starting gate. Then, suddenly, False Doctrine, who had shown a useful turn of speed at Brighton, carried all before him in the market. Not so in the race, however, for neither False Doctrine nor Wheelrace ever looked like winning, and C. Richards on Speardora colt was able to beat Va Poule when the time came, looking round. As Speardora colt was carrying top-weight the performance was quite a good one and must have delighted his owner, Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant, who, earlier in the week, had bought him back for 170 guineas after a hollow victory at Folkestone.

In the Princess Stakes, also over five furlongs, there was a remarkably even show of figures on the bookmakers' boards, which, in these days, are the thing even in Tattersalls. Landsong ended up by being favourite at 9 to 2, but there closely followed Venskye, at 6's, Tetrapodos, at 13 to 2, Phonemeter, The Dominie, an American horse, and Konda, all at 7's, and Happy Chink at 8's. Canfield, for all his past reputation, was more or less despised at 100 to 8—rather unwisely, as it proved. Canfield was drawn next to Landsong on the rails, and, having got away well, still was leading at half-way. There Venskye had his chance to move up, but failed to do so badly. H. Beasley, riding The Dominie, on the other hand, found a gap, and found also that his mount answered splendidly to the pressure. Canfield still ran on well, but was headed and beaten by three-quarters of a length in the last few strides. Konda, who raced up strongly at the finish, was third, only a short head behind Canfield. This was the second success of The Dominie and his American trainer in this country. The fact that Andy had beaten him at Lewes probably explained why The Dominie was not more fancied yesterday. At Newmarket he had won like a highly promising horse. Landsong, like Venskye, had every chance in the race, but was beaten a long way from the finish.

There seemed only one horse in the Round Course Plate over two miles if Medarlin's running in the Goodwood Stakes and the advantage of 2st. that he held over Arctic Star, his most dangerous opponent, were taken at their face value. There was, too, the recollection of a more or less runaway victory in the Prince Edward Handicap last autumn. This time, however, F. Sharpe, who specializes in race-away tactics, was not allowed to shake off his pursuers, all of whom, in fact, stuck to Medarlin's heels with a grim determination, in spite of the hot pace that was set and maintained for two-thirds of the distance. Medarlin began to weaken when half-way up the Straight, and first Putney and then Arctic Star went for him. Putney at one time held a slight lead. Arctic Star, if he had not made his effort so soon, might have won, but when he in turn began to flag a little, Prospice was ridden through the field in a most commanding manner by Rook. He went on to win by two lengths from First Flight, who had raced up from the rear, with Putney a creditable third. Prospice had not won a race since he was successful in a selling race at Newmarket in May. His improvement is remarkable.

Royal Ulster was fairly beaten in the Maiden Plate. He was drawn next to Decorum, on the rails, and owing to the similarity of the colours it seemed for a moment that the horse who swung round at the start was the favourite. Actually, it was Decorum who threw away his chance in this way, and Royal Ulster was only one of others who could not quite hold Lampeto at any time in the race, though Woodborough, on the inside, flattered until the last furlong. Royal Rufus, who, along with Seascape, had a certain amount of following, had to rest content with third place.

Neither Smoked Salmon nor Meredith could cope with Grey Bachelor in the St. James's Plate.

WINDSOR PROSPECTS

2.0.—CLEWER PLATE (5f.).—Wenceslas won so easily at Nottingham that he must hold a chance here. The improved Crusty and Mary Fischer look the chief dangers to WENCESLAS; it is, in fact, a very open race.

2.35.—FOREST SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—In a very moderate field POLAR QUEEN may be the best.

3.10.—CASTLE HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Jugo apparently is being given a well-earned rest and it will be left to Bachelor's Date to run as the top-weight, though with a stone less than what Jugo would have carried. Bachelor's Date's staying powers are open to question, but, as there are others in the race equally open to doubt, he may well be up at the finish. Allowing for the defeat of Night Rider, the running of Flange at Lingfield probably is the best form to rely upon. I take FLANGE to win from Pard and Clydesdale, who has to carry only 7st. 1lb.

3.45.—ROMNEY SELLING PLATE (1m.).—SILVER SWORD, who was left at the post at Sandown Park but has won since, should again be successful. In his absence, I would prefer Baldernock.

4.20.—FLYING HANDICAP (5f.).—PASIPHAE should run better here than at Brighton, and be good enough to beat the heavily-penalized Andy and the others.

4.55.—BLACKBROOK MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES (1m.).—LYCIDAS, with H. Wragg up, is in form, and may well improve upon his two seconds recently. Lesteford, too, may run well.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

WINDSOR

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall have a few runners at each of the meetings to-day, and the majority of them are well fancied by their connexions.

BANNED will run in the Clewer Plate. He is the best two-year-old trained by Walter Griggs, and he has been sharpened up for this race. I have never seen him go with more dash, and whatever beats him will win.

In the Forest Selling Handicap I like POLAR QUEEN better than Dica. The first-named is now wonderfully well.

The Flying Handicap Plate may be won by PASIPHAE, and our only runner in the Blackbrook Maiden Sweepstakes will be LYCIDAS, a useful colt who has now got his chance to win.

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

3.0 (3.4).—The TEDDINGTON SELLING PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

FOLLOW THRU, gr g, by Milesius—Grimez (Mr. C. Glorney), 7st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 1
SCULPTOR, br g, by Rockesvage—Caricature (Mr. D. F. Nicholl), 7st. 12lb. ..... L. Tidey 2
NORMAN DUCHESS, b f, by Diophon—Monchy (Mr. P. Ellison), 7st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 3
Alouie (Sir R. Garton), 8st. 8lb. ..... R. James 0
Eastern Song (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Fallen Angel (Mr. K. K. Carson), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Brave Kate (Mr. H. Smyth), 7st. 10lb. ..... R. Smyth 0
Transitive (Brigadier-General C. Lambton), 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Acharn (Mr. Friend Sykes), 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Herbert 0

(Winner trained by R. Wilmot, at Binfield Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Follow Thru, 3 to 1 Acharn, 6 to 1 each Alouie and Eastern Song, 8 to 1 Sculptor, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 5s. 9d., 15s. Total win pool, 6,549 units; total place pool, 5,686 units.

Won by three lengths; half a length separated second and third. Acharn was fourth and Brave Kate last.

The winner was sold to Mrs. A. Gemmell for 260 guineas.

3.30 (3.31).—The MORTLAKE SELLING PLATE of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

SPEARDORA COLT, by Trespasser (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), 9st. ..... C. Richards 1
VA POULE, br f, by Venedor—Napoule (Mr. J. Rhodes), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Beasley 2
PHANTOM CYNNIE COLT, by Jazz Band (Contessa di Sant Elia), 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Burns 3
Tellwell (Mr. E. Martin), 8st. 4lb. ..... I. Martin 0
Wheelrace (Mrs. J. B. Joel), 8st. 6lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Miss Patti (Mr. C. M. Leigh), 8st. 6lb. ..... P. Serby 0
Knock o' Morn (Sir C. McLeod), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Hireling (Captain L. Montagu), 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Ray 0
False Doctrine (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Jones 0

(Winner trained by Douglas-Pennant, at Upavon)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst False Doctrine, 3 to 1 Wheelrace, 4 to 1 Va Poule, 6 to 1 Speardora colt, 10 to 1 Hireling, 100 to 8 Phantom Cynnie colt, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 25s. 3d.; places, 6s., 3s. 3d., 7s. Total win pool, 5,134 units; total place pool, 4,784 units.

Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Hireling was fourth and Knock o' Morn last.

The winner was sold to Mr. Gemmell for 420 guineas.

4.0 (4.3).—The PRINCESS STAKES (high-weight handicap) of 5 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Five furlongs.

THE DOMINIE, b or br c, by Ellangowan—Usalia (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 3 yrs. 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Beasley 1
CANFIELD, ch f, by Phalaris—Candescent (Baron F. de Turckheim), aged, 9st. ..... T. Burns 2
KONDA, gr f, by Shake Hand—Konia Gui (Mr. A. Sevastopulo), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 3
Phonemeter (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Venskye (Mr. R. Farquharson), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Spagnoletto (Mr. D. M. Gant), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Post Haste (Sir R. Garton), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... R. James 0
Tetrapodos (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Happy Chink (Colonel H. Williams), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 0
San Paulo (Mr. J. Denison-Pender), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Landsong (Major A. E. Gould), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (car., 7st. 5lb.) ..... T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by Lefton, at Ogbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 agst Landsong, 6 to 1 Venskye, 13 to 2 Tetrapodos, 7 to 1 each Phonemeter, The Dominie, and Konda, 8 to 1 Happy Chink, 100 to 8 Canfield, 100 to 7 San Paulo, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 23s. 9d.; places, 5s., 6s. 2d., 4s., 6d. Total win pool, 8,043 units; total place pool, 5,851 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a short head separated second and third. Venskye was fourth and Tetrapodos last.

4.30 (4.31).—The ROUND COURSE PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 300 sovs. Two miles.

PROSPICE, b g, by Zria—The Pile (Mr. S. Wootton), aged, 7st. 6lb. ..... B. Rook 1
FIRST FLIGHT, br h, by Courageous—Floraxie (Sir H. Wernher), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. G. Richards 2
PUTNEY, b g, by Puttenden—Punta Gerda (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Arctic Star (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 6 yrs, 9st. 8lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Lemon Car (Major J. C. Lewis), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Eagle's Pride (Mr. F. T. Halse), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Medarlin (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0
Blissful (Lord Astor), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Telescriptor (Lady A. Compton-Vyner), 4 yrs, 7st. W. Alford 0
Blue Bell (Mrs. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 7st. ..... E. Makemson 0

(Winner trained by S. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Medarlin, 6 to 1 agst Arctic Star, 10 to 1 each Putney, Blissful, and Prospice, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 25s. 6d.; places, 7s. 9d., 10s. 9d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,074 units; total place pool, 8,356 units.

Won by two lengths; a length separated second and third. Arctic Star was fourth and Blue Bell last.

5.0 (5.4).—The MAIDEN PLATE of 500 sovs., for two-year-olds; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Five furlongs.

LAMPETO, br f, by Tetratema—Hesperia (Major McCalmont), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 1
WOODBOROUGH, b c, by Heverswood—Lady Bower (Sir L. Richardson), 8st. 10lb. ..... B. Carslake 2
ROYAL RUFUS, gr c, by Roi Herode—Fordingbridge (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 8st. 10lb. ..... T. Burns 3
Royal Ulster (Mr. H. L. Cottrill), 9st. 2lb. T. Weston 0
Celtic H. (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Leach 0
Decorum (Mr. R. Farquharson), 8st. 10lb. M. Beary 0
Chinese Measure (Major L. B. Holliday), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Ventarver (Sir H. Unsliffe-Owen), 8st. 10lb. H. Wragg 0
Pegan Sacrifice I. (by Golden Myth (Mr. F. H. Bowcher), 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Catherine Glover (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Sherry 0
Seascape (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Miskodeed (Mr. F. Neilson), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Forelle (Mr. S. Tattersall), 8st. 7lb. ..... E. Jones 0

(Winner trained by Perse, at Stockbridge)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Royal Ulster, 100 to 30 Lampeto, 4 to 1 Royal Rufus, 11 to 2 Seascape, 6 to 1 Ventarver, 100 to 8 Woodborough, 100 to 6 Chinese Measure, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s.; places, 3s. 3d.; 5s., 4s. Total win pool, 9,963 units; total place pool, 6,713 units.

Won by two lengths; half a length separated second and third. Catherine Glover was fourth and Miskodeed last.

5.30 (5.32).—The ST. JAMES'S PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

GREY BACHELOR, gr c, by Poltava—Bachelor's Fort (Mr. A. Lowry), 9st. ..... T. Weston 1
SMOKED SALMON, ch c, by Salmon-Trout—Saggiface (Mr. E. Esmond), 9st. ..... H. Jelliss 2
MEREDITH, ch c, by Buchan—Corusca (Mr. S. Tattersall), 9st. ..... R. Jones 3
Golden Dawn (Mrs. A. Bendir), 9st. ..... C. Richards 0
Shooting Star (Mr. F. Connell), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Evans 0
Carnera (Mr. S. D. Pickering), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Winter 0
Dorryphoros (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Childs 0

(Winner trained by H. Powney, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Grey Bachelor, 7 to 2 agst Smoked Salmon, 4 to 1 Meredith, 100 to 8 Golden Dawn, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,796 units; total place pool, 2,078 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Carnera was fourth and Shooting Star last.

REDCAR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The SKELTON SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
HIDALGO II. (Mr. T. R. Watson) ..... Easterby	a	9	0
WESTCOURT (Mr. Joseph Benson) ..... Elsey	5	9	0
aPERSIAN SUN (Mr. R. Day) ..... R. Day	4	8	13
HUMIDAT (Mrs. F. Setchell) ..... H. Smyth	4	8	9
PALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Hofer) ..... H. Leader	4	8	9
ROCK BOTTOM (10lb. ex.) (Mr. H. Lester) ..... J. Scott	4	8	8
HE SINGS (Mr. J. Scott) ..... J. Scott	a	8	7
aPILGRIM'S BELLE (Mr. G. Crabtree) F. Armstrong	5	8	7
PASSING SHOT (Mrs. A. Hall Watt) ..... Renton	5	8	6
DUNIN (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	5	8	6
JOVUNDUM (Lord Zetland) ..... Lord G. Dundas	3	8	2
CATLAP (Mr. J. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	4	8	1
aMELGO (Mr. W. Hammett) ..... Hammett	4	8	1
aRIO NORTE (Mr. L. E. Cribbin) ..... Clancy	4	7	13
INFANTRY (Mr. R. Maughan) ..... Botterill	a	7	12
PHANTOM JIM (Mr. G. Crabtree) F. Armstrong	5	7	10
FAIRY STICK (Mr. W. Webster) ..... Seymour	3	7	7
aTEES HEAD (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	3	7	6
ELEGANT LAD (Sir G. Renwick) W. Renwick	6	7	5
TUTHROM (Mr. F. Benson) ..... Hedges	5	7	2
HIS EXCELLENCY (Mr. W. Lister) ..... T. Webb	a	7	0
KEEP SMILING (Mr. R. Robson) W. Renwick	6	7	0
OH CRIKEY (Mr. J. T. C. Burn) ..... Moroney	3	7	0

2.30.—The WARRENBY SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aJOLIMENT (Mr. B. Warner) ..... F. Armstrong	6	9	1
aINSTALMENT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	5	8	12
aBACHELOR'S FOLLY (Mr. K. G. MacLeod) ..... Boyd	a	8	12
aDARKLEY (Sir E. Bushby) ..... F. Armstrong	5	8	12
aSUNNY BAR (Sir E. Bushby) ..... F. Armstrong	5	8	12
aMARKER (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Storie	3	8	7
aPRIVILEGE (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Storie	3	8	7
aPERRY SKIPPER (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) J. Renwick	3	7	5
aPRENZIE (Mr. M. Albrecht) ..... Osborne	3	7	0

2.0.—The NORTH SEA PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
BEE FOX (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... H. Leader	5	8	11
PERSEVERE (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... H. Leader	5	8	11
LYNTON (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. Colling	3	8	0
SILVER DOLLAR (Mr. G. H. H. Peel) ..... Bailey	3	8	0
PARK RAY (Mr. Lewis Stone) ..... Renton	3	8	4
ON CRIKEY (Mr. J. T. C. Burn) ..... Moroney	3	8	1
SPUN-YARN (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	3	8	1
aSEASCAPE (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	3	8	1
WHITE WINTER (Sir G. Renwick) W. Renwick	3	8	1
FORESAIL (Mrs. M. A. Thompson) W. Webb	3	8	1
LINTON SPRINGS (Captain F. Whitworth) ..... Bellerby	3	8	1
SANTA GIUSTINA (Lord Willoughby de Broke) ..... H. Leader	3	8	1
aCREVY SLYNE (Lord Woolavington) Gilpin	3	8	1

2.30.—The REDCAR FOAL PLATE of 600 sovs.; the owner at entry of the winner to receive 75 sovs., the owner at running of the second 50 sovs., and the owner at entry of the second 25 sovs. out of the plate; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
aFALLAT CRAG (Mr. N. Field) ..... F. Armstrong	9	5
CRAKEWOOD (10lb.) (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... M. Hartigan	8	12
WAIF (7lb.) (Lord Lonsdale) ..... Pickering	8	9
NEWTON (10lb.) (Mr. F. Straker) ..... Peacock	8	9
LEMON DROP (10lb.) (Lady McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	9
ROYAL WARDEN (Mr. J. A. Hirst) R. W. Colling	8	6
OLALA (10lb.) (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	6
WATERFORD GLASS F. by Craig an Eran (Mr. Macnee) ..... Macnee	8	4
aAPPOSITE (10lb.) (Mr. W. Alderson) ..... G. Armstrong	8	3
SENORA (12lb.) (Mr. W. P. Gill) ..... In Ireland	8	1
aLONDON WALL (7lb.) (Mr. G. Allen) ..... C. Leader	8	0
aVENDEL (10lb.) (Mr. C. W. Hands) ..... Saxby	7	13
PUTTING GREEN (10lb.) (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent	7	11
BACK ISLE (10lb.) (Mr. E. P. Barthropp) ..... Barthropp	7	11
aMISS MERRIMENT (7lb.) (Commander F. W. Talbot) ..... Perse	7	11
POSSESSOR (10lb.) ..... D. Taylor	7	8
SAUCE (10lb.) (Mr. J. Cochrane) ..... C. Compton	7	8
QUEEN'S COUNTY (10lb.) (Lady Vyner) ..... Cole	7	8
SUMMER LIGHTNING (10lb.) (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	7	8
LYDELEY (10lb.) (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	7	8
KUSU (10lb.) (Sir G. Renwick) ..... J. Renwick	7	8

4.0.—The COATHAM HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
BULWARK (Mr. C. Coldbeck) ..... Coldbeck	4	9	2
GREY HILL (Mr. H. E. Whitehill) W. Renwick	4	9	0
TUTTAZ (Mr. W. R. Thorpe) ..... Pollock	5	8	10
TUTTAZ (Mr. W. R. Thorpe) ..... Easterby	5	8	10
aDARK SHADOW (Mr. R. Dand) ..... McCall	4	8	7
aCLARENCE (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... Marsh	4	8	5
aREAL MONARCH (Sir A. Bull)			

(Continued at foot of next column)

WINDSOR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The CLEWER PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
MAJORITY CALLING (Sir P. Newson) W. Nightingall	9	0
UNLIKELY (Baron F. de Truffi) ..... F. Hartigan	9	0
ICARUS (Mr. H. Johnstone) ..... Wilmot	8	13
VINCENT (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) M. Hartigan	8	10
BINFIELD F. by Poltava (Mr. A. E. Heath) Wilmot	8	10
aBANNED (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... Walter Griggs	8	10
ERIC (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	8	10
FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	10
KITTY BLY (Mr. L. Lyaghi) ..... Watts	8	10
aCRUSTY (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8	7
aWENCESLAS (Mr. H. Lester) ..... C. Todd	8	7
aYANWATH (Lord Lonsdale) ..... F. Darling	8	7
VA POULE (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	8	7
FLEUR (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) ..... C. Chapman	8	7
PRETTY MISSIE c, by Obliterate (Lady Sheffield) ..... Higgs	8	7
GOLDEN DEW (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	8	7
aCRIQUITA (Captain H. F. Thomas) R. J. Colling	8	7
aMARY FISCHER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	7
ROSAMOND'S CHOICE (Mr. D. Macnee) ..... Macnee	8	7
aMARIA MONK C, by Rantorb (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gwilt	8	5
aLAND O' CAKES (Mr. H. E. Morriss) ..... F. Darling	8	5
aSWINTON F, by Manna (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	5
PODDER (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	2
SPINSTER (Duchess of Westminster) ..... Perse	8	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VINCENT, G. Richards; BANNED, H. Jellis; CRUSTY, R. Dick; WENCESLAS, —; YANWATH, F. Fox; PRETTY MISSIE GFLDING, —; CRIQUITA, D. Morris; MARY FISCHER, H. Beasley; MARIA MONK COLT, A. Burns; LAND O' CAKES —; SWINTON FILLY, C. Richards.

2.35.—The FOREST SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
FRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins) ..... W. Payne	6	9	0
ARRIVAL (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	a	8	9
CORPORAL NYM (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	a	8	8
BENEDICTUS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	8	6
PUTTER (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh	4	8	3
GAGA (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	3	8	0
aPLAGUE (Mr. J. Sherriff) ..... Walker	3	8	0
WELL HIT (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	4	7	13
aCROSS ROADS (Major D. Mairs) ..... Mairs	4	7	13
WAR MAN (Mr. F. K. Andrews) ..... Douglas-Pennant	4	7	13
PROBUS (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	a	7	13
SCULPTOR (Mr. D. P. Nicoll) ..... Cundell	a	7	10
ROSE OF SPAIN (Mr. A. C. Boutall) H. Smyth	3	7	10
SAUCY BOY (Mr. C. W. Langlands) C. Langlands	5	7	8
BARNABAS (Mrs. G. Smith) ..... Kelly	5	7	8
FILIBUSTER (Mr. W. Bullen) ..... W. Payne	4	7	7
MISSIONARY (Mrs. A. S. Evans) ..... Rayson	4	7	7
EXALT (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	4	7	6
WEST MOUNT (Mrs. B. M. Roundell) G. L. Ward	4	7	5
aPOLAR QUEEN (Mr. J. Hoboken) ..... Barling	4	7	5
MR. CINDERS (Mr. H. C. Barder) ..... J. Beary	4	7	4
aCRETAN LASSIE (Mrs. F. Ivall) ..... D. Dick	6	7	4
aDION (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	3	7	3
aFAITHFUL BEACON (Mrs. M. Waterer) H. Smyth	3	7	3
aBARGEE (Mr. F. Hartigan) ..... F. Hartigan	3	7	3
MIRA MONTE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton	3	7	3
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. P. Ellison) Butchers	3	7	3
BEWINGED (7lb. ex.) (Colonel B. Fitzgerald) ..... H. Lowe	6	7	3
PHANTOM WATER (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	3	7	2
ICY LASS (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	3	7	2
GOLDEN CAPTIVE (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	4	6	10
DUTCH GOLD (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... C. Langlands	3	6	10
SNAKE BIRD (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Pendarves	a	6	10
SKY HAWK (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Johnson) ..... Johnson	3	6	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FRIAR GRAY, C. Ray; CORPORAL NYM, R. Dick; PUTTER, F. Fox; CROSS ROADS, —; WATER DEAN, C. Richards; PROBUS, L. Tidey; SAUCY BOY, K. Gethin; BARNABAS, —; MISSIONARY, G. Richards; WEST MOUNT, F. Vivian; POLAR QUEEN, J. Sirett; CRETAN LASSIE, H. Gunn; DION, T. Lowrey; FAITHFUL BEACON, R. Smyth; BARGEE, A. Burns; MIRA MONTE, —; NORMAN DUCHESS, —; ICY LASS, —; GOLDEN CAPTIVE, —. A. Burns rides either Icy Lass or Barnabas.

3.10.—The CASTLE HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
JUGO (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	6	9	4
BACHELOR'S DATE (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... S. Wootton	4	8	6
QUARTER SESSIONS (Mr. M. Field) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	4	8	2
GANGA SINGH (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	4	7	12
aPLANCK (Lord Hillingdon) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	4	7	7
aPARD (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Sneyd	a	7	7
CLYDESDALE (Mr. H. Collins) ..... W. Payne	4	7	1
aINTRUDER (Mr. R. W. Forester) M. Hartigan	3	7	1
aMUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	5	6	10
NOTICE BOARD (Colonel B. Fitzgerald) H. Lowe	4	6	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BACHELOR'S DATE, A. Wragg; GANGA SINGH, M. Beary; PLANCK, J. Dines; PARD, T. Lowrey; CLYDESDALE, J. Sirett; INTRUDER, C. Richards; MUSTARD CLUB, I. Martin; NOTICE BOARD, W. Alford.

3.45.—The ROMNEY SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBALDERNOCK (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	4	9	0
GALA PRINCE (Mr. F. Ferner) ..... G. Sadler	4	9	0
SILVER LUTE (Mr. J. Harvie) ..... Leach, jun.	5	9	0
PURE SCANDAL (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun.	4	9	0
GREEN PIPER (Captain R. M. Thompson) ..... Crannie	4	9	0
GALA MORN (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..M. Hartigan	4	8	11
aDREUX (Mr. W. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	a	8	11
GAFADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	5	8	11
SILVER SWORD (Mr. J. Dunn) ..... V. Smyth	a	8	11
OAKWOOD (Mr. J. Powell) ..... J. Porter	a	8	11
RUBY'S LOVE (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	5	8	11
NORMAN DUKE (Mr. C. Shaw) ..... Coombes	a	8	11
TIPTOP (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	5	8	9
aPLANAPHONE (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... A. Pickles	4	8	6
COURT NEWS (Mr. G. McKechnie) ..... Holland	4	8	6
aVIZMAR (Mr. G. Todd) ..... G. Todd	4	8	6
FOLLOW THRU (Mrs. A. Gemmell) ..... Private	3	8	1
BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	3	8	1
PAPIRETO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton	3	8	1
aBAY ROYAL (Mr. R. G. Fotheringill) ..... Collins	3	7	13
ROCK IMAGE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	3	7	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALDERNOCK, C. Ray; GAFADOUN, —; SILVER SWORD, R. Dick; OAKWOOD, J. Collins; NORMAN DUKE, —; PLANAPHONE, —; COURT NEWS, —; DREUX, R. Smyth; VIZMAR, —; BLUE LINE, M. Beary; PAPIRETO, A. Smirke; BAY ROYAL, —. C. Richards rides either Norman Duke or Bay Royal.

4.20.—The FLYING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
THUNDER SQUALL (10lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton	4	9	9
SOMME ORB (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	5	9	4
ANDY (10lb. ex.) (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	a	9	1
OPTIMIST (Captain J. S. S. Willis) ..... Bruce	a	8	6
aTROCHEE (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	4	7	11
LEVID (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	5	7	10
CORN CRACKER (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton	3	7	8
BERLINGOTE (Miss H. Cooper) ..... Larkin

THE CHURCH'S MESSAGE

RESOLUTIONS AT LAMBETH

GUIDE TO SOCIAL CONDUCT

PROMOTION OF UNITY

The Encyclical Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops assembled at the seventh Lambeth Conference, held this summer at Lambeth Palace, was issued yesterday, together with the resolutions of the Conference.

The following is the text of the Encyclical Letter, in which we have inserted cross-headings:—

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

TO THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST JESUS

WE, ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS of the Holy Catholic Church in full communion with the Church of England, three hundred and seven in number, assembled from divers parts of the earth at Lambeth, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of Our Lord 1930, give you greeting in the Name of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

We who write are bearers of the sacred commission of the Ministry given by our Lord through His Apostles to the Church. In His Name we desire to set forth before you the outcome of the grave deliberations to which, after solemn prayer and Eucharist, we have for five weeks devoted ourselves day by day. We take this opportunity of thanking from our hearts all those, both far and near, who have prayed God to give us His Spirit's present aid. We hope that the results of our work may bring encouragement and help to this great circle of intercessors, even in remote parts of the earth. Our deliberations were preceded by careful inquiry upon many sides into the matters about which we speak. In this Letter we propose to give a connected view of these matters, in the hope that it will make our Resolutions more intelligible, and lead many to study them, together with the Reports of our Committees on which they are based.

The Bishops who were present at the last Lambeth Conference ten years ago found that one idea ran through all their work and bound it together in a true unity. It was the idea of *fellowship*. In like manner we have discovered one idea underlying all our long deliberations: it is the idea of *witness*. These two ideas are closely related. On the one hand, the purpose of every true human fellowship is to bear witness to certain great principles—the principles of truth, goodness and love, which express and fulfil the Kingdom of God: among these fellowships the Church is called to be a witness to the supreme revelation of God—of His nature, His will, His kingdom—which has been given to the world in Jesus Christ our Lord. On the other hand, witness, if it is to be made effective among men, must be borne by a body, a fellowship. So we learn in every branch of human endeavour. And it would be a true description of the Church of Christ to say that it is a fellowship of witness. Our Lord Himself in His last recorded words laid this charge upon it, "Ye shall be witnesses unto Me . . . unto the uttermost parts of the earth." There comes into our mind the vision of the great succession of those who have borne this witness in past generations. They encompass, like a radiant cloud, each new generation, as it takes up the age-long testimony. They add their voices to ours, as we now especially and solemnly summon every member of the Church of our day to the fulfilment of Christ's parting charge. Here we find another link with the last Conference, for the long list of its Resolutions ended with the words, "if Christian witness is to be fully effective, it must be borne by nothing short of the whole body of Christian people."

A RE-AFFIRMATION

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND MODERN THOUGHT

Our appeal in this Letter begins, as the series of our Reports begins, with a *Sursum Corda*. The primary witness which the Church is called to give is the witness of its faith in God, and we would have men everywhere lift their minds and hearts with new confidence and expectancy to Him as ultimate Reality, to God in his Majesty as Creator, to God in His even greater Majesty as Redeemer.

We are aware of the extent to which the very thought of God seems to be passing away from the minds and hearts of many even in nominally Christian nations. The ten years since we last met have seen the development of one vast political and social experiment which is, at least professedly, rooted in the denial of God's existence. Even where God is still acknowledged, He is often regarded as too elusive or remote to be relevant to the practical concerns of life. And it is not surprising that where belief in God has weakened, the sense of sin has in large measure disappeared, morality has shown signs of degenerating into little more than a recognition of the value of kindness, and the supreme good has almost come to be thought of in terms of comfort and excitement.

But more significant is the increasing consciousness of thoughtful men and women that the emancipations which they have lately won do not yield deep or lasting satisfactions; that selfishness is self-defeating; that the heart of modern life, with all its exuberance of interest, is disquietingly void of conviction, and that once again experience proves personal happiness to be, in fact and not merely in pious word, linked with spiritual ideals and with moral standards and endeavours.

Many, too, of those who at present sit loose to the faith and practice of the Church are not opposed on conviction to the claim of Christianity; they are not thinking about it; they have not revolted against the Gospel, but against a presentation of the Gospel which falls far short of its true range and splendour.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Perhaps most noteworthy of all, there is much in the scientific and philosophical thinking of our time which provides a climate more favourable to faith in God than has existed for generations. New interpretations of the cosmic process are now before us which are congruous with Christian Theism. The great scientific movement of the nineteenth century had the appearance, at first, of hostility to religion. But now, from within that movement and under its impulse, views of the universal process are being formed which point to a spiritual interpretation. We are now able, by the help of the various departmental sciences, to trace in outline a continuous process of creative development in which at every stage we can find the Divine presence and power. Thus scientific thinking and discovery seem to be giving us back the sense of reverence and awe before the sublimity of a Creator Who is, not only the cause and ground of the universe, but always and everywhere active within it.

Christianity more than any other of the great religions has undergone the discipline of contact with scientific methods of thought, and emerges therefrom still strong to redeem and to inspire.

It is in view of such facts and circumstances that we declare our belief that the Church is at this time being called to fresh effort to proclaim to all men, at once more thoughtfully and more ardently, the Gospel of God with which it has been entrusted.

We know but too well that the root of our failure to behold God, and to manifest Him to the world, is sin; that what we have to deal with is primarily not imperfect thinking but evil wills. Yet, if our proclamation of the gospel of God is to have its proper appeal to the world of to-day, we must see to it that we ourselves are thinking about Him as persistently, as largely, and as worthily as we can.

We must school ourselves to include in our habits of thought about the Creator God as much as we can of the beauty and order of the world, and of everything in life that evokes the awe, the loyalty and the self-sacrifice of men and women at their best.

We must recover also our vision of the uniqueness of the work of God in the hearts of His people—the true subject of the Old Testament—which culminates in the coming of our Lord Himself and in the appearance of His Church among men. In Him as nowhere else, in Him alone, God's character, God's gracious love and supremest purpose are revealed. Through Him and through His Church there are brought inside every department of human effort and life a new spirit, a new motive, new resources of vision and faith, of hope and courage.

Thus through the Incarnation and by His Holy Spirit in the Church God is ever moving forth to conserve and to perfect all that He has achieved, and still strives to achieve, in hearts wherein Christ is not yet enthroned. Civilization, in so far as it is good, is ultimately of God's giving, no less than is His grace in Christ. Never must our thought of God be inconsistent with all that we may learn of His character in Christ. Never must our thought of God be so cramped that we represent Him as less than the Lord of all good life.

If, however, our vision of God's glory is thus to be renewed, it will involve for most of us, clergy and laity alike, a new readiness to read and ponder afresh, with some of the many aids which modern research gives us, the Bible and in particular the New Testament. It will also involve a new readiness to acquaint ourselves, according to our capacity, with some of the best thinking of our time about the meaning of life, and to identify ourselves, as best we may, in thought and conduct, with some of life's more serious endeavours. Not many men are called to be students, but all can do something to learn and to think more intelligently about the religion which they profess and about its bearing on life around them.

But we must not only do what we can, to read and think. We must pursue—some of us, perhaps, as a new act of faith in God, and all of us with new devotion and diligence—the practice of personal prayer and strive to grow in the ability to pray. Not only will more serious thinking about our holy religion and about life thus quicken our prayers, but prayer can and will quicken our thought of and faith in God.

THE "CHIEF DUTY"

Further, we recall our Churchpeople and all who own the name of Christ to the privilege and duty which are theirs of expressing their faith and receiving pardon and renewal through joining with the brethren regularly in the public worship of the Church and especially in the Blessed Sacrament of the Holy Communion. The Church's chief duty is to love and worship God; and in that love and worship it gives its chief witness to the world. They should reflect what wrong they do to God, to others and to themselves if they grow slack in fulfilling, especially on Sunday, this their clear and obvious duty. We whose privilege it is to lead others in worship are bound to make that worship as worthy as we can of Him to Whom it is offered, worthy in its spirit and its tone, worthy also in its range and scope, taking, as we ought, every opportunity that is ours of bringing all human concerns and interests within its ambit of praise and intercession.

Worship unites us in a fellowship of adoration; and, when it is worthily offered, can become for us all a joy as well as a duty, and bring us that refreshment and encouragement for which thousands are really hungry, though they know not for what they hunger.

Sursum Corda, Lift up your hearts—such a call from God as we have ourselves thus heard is not easily expressed, least of all in such a letter as this. Yet it was to this high theme that we in the Lambeth Conference were moved to direct our thoughts; and we commend to thoughtful people the Report of our first Committee.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

SEX AND FAMILY LIFE

If the Church is Christ's Body, it is the organ through which His Spirit now finds expression in the world. He did not commit His gospel to writings but to a society which should alike interpret and exemplify His scheme of life. From the first this community-witness distinguished the Church from all the clubs and brotherhoods which abounded in the world of that day. Its purity, its comradeship, its cheerfulness were its attractive force. It provided a new scheme of life, and it grew. Its very growth in size and in popularity became its danger. So it is still. What many Churchpeople need to recognise is that Christ's community has been commissioned to set a standard of life which is not that of the world. Too often has the standard of Christians been assimilated to that of the surrounding society or of the spirit of the age. But the tremendous commission of the Head of the Church confronts us. "Ye are the salt of the earth." "Ye are the light of the world." No metaphors could be more searching. Salt and light, He says, and that in every place and relationship of life—first and foremost, in all that concerns the family.

The beauty of family life is one of God's most precious gifts, and its preservation is a paramount responsibility of the Church. Its foundation is the life-long union of husband and wife on which our Lord decisively set His seal. "One flesh," He said they were to be. Holy marriage is part of God's plan for mankind. It follows that any community disregards this at its peril. Empires have perished before now because the dry-rot of laxity and corruption in home life set in. To maintain the ideal of marriage is therefore to preserve the social health of the community. It is a national interest of supreme value. It follows that divorce is unnatural. It destroys the security of the union and the stability of the family. If there are children, they are deprived of the guardianship to which each called both their parents. To the defence of Christ's standard of marriage we summon the members of the Church, for on it depends all that makes the magic of the word "home."

A PURER ATMOSPHERE

Indeed we must lift the whole subject of sex into a pure and clear atmosphere. God would have us think of sex as of something sacred. Many influences in our day tend to concentrate attention on sex and not always upon its sacredness. Among the tasks that confront the Church to-day none is more noble or more urgent than that of rescuing the whole subject from degradation in thought and conversation. We must set it in the light of the eternal issues of right and wrong, and reveal the noble origin of sex in the creative activity of a Father who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. We believe that the way to do this can be summed up in one word—education. Here the duty of parents is plain and its fulfilment is part of that witness to truth and purity which members of the Church are bound to bear and not least to their own children. If the children have learnt from the first to connect sex instincts with the beauty and goodness of God, they will not only themselves be proof against some of the worst evils of our age, but will also become diffusers of that moral atmosphere where purity lives and all that is impure must die. We think that this duty of education needs far more careful attention than it has received. Rightly we set before our people Christ's standard of marriage, but we have done all too little to prepare them for it. It is admitted that no one should approach Confirmation or Holy Communion without careful and prolonged preparation. And marriage is sacramental. It is, as St. Paul said, a great mystery. It is not only sacramental in its nature, it is a vocation for life. Therefore careful preparation is needed for it.

Bound up with that high and holy vocation is the vocation to parenthood. Here we would sound a call to all who will listen. Every child is for the State a potential citizen, for the Church a potential saint. When healthy parents refuse for selfish reasons to have children in homes where there is, or by self-denial may be, provision for them, they deny to both Church and nation lives which, with a Christian training, might be of priceless value to the community. We are familiar with the difficulties. We deeply sympathize with those who have burdens which are hard to bear. But we appeal to the whole community of the Church to remember that in home life, as in personal life, we are called to take up the cross, to endure hardness, and to count upon the enabling power of the Spirit of God. And indeed when the sacrifice is made for the sake of the family, that cross becomes a crown.

SUBJECT RACES

A TRANSCENDING UNITY

We have spoken of the family. But every family is a reflection of that great human family of which God is Father, and of which the nations and races are the members. We who address you are ourselves representatives of that great family. For among the bishops here assembled there are representatives not only of the Western races but of the races of Japan, of China, of India, and of Africa. We have found our brotherhood in Christ, and we are sure that only in His world-wide community can that brotherhood be securely established. No vague humanitarianism is enough. When men of different races and nations can say "Our Father," believing in God who was made visible in Jesus Christ, then a unity begins to be felt which transcends the differences of colour and tradition.

We must confess that as Christians we have only imperfectly realized this family life. There still survives among Christians the peculiar form of pride known as race superiority. Anglo-Saxons, perhaps, are specially liable to this infection. But it is one that must needs be cast out in a day when races and nations are coming to a self-consciousness which, though sometimes exaggerated, calls for understanding and sympathy. Questions of exceeding difficulty, both in politics and industry, are waiting for an answer. Everything depends, humanly speaking, on the spirit in which they are approached. We confess that in many parts of the Church men have been blind to what is implied in the all-embracing manhood of the Son of God, and to the full meaning of life in the Body of Christ, the Body in which there can be neither Jew nor Gentile, Greek nor barbarian, bondman nor freeman, but Christ is all and in all. In that Divine community we can afford to recognise differences fully and frankly, just because in Christ there is that which transcends them. Into that community every nation can bring its traditions, gifts, experiences, characteristics, knowing that they will be welcomed as treasures contributed by the members of the family to be tested and used for the welfare of the whole. The issue is vital for the future of the world. To fail here would be to leave the door open to racial and national animosities, the outcome of which it is awful to contemplate. Here again the witness of the Church must be given. This may mean a drastic revision of thought and action on the part of many of its members. It certainly means a humble response to the leadership of the Spirit. It is a real test of our own membership. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God.

As we witness to the truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men," so also we must witness to God's will for peace among the nations. We thank Him for the achievements of the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which condemns war as a means for settling international disputes. If these movements towards peace are to be effective and permanent, there is need of a new strength of conviction, clearness of purpose, and courage in action among the peoples of the world. Here the Church should take the lead. For the Christian must condemn war not merely because it is wasteful and ruinous, a cause of untold misery, but far more because it is contrary to the will of God.

Peace is indeed something greater than a mere refusal to fight. Peace within the nation and among the nations depends on truth and justice. There cannot be peace unless we are trying to obey our Lord's command, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." As citizens of that kingdom we are summoned to make war on injustice, falsehood and covetousness within ourselves and in the world around us. Evil social conditions—such as slums or unemployment—are causes of unrest because they are outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual wrong. We dare not acquiesce in them, for the remedy lies not only in the best means that economic science can devise but also in the active witness and willing self-sacrifice of Christian people. Indeed we cannot be true witnesses to God's kingdom of peace if we allow self-interest to be the ruling principle of any sphere of life. Neither industry nor commerce nor finance lies outside the borders of the kingdom of God, for at every point they touch human values and depend on human motives, and nothing human is alien to Him Who came that men might have life and have it abundantly. Only when we witness always and everywhere to His principles and rely upon His power can we obtain from Him those gifts of truth and righteousness and love, of which peace is the perfect fruit.

CHURCH REUNION

"A NOTABLE ADVANCE".

We pass to the subject of the Unity of the Church, which was assigned to our third Committee.

Our Lord Himself prayed that those who should believe on Him might be one that the world might believe that His Father had sent Him. The witness which He wishes us to bear to Him before the world is our unity in Him. A world torn with divisions is pathetically ready to acclaim our unity, when it comes into sight, as an evidence of the power of God.

In the Conference of 1920 we felt the constraint of a great impulse which we believed to be of Divine origin, and under its influence we sent out the Appeal to all Christian people. In this Conference we have something even greater to chronicle, definite actions tending to unions of Churches, in which some of our Churches are closely concerned. If holy aspirations are great, God-guided actions are greater.

Many movements towards unity have taken place in the last 10 years. These we cannot here describe. Particulars of them will be found in the report of our Committee. We will write specially of two movements, because they are now approaching the phase of definite action.

The first of these concerns some of the oldest Churches in Christendom. A most important delegation from the Orthodox Churches of the East arranged by the Œcumenical Patriarch and headed by the Patriarch of Alexandria visited our Conference. Another delegation headed by the Archbishop of Utrecht represented the Old Catholics. Both of these delegations came to tell us that they desired definite and practical steps to be taken for the restoration of communion between their Churches and ours. This is a notable advance crowning a long period of increasing friendliness. The Conference has asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint Commissions of theologians to confer with similar Commissions if appointed by the authorities of the Orthodox and of the Old Catholics, and it is hoped that these Commissions may find such a unity in faith and such a similarity in practice to exist between the Churches, that restoration of communion may become possible as soon as the appropriate assemblies of the various Churches can meet.

SOUTH INDIA

In the second place we must refer at greater length to the scheme for a union of Churches in South India, which had been begun a year before the last Lambeth Conference, and has now reached an advanced stage. Our brethren of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, who will have the responsibility for carrying it through, if it is to be consummated, have reported the scheme in its present state to the Conference and asked for our advice. Our committee has tendered advice on many points in its Report, to which the Conference has given its general approval. This scheme is for a union in South India between the members of our Church and the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the South India United Church, so called because it unites the converts of certain Presbyterian and Congregationalist Missions. The general conception of the scheme is that these different elements will come together in one body, possessing the traditional framework of faith and order which characterized the whole Church for so many centuries. Within this one body the constant intercourse of the different members will, it is hoped, gradually bring about a unity, in which all those things that are of God in their several traditions will be not only preserved but enriched by happy combination. This process cannot be initiated without sacrifices, and must in its early stages involve anomalies and irregularities—a prospect which gives rise to serious misgivings in many minds. But these misgivings are outweighed by hope and by our trust in God's will to perfect His work of reconciliation.

We rejoice that one part of the Anglican Communion should be found ready to make this venture for a corporate union with certain non-episcopal Churches. We feel that in a sense our brethren in South India are making this experiment on behalf of the whole body of the Anglican Churches. They are our pioneers in this direction of the movement for unity. The whole Communion will surely stand by them with earnest prayer and generous loyalty. But we are well aware that the constituency which we represent is not universally convinced about all the provisions of the scheme, and wishes to see how it works out before committing itself to definite approval. To meet this situation we have recommended to the Churches concerned certain arrangements which we desire to explain to our people in the clearest terms.

EFFECTS OF UNION

The Anglican Communion is a group of Churches bound together by very close ties of history and tradition, doctrine and practice. After the union in South India, Anglicans who will be included in the united Church will not give up the use of the Prayer-book or discard any of the doctrines held in the Anglican Churches. Yet the united Church in South India will not itself be an Anglican Church: it will be a distinct Province of the Universal Church. It will have a very real intercommunion with the Churches of the Anglican Communion, though for a time that intercommunion will be limited in certain directions by their rules. Its Bishops will be received as Bishops by these Churches. Its episcopally ordained ministers—a continually increasing number—will be entitled under the usual rules to administer the Communion in the Churches of the Anglican Communion. Its communicants will be entitled to communicate with the Churches of the Anglican Communion, except in cases forbidden by the rules of these Churches. On the other hand, no right to minister in the Churches of that Communion will be acquired by those ministers who have not been episcopally ordained.

The fact that the Church in South India will not be a member of the group of Churches called the Anglican Communion will inevitably impose on our brethren a temporary severance of close and treasured relationships, in council and synod, with their brethren in North India. But these are sacrifices which we believe they will make cheerfully in the hope of achieving a union between episcopal and non-episcopal Churches such as has never yet been effected, and of building up a real and living Church in India. For our part we assure our brethren that they will never be disowned nor deserted by the Anglican Communion. It will preserve for them unimpaired their welcome to its love and fellowship, to its altars and its pulpits. For it will be looking forward to the day when their work will be rewarded and the unity of these Churches, not only in South India but in the whole of India, will be completed, and there will emerge a Province of Christ's Church, genuinely Catholic, loyal to all truth, within whose visible unity treasures of faith and order, nowhere in the Church at present combined, will be possessed in common, and the power of Christ will be manifest in a new richness.

It was with unanimity and with profound sense of thankfulness that the Conference adopted the Resolutions relating to South India.

NON-EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

We have given prominence to these two groups of negotiations because they contemplate action in the near future. Though in other directions, and especially in our relations with the non-episcopal Churches of our various countries, no such measurable advance can be recorded, we feel that the aspirations of the last Lambeth Conference have not failed, but are standing the strain of the attempt to translate words into action. In addition to delegations from episcopal Churches other than those which we have mentioned, our Committee had the privilege of receiving and conferring with distinguished representatives of the now happily united Church of Scotland and of the Evangelical Free Churches of England. It was with renewed hope of progress that the Conference decided to invite these non-episcopal Churches to enter into full conference with us once more. Further, it adopted unanimously a resolution in favour of "efforts of Evangelism in cooperation with Christians of other Communions," believing that, while the leaders discuss the still unsolved problems of Church order, the rank and file may be brought to closer mutual understanding through united public witness to those truths of our faith which we rejoice to know we hold in common. May God reinforce the impulse which He gave ten years ago with courage, wisdom, and love to pursue the quest of the visible unity of the whole Church of Christ.

"THE ONE CHURCH"

IDEALS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

We turn next to the subject of the Anglican Communion, with which our fourth Committee was occupied. This subject is very closely connected with the last. For it is our duty to envisage the one Church of Christ as it will be when reunited, and to shape the Churches of our own Communion so that they will, even now, conform as much as possible to that ideal, and be ready to take their place within it, when it is realized.

Such a direction of our thoughts is almost forced upon us by certain changes which are even now observable in the Anglican Communion. This Communion is a commonwealth of Churches without a central constitution: it is a federation without a federal government. It has come into existence without any deliberate policy, by the extension of the Churches of Great Britain and Ireland beyond the limits of these Islands. The extension has been of a double nature, and the Churches overseas bear its impress. Some of them are, primarily, Churches of the British people scattered throughout the world; others are, primarily, Churches of other peoples, planted by our missions. Hitherto they have all been Anglican in the sense that they reflect the leading characteristics of the Church of England. They teach—as she does—the Catholic Faith in its entirety and in the proportions in which it is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. They refuse—as she does—to accept any statement, or practice, as of authority, which is not consistent with the Holy Scriptures and the understanding and practice of our religion as exhibited in the undivided Church. They are, in the idiom of our fathers, "particular or national" Churches, and they repudiate any idea of a central authority, other than Councils of Bishops. They combine respect for antiquity with freedom in the pursuit of truth. They are both Catholic and Evangelical. This is still to-day a true description of the facts and ideals of the Anglican Communion.

But these very ideals are working a change. Every Church of our Communion is endeavouring to do for the country where it exists the service which the Church of England has done for England—to represent the Christian religion and the Catholic Faith in a manner congenial to the people of the land, and to give scope to their genius in the development of Christian life and worship. As the Churches founded by our Missions in India, China, Japan or Africa more and more fully achieve this purpose, they may, in many ways, grow less and less like to each other and to their Mother, and in consequence, less and less Anglican, though no less true to Catholic faith and order.

At the same time as we anticipate this progressive diversity within the unity of the Anglican Churches, we have before us a prospect of the restoration of communion with Churches which are in no sense Anglican. Our negotiations with the Orthodox Church and the Old Catholics illustrate this possibility in one direction, and the creation of united Churches—such as that proposed in India—illustrates it in another.

"LARGER FEDERATION"

Thus beyond, but including, the federation of strictly Anglican Churches—which is now called the Anglican Communion—there may grow up a larger federation of much less homogeneous Churches, which will be in some measure in communion with the See of Canterbury. This federation, however little centralized, would need some organ to express its unity. It is our belief that the Councils of the Bishops were in antiquity, and will be again, the appropriate organ, by which the unity of distant Churches can find expression without any derogation from their rightful autonomy. The Lambeth Conference with its strict adherence to purely advisory functions has been, perhaps, preparing our minds for participation in the Councils of a larger and more important community of Churches. Every extension of this circle of visible fellowship would increase the power of the Church to witness to its Lord by its unity.

These two sections of our work have dealt in different ways with unity *between* Churches. This is necessary if the Church is to bear the witness which its Lord requires. We must now draw attention to the equally urgent necessity for unity *within* each Church. We appeal to all our brethren to remember that their right to a place in the Church of Christ lies in His call to each of them, in His love that embraces them, and in His Spirit that dwells in them, far more than in the opinions which they profess or the methods which they pursue. It may even be necessary to the Church that men in it should hold and expound different opinions, in order that the Church as a whole should have the whole of truth, even as the rays of many colours which the spectrum shows combine to make the light of the sun. Let us all listen to His voice Who still has to say to His disciples, after all these centuries, "Have salt in yourselves, and be at peace one with another."

LEADERSHIP

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN

In the witness and the work of the Church as of every other community there is need of leadership. Our Lord Himself shows us the crucial importance of providing leaders by the care and patience with which He trained the twelve whom He chose out from the general company of His disciples "that they might be with Him and that He might send them forth." This ministry has been perpetuated from the first days until now. The need of the leadership which it gives is undiminished. The honour of that leadership still remains.

We speak with knowledge gained in all parts of the world. We know that everywhere fields are white for the harvest. The Lord of the harvest calls for labourers that the harvest may be won. We who as Bishops of His Church have some title to speak in His Name, make now a strong appeal to young men, who accept Him as their Lord, to cherish the ambition of offering themselves in the Sacred Ministry for the highest service to which human life can be dedicated.

They will be ready to submit their ambition to the judgment of the responsible authorities of the Church. If it seems right that they should be prepared for ordination to the ministry and they are unable with the means at their disposal to meet the cost of a training, demanded alike by the rising standards of education and by the honour of their service, we call upon the Church in all lands to regard it as a duty and privilege to provide that training for them.

The leadership of women is needed as well as the leadership of men. We have sought in our resolutions to encourage in every way open to us the ministry of women. They have become free as never before in history to use in varied service to the community their distinctive gifts and ideals. We know that many of them desire to devote their lives to Him in Whose service is the perfect freedom. We would assure them of our determination to secure for them, so far as in us lies, a place of honour in the organized life of the Church. To this end we have reviewed and enlarged the work entrusted to the Order of Deaconesses. We believe that in that Order women of ability will find increasing scope for powers of leadership and witness. And we call upon clergy and people alike to welcome and to use to the full the ministry of women not only in the pastoral work of the Church but in its teaching and worship.

We rejoice in the growth of religious communities within our own Communion as a sign of spiritual vitality, and as a source of spiritual strength to the whole body of the Church.

Neither to men nor to women does the ministry of Christ's Church offer a career of ease or affluence. Who would wish that it should? The labourer indeed is worthy of his hire, and the Church's honour requires that the remuneration of its ministers should not be such as to cramp and hinder the efficiency of their work. That work is hard. It calls for the best that is in us—courage, humility, patience, loyalty, love. What work is there that makes a profounder difference in the lives of those whom it reaches? What work is more worth doing?

SPIRIT OF YOUTH

BARRIERS TO BE BROKEN

We have been speaking, in this letter, of the Witness of the Church—what it is and what it might be. We have something to say, last of all, about the Church and the younger generation. And here we would affirm that it is for the Church to give its Christian witness in a way that will appeal to Youth and that Youth will understand. It is our confident belief that when the Church does that, then Youth will make its own responsive witness in a fashion and on a scale far beyond that which any previous generation has seen.

For in the Church there has always been the spirit of Youth. Its Founder—the "Young Prince of Glory," in the phrase which Watts used in the first version of his familiar hymn—summoned a picked band of men to join His high adventure, and with youthful alacrity they responded. He—the Hero Christ—has always appealed to that in men which loves to do and dare and suffer for great causes, and to that appeal there never fails response from the young and from all who keep a heart of youth. We are sure that the younger people of to-day, despite certain powerful influences and tendencies in modern life, are at least as ready to respond to the good, when they see it, as any of their forefathers.

But our confidence that the heart of Youth is sound is by no means based on any optimistic disregard of factors in the life of our day which place serious obstacles in the path of those who wish to hold the Christian faith and to live the Christian life.

We cannot, and we would not, blind ourselves to the fact that a large number of the younger men and women of to-day (including many of the most high-minded) are alienated from the Church and from organized religion. The report of our committee asks why this is so, and makes some attempt at an answer. Here we will only say that we—leaders of the Church in many lands—are entirely ready to shoulder our full share of the blame for this state of affairs. If Church people were more like their Divine Master and showed more of His Spirit in life's common traffic, then these younger folk (who are naturally attracted to Christ Himself) would find themselves attracted also to the Society which bears His Name, and therein discover a power of His Spirit which otherwise they would never know.

"HUMANIZE RELIGION"

What then may be done to break down the barriers which seem to stand between Youth and this Divine Society? There are just two points on which we wish to lay special emphasis. First, it is for us in the Church, who believe in and try to live according to the Gospel of the Incarnation, to humanize religion, if we would commend it to our generation. The estrangement between Youth and the Church arises partly from the fact that all the interests of life which to them are real and engrossing—science, art, music, literature, recreation, sport, friendship—seem to be quite other than the things in which the Church is interested. To them we appear to be largely preoccupied with dogmatic and ecclesiastical questions remote from common concerns. And so Religion often seems to remain in a backwater, while the main streams of life flow past it, untouched and unaffected. We have need to see ever more clearly the full significance of the truth that God became man, and to realize that the Religion of Jesus Christ, while essentially transcendent, mysterious, supernatural, is at the same time simple, human, with lowly things for its sacraments, and emphatically relevant to the whole rich range of man's thought and activity.

Thus the witness of the Church to the truth about God must always be given in life and conduct. But secondly, such witness by life must be made more convincing, and its secret and power made intelligible and available, by the work of enlightened study and of effective teaching. With all the authority which may attach to this Conference we would urge upon Church people generally—and especially on those called to occupy any position of Christian leadership—the paramount duty of thinking out the meaning of the faith for themselves, and of making it, by every kind of educational resource, intelligible to the great multitude of younger folk within the Church or on its fringes, who are in a state of mental confusion, combined with spiritual hunger. There is abundant answer—and we should like to see it given more frequently and more thoroughly—to those who fear that they must either give up their attempt to keep in step with contemporary thought, or part with Religion. It is for us to show that wherever men genuinely seek after goodness and truth and beauty, God's Spirit is in that search and guides it towards Himself, Who is its inspiration and its goal.

One final word we would say direct to you younger folk, who, whether you take much or little part in Church life, are at least in sympathy with the ideals of Jesus Christ and want to make the world a better place. This Cause, to which we are all committed, demands everything that all, old or young, can give. Experience and adventurousness, judgment and enthusiasm, caution and courage, the sense of the value of tradition and faith in what is yet to come—let all be flung into the service of the common task. We are quite certain that, in all history, there has been no greater opportunity than there is to-day to claim Jesus Christ as Lord of all life and King throughout the world.

CONCLUSION

As we close, we return to the main theme of our message. The Church of Christ, a fellowship of witness—this is the ideal we would put before all who may read or hear our words. We who send forth this Letter are men called by their office to be leaders of the Church in all parts of the world. But leadership is powerless without the willing loyalty and service of the whole body. There are times in the history of nations when some crisis quickens in the hearts of the people their sense of the honour and claim of citizenship. They make the cause of their country their own. In the service of their country, even to self-sacrifice, they become aware of their love of it. So, at this present time in the history of the Church of Christ, we are convinced that the pressure of material needs and comforts and pleasures and the spiritual perplexity and confusion which mark our generation can only be overcome if all the members of the Church, moved by the Divine Spirit Who dwells within it, identify themselves with its mission and its witness. Through their service they will come to look upon it as the "beloved community." They will realize afresh the splendour of its calling. They will gain a new and joyful sense of the greatness of the gifts God has entrusted to it—the "good news" it proclaims, the faith tried and tested by the thought and experience of centuries, the presence of the living Christ assured to it even to the end of the days. We long to see the Divine Society moving among the societies of men with the light of the Gospel upon it and the strength of a corporate witness within it. It is to this corporate witness that we summon the people of our own Church throughout the world, humbly desiring that we with them may follow the example of our Master, Who said, "To this end am I come into the world, that I should bear witness unto the Truth."

Signed on behalf of the Conference,

COSMO CANTUAR:

GEORGE CICESTR: Secretary.
MERVYN HAIGH, Assistant Secretary.
9th August, 1930.

NOTE

It may be well to make clear the manner of our deliberations. The subjects proposed for consideration were first brought before us in Sessions of the whole Conference, lasting for six full days, from Monday, July 7, to Saturday, July 12. Having been there set forth in outline, they were then referred to large and carefully chosen Committees; and the Reports of these Committees, with the Resolutions which they had prepared, were subsequently laid before the Conference, meeting again to consider them in full session from Monday, July 28, to Saturday, August 9. By this procedure we have been able to secure both the detailed study which is the especial task of a Committee (a study greatly aided by the essays, Reports, and papers which had been prepared for us), and that weight of judgment which belongs to the decisions of an assembly gathered from all parts of the world and bringing to the process of deliberation the manifold experience and knowledge acquired under widely different conditions in widely sundered fields of labour.

The judgment of the Conference is expressed in the Resolutions, 75 in number, appended to this Letter. These, and these alone, are affirmed by the Conference. The Reports, which are also printed herewith, have been received by the Conference; and the Conference has directed that they should be published; but the responsibility for the statements and opinions which they contain rests with the several Committees by whom they were prepared.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

I.—CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF GOD

The following are the resolutions of the Conference:—

1. We believe that the Christian Church is the repository and trustee of a Revelation of God, given by Himself, which all members of the Church are bound to transmit to others, and that every member of the Church, both clerical and lay, is called to be a channel through which the Divine Life flows for the quickening of all mankind.

2. We believe that, in view of the enlarged knowledge gained in modern times of God's ordering of the world and the clearer apprehension of the creative process by which He prepared the way for the coming of Jesus Christ, there is urgent need in the face of many erroneous conceptions for a fresh presentation of the Christian doctrine of God; and we commend the Report of our Committee to the study of all thoughtful people in the hope that it may help towards meeting this need.

3. We affirm the supreme and unshaken authority of the Holy Scriptures as presenting the truth concerning God and the spiritual life in its historical setting and in its progressive revelation, both throughout the Old Testament and in the New. It is no part of the purpose of the Scriptures to give information on those themes which are the proper subject-matter of scientific inquiry, nor is the Bible a collection of separate oracles, each containing a final declaration of truth. The doctrine of God is the centre of its teaching, set forth in its books "by divers portions and in divers manners." As Jesus Christ is the crown, so also is He the criterion of all revelation. We would impress upon Christian people the necessity of banishing from their minds ideas concerning the character of God which are inconsistent with the character of Jesus Christ. We believe that the work of our Lord Jesus Christ is continued by the Holy Spirit, Who not only interpreted Him to the Apostles, but has in every generation inspired and guided those who seek truth.

4. The Revelation of Christ was presented to the world under the forms of Jewish life and thought. It has found fuller expression, not without some admixture of misunderstanding, through the thought of Greece and Rome, and the sentiment of the Teutonic and Slavonic races. We anticipate that, when this same revelation possesses their minds, the nations of Asia and Africa will still further enrich the Church of Christ by characteristic statements of the permanent Gospel and by characteristic examples of Christian virtue and types of Christian worship.

We welcome such unfolding of the truth of the Gospel as one of the ways by which the nations may bring their riches into the service of Christ and His Church.

5. We recognize in the modern discoveries of science—whereby the boundaries of knowledge are extended, the needs of men are satisfied, and their sufferings alleviated—veritable gifts of God, to be used with thankfulness to Him and with that sense of responsibility which such thankfulness must create.

6. For the reasons set forth in Resolutions 2 and 3, there is need for the Church to renew and re-direct its teaching office—

(*a*) By a fresh insistence upon the duty of thinking and learning as essential elements in the Christian life;

(*b*) By recalling the clergy to a fuller sense of their duty in the exercise of the teaching office. Of all their functions this is one of the most important. It demands, especially in these days, prayer and study, both individual and corporate, on the self-revelation of God in Jesus Christ and the manifestations of His Presence in the modern world;

(*c*) By the provision of similar opportunities for the laity;

(*d*) By a new emphasis upon the appeal to the mind as well as to the heart in the preaching of the Word as an element in Christian worship; and

(*e*) By providing both for clergy and laity opportunities of retreats and other well-tried methods for the deepening of the spiritual life through the growth of fellowship with God and man.

We especially desire to impress upon the younger clergy that the Church requires the service of men who will devote themselves to the study of theology in all its branches. The Church needs learning, as well as spiritual power and practical ability, in its clergy.

7. We welcome an increased readiness in many educational authorities to accept the influence and assistance of the Church in its teaching capacity, and we urge that every effort should be made throughout the Church to seek such opportunities and to use them with sympathy and discretion.

As the intellectual meaning and content of the Christian doctrine of God cannot be fully apprehended without the aid of the highest human knowledge, it is essential that Christian theology should be studied and taught in universities in contact with philosophy, science, and criticism, and to that end that Faculties of Theology should be established in universities wherever possible.

8. Believing as we do that men should offer their worship to God because of His great glory, and because of His supreme revelation of love in Jesus Christ, apart from any thought of benefits that may accrue to them, we urge upon the Church the absolute obligation of corporate worship. We believe that a fuller study of the Christian doctrine of God will both strengthen the sense of this obligation in the Church and also help the Church to commend it to the world. Moreover we believe that it is through the development of their capacity for worship that men advance in their knowledge of God's nature, and may hope to penetrate further into His mysteries.

II.—CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WITNESS

MARRIAGE AND SEX

9. The Conference believes that the conditions of modern life call for a fresh statement from the Christian Church on the subject of sex. It declares that the functions of sex as a God-given factor in human life are essentially noble and creative. Responsibility in regard to their right use needs the greater emphasis in view of widespread laxity of thought and conduct in all these matters.

10. The

of its own country has not declared its willingness to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration or conciliation.

28. The Conference believes that the existence of armaments on the present scale amongst the nations of the world endangers the maintenance of peace, and appeals for a determined effort to secure further reduction by international agreement.

29. Believing that peace within the nation and among the nations is bound up with the acceptance of Christian principles in the ordering of social and industrial life, the Conference re-affirms the resolutions (73-80) of the Lambeth Conference of 1920, which deal with that subject. While there is in many countries an increasing desire for justice and therefore a growing will to peace, the world is still faced with grave social and economic evils which are an offence to the Christian conscience, and a menace to peace. All these evils call for the best scientific treatment on international lines, and also for a practical application of the principle of united service and self-sacrifice on the part of all Christian people.

30. The Conference recognizes with thankfulness the efforts made by the League of Nations to control the drug traffic, and calls upon all Christian people to pray and to labour, as they have opportunity, that measures may soon be devised, both by national and international action, which will effectively limit the production, manufacture and sale of dangerous drugs, particularly opium, cocaine and their derivatives, to the amounts required for scientific and medical purposes.

III.—THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH

31. The Conference records, with deep thanks to Almighty God, the signs of a growing movement towards Christian unity in all parts of the world since the issue of the Appeal to All Christian People by the Lambeth Conference in 1920.

The Conference heartily endorses that Appeal and reaffirms the principles contained in it and in the Resolutions dealing with Reunion adopted by that Conference.

THE MALINES CONVERSATIONS

32. Believing that our Lord's purpose for His Church will only be fulfilled when all the separated parts of His Body are united, and that only by full discussion between the Churches can error and misunderstanding be removed and full spiritual unity attained, the Conference expresses its appreciation of the courage and Christian charity of Cardinal Mercier in arranging the Malines Conversations, unofficial and not fully representative of the Churches though they were, and its regret that by the Encyclical, *Mortalium animos*, members of the Roman Catholic Church are forbidden to take part in the World Conference on Faith and Order and other similar Conferences.

THE EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH

33. (*a*) The Conference heartily thanks the Œcumenical Patriarch for arranging in cooperation with the other Patriarchs and the Autocephalous Churches for the sending of an important Delegation of the Eastern Orthodox Church under the leadership of the Patriarch of Alexandria, and expresses its grateful appreciation of the help given to its Committee by the Delegation, as well as its sense of the value of the advance made through the joint meetings in the relations of the Orthodox Church with the Anglican Communion.

(*b*) The Conference requests the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint representatives of the Anglican Communion and to invite the Œcumchical Patriarch to appoint representatives of the Patriarchates and Autocephalous Churches of the East to be a Doctrinal Commission, which may, in correspondence and in consultation, prepare a joint statement on the theological points about which there is difference and agreement between the Anglican and the Eastern Churches.

(*c*) The Conference not having been summoned as a Synod to issue any statement professing to define doctrine, is therefore unable to issue such a formal statement on the subjects referred to in the *Résumé* of the discussions between the Patriarch of Alexandria with the other Orthodox Representatives and Bishops of the Anglican Communion, but records its acceptance of the statements of the Anglican Bishops contained therein as a sufficient account of the teaching and practice of the Church of England and of the Churches in communion with it, in relation to those subjects.

34. The Conference expresses its sympathy with the Church of Russia in its persecution and sufferings, and prays that God, in His mercy, may give liberty and prosperity once more to that Church, that it may again take its place with greater freedom and power of self-expression among the other great Churches of Christendom.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH

35. (*a*) The Conference heartily thanks the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Bishops of the Old Catholic Church associated with him for coming to consult with its members on the development of closer relations between their Churches and the Anglican Communion, and expresses its sense of the importance of the step taken.

(*b*) The Conference requests the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint representatives of the Anglican Communion, and to invite the Archbishop of Utrecht to appoint representatives of the Old Catholic Churches to be a Doctrinal Commission to discuss points of agreement and difference between them.

(*c*) The Conference agrees that there is nothing in the Declaration of Utrecht inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of England.

THE SEPARATED EASTERN CHURCHES

36. (*a*) The Conference thanks Bishop Tourian for taking counsel with one of its committees on the relations between the Church and the Anglican Communion, and assures him of its deep sympathy with the sufferings of his nation.

(*b*) The Conference expresses its deep sympathy with the Armenian, East Syrian (Assyrian) and West Syrian Christians in the hardship and suffering which they have endured since the War, and earnestly prays that they may be given strength and courage in their efforts for self-preservation, as well as that their rights may be fully secured as religious or racial minorities in the territories in which they live.

(*c*) The Conference welcomes the development of closer relations between the Anglican Communion and the Separated Churches of the East which is recorded in its Committee's Report, and earnestly desires that these relations may be steadily strengthened, in consultation with the Orthodox Church, in the hope that in due course full intercommunion may be reached.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN

37. The Conference thanks the Church of Sweden for the visit of the Bishop of Lund and expresses its hope that the existing fraternal relations with that Church will be maintained, and that relations may also be strengthened with the other Scandinavian Churches with a view to promoting greater unity in the future.

THE CHURCH OF FINLAND

38. The Conference requests the Archbishop of Canterbury, as soon as seems advisable, to appoint a committee to investigate the position of the Church of Finland and its relations to the Church of England.

THE MORAVIANS (UNITAS FRATRUM)

39. The Conference is grateful to the Moravian Church for sending so important a body of representatives to confer with their committee, and respectfully requests the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a new committee to confer with a committee of the Moravian Church.

SOUTH INDIA

40. (*a*) The Conference has heard with the deepest interest of the proposals for Church union in South India now under consideration between the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, the South India United Church and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South India, and expresses its high appreciation of the spirit in which the representatives of these Churches have pursued the long and careful negotiations.

(*b*) The Conference notes with warm sympathy that the project embodied in the Proposed Scheme for Church Union in South India is not the formation of any fresh Church or Province of the Anglican Communion under new conditions, but seeks rather to bring together the distinctive elements of different Christian Communions, on a basis of sound doctrine and episcopal order, in a distinct Province of the Universal Church, in such a way as to give the Indian expression of the spirit, the thought and the life of the Church Universal.

(*c*) We observe further, as a novel feature in the South Indian Scheme, that a complete agreement between the uniting Churches on certain points of doctrine and practice is not expected to be reached before the inauguration of the union; but the promoters of the scheme believe that unity will be reached gradually and more securely by the interaction of the different elements of the united Church upon one another. It is only when the unification resulting from that interaction is complete that a final judgment can be pronounced on the effect of the present proposals. Without attempting, therefore, to pronounce such judgment now, we express to our brethren in India our strong desire that, as soon as the negotiations are successfully completed, the venture should be made and the union inaugurated. We hope that it will lead to the emergence of a part of the Body of Christ which will possess a new combination of the riches that are His. In this hope we ask the Churches of our Communion to stand by our brethren in India, while they make this experiment, with generous good will.

(*d*) The Conference thinks it wise to point out that, after the union in South India has been inaugurated, both ministers and lay people of the united Church, when they are outside the jurisdiction of that Church, will be amenable to the regulations of the Province and Diocese in which they desire to officiate or to worship, and it must be assumed that those regulations will be applied to individuals in the same manner as they would now be applied to similarly circumstanced individuals, unless any Province takes formal action to change its regulations.

(*e*) The Conference, fully assured in the light of the Resolutions of the General Council of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon adopted in February, 1930, that nothing will be done to break the fellowship of the Churches of the Anglican Communion, confidently leaves in the hands of the Bishops of that Church the task of working out in detail the principles which are embodied in the Proposed Scheme.

(*f*) The Conference gives its general approval to the suggestions contained in the Report of its Committee with regard to the Proposed Scheme for Church Union in South India, and commends the Report to the attention of the Episcopal Synod and General Council of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE CHURCH IN PERSIA

41. The Conference has heard with deep sympathy of the steps towards union which have been proposed in Persia; it desires to express its sincere appreciation of the missionary zeal of the Church in Persia, and it generally approves the sections in the Report of its Committee dealing with this subject.

SPECIAL AREAS

42. The Conference, maintaining as a general principle that intercommunion should be the goal of, rather than a means to, the restoration of union, and bearing in mind the general rule of the Anglican Churches that "members of the Anglican Churches should receive the Holy Communion only from ministers of their own Church," holds, nevertheless, that the administration of such a rule falls under the discretion of the Bishop, who should exercise his dispensing power in accordance with any principles that may be set forth by the national, regional, or provincial authority of the Church in the area concerned. The Bishops of the Anglican Communion will not question the action of any Bishop who may, in his discretion so exercised, sanction an exception to the general rule in special areas, where the ministrations of an Anglican Church are not available for long periods of time or without travelling great distances, or may give permission that baptized communicant members of Churches not in communion with our own should be encouraged to communicate in Anglican churches, when the ministrations of their own Church are not available, or in other special or temporary circumstances.

The Conference adopted the following explanatory note.—In view of the dangers of misconception, we think it desirable to say that in recognizing that a Bishop of the Anglican Communion may under very strict regulations and in very special circumstances permit individual communicants to join with members of other Christian bodies in their services of the administration of the Lord's Supper, we felt bound to consider the difficulties created by present conditions, especially in some parts of the Mission Field. But we would point out that the very special circumstances and the very strict regulations specified in this Resolution of themselves show that we are not departing from the rule of our Church that the minister of the Sacrament of Holy Communion should be a priest episcopally ordained.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

43. The Conference expresses its gratitude to the distinguished members of the Church of Scotland[1] who accepted the invitation to confer with its Committee. It hopes that an invitation may soon be issued to the now happily united Church of Scotland to enter into free and unrestricted conference with representatives of the Anglican Communion on the basis of the Appeal to All Christian People issued in 1920.

EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND

44. The Conference cordially thanks the influential Delegation from the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England[2] for attending one of the Sessions of its Committee, and for the help of that Delegation in defining the issues which have still to be resolved before further advance towards organic union is possible. The Conference notes with satisfaction and gratitude the great measure of agreement on matters of faith reached at the conferences held from 1921 till 1925 between representatives of the Church of England and representatives of the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches, and hopes that at an early date such conferences may be resumed with a view to ascertaining whether the Proposed Scheme of Union prepared for the Churches in South India, or other proposals which have been put forward, suggest lines on which further advance towards agreement on questions of order can be made, and that similar conferences may be held elsewhere.

SCHEMES OF REUNION

45. In view of the various schemes of Reunion and other projects and advances towards union and intercommunion which have been the subject of discussion or negotiation, the Conference reminds the Church that it is a paramount duty to seek unity among Christians in every direction, and assures all who are working for this end of its cordial support in their endeavours; it also reminds the Church that until full and final schemes are set out and terms of intercommunion are definitely arranged, the expression of final judgments on individual schemes is premature.

COOPERATION IN EVANGELISM

46. Meanwhile the Conference urges the desirability of organizing and participating in efforts of Evangelism in cooperation with Christians of other Communions, both as a means of bearing effective witness to the multitudes who are detached from all forms of organized Christianity, and as a means of expressing and strengthening that sense of unity in the Gospel which binds together in spiritual fellowship those who own allegiance to different Churches.

UNITY AMONG ANGLICANS

47. The Conference calls upon all members of the Anglican Communion to promote the cause of union by fostering and deepening in all possible ways the fellowship of the Anglican Communion itself, so that by mutual understanding and appreciation all may come to a fuller apprehension of the truth as it is in Jesus, and more perfectly make manifest to the world the unity of the Spirit in and through the diversity of His gifts.

IV.—THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

48. The Conference affirms that the true constitution of the Catholic Church involves the principle of the autonomy of particular churches based upon a common faith and order, and commends to the faithful those sections of the Report of Committee IV. which deal with the ideal and future of the Anglican Communion.

49. The Conference approves the following statement of the nature and status of the Anglican Communion, as that term is used in its Resolutions:

The Anglican Communion is a fellowship, within the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, of those duly constituted Dioceses, Provinces or Regional Churches in communion with the See of Canterbury, which have the following characteristics in common:—

(*a*) they uphold and propagate the Catholic and Apostolic faith and order as they are generally set forth in the Book of Common Prayer as authorized in their several Churches;

(*b*) they are particular or national Churches, and, as such, promote within each of their territories a national expression of Christian faith, life, and worship; and

(*c*) they are bound together not by a central legislative and executive authority, but by mutual loyalty sustained through the common counsel of the Bishops in conference.

The Conference makes this statement praying for and eagerly awaiting the time when the Churches of the present Anglican Communion will enter into communion with other parts of the Catholic Church not definable as Anglican in the above sense, as a step towards the ultimate reunion of all Christendom in one visibly united fellowship.[1]

THE CONSULTATIVE BODY

50. (*a*) The Conference reaffirms the opinion expressed in Resolution 44 of the Lambeth Conference of 1920, "that the Consultative Body is of the nature of a continuation committee of the Lambeth Conference, and neither possesses nor claims any executive or administrative power."

The Conference recommends that:

(*b*) The Consultative Body should be prepared to advise on questions of faith, order, policy, or administration referred to it by any Bishop or group of Bishops, calling in expert advisers at its discretion, and reserving the right to decline to entertain any particular question.

Consequently, the Committee of Students of Liturgical Questions appointed in accordance with Resolution 38 of the Lambeth Conference of 1920 need not be reappointed.

(*c*) The usual duties of the Consultative Body of the Lambeth Conference should be:—

(i.) To carry on the work left to it by the preceding Conference.

(ii.) To assist the Archbishop of Canterbury in the preparation of the business of the ensuing Conference.

(iii.) To deal with matters referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury on which he requests its aid.

(iv.) To deal with matters referred to it by any Bishop or group of Bishops, subject to any limitations upon such references which may be imposed by the regulations of local and regional Churches.

(*d*) Hereafter the members of the Consultative Body should consist of not less than 18 members, appointed to represent the Lambeth Conference by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with due regard to regional requirements, after consultation with the Metropolitans and Presiding Bishops; vacancies being filled in the same way. Further, the first appointment should be made within 18 months of this meeting of the Conference, the present Consultative Body continuing to function in the meantime, and those then appointed should hold office until the next meeting of the Conference.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

51. The Conference, believing the formation of a central Appellate Tribunal to be inconsistent with the spirit of the Anglican Communion, holds that the establishment of final Courts of Appeal should be left to the decision of local and regional Churches.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION

52. Saving always the moral and spiritual independence of the Divine Society, the Conference approves the association of Dioceses or Provinces in the larger unity of a "national Church," with or without the formal recognition of the Civil Government, as serving to give spiritual expression to the distinctive genius of races and peoples, and thus to bring more effectually under the influence of Christ's Religion both the process of government and the habit of society.

53. (*a*) In view of the many advantages of the organization of Dioceses into Provinces and the difficulties and dangers of isolation, the formation of Provinces should everywhere be encouraged.

(*b*) The minimum organization essential to provincial life is a College or Synod of Bishops which will act corporately in dealing with questions concerning the faith, order and discipline of the Church.

(*c*) The minimum number of Dioceses suitable to form a Province is four.

(*d*) The balance between provincial authority and diocesan autonomy may vary from province to province according to the constitutions agreed upon in each case.

54. Without prejudice to the provisions of any constitution already adopted by any Province or Regional Church, the Conference advises that when the Bishops of a group of Dioceses under the oversight of the Archbishop of Canterbury or attached to some other Province have prepared and accepted a tentative constitution for a Province, they should notify this to the authorities under which they have hitherto worked, and request that the new Province be recognized as such and that they be released from obedience to other authority, as far as is necessary to enable them to subscribe to the constitution of the new Province, and (if so required) take the oath of canonical obedience to its Metropolitan. If this request be granted, the new Province may then be formally constituted. The proper procedure would be that the Bishops and clergy should subscribe to its constitution and that the Bishops (if so required) should take the oath of canonical obedience to its Metropolitan. The Metropolitan or Presiding Bishop should thereupon notify all Metropolitans and Presiding Bishops in the Anglican Communion of the formation of the Province.

55. Where the office of Metropolitan is attached to a particular See, the other Dioceses of the Province should have some effective voice in the election of a Bishop to that See.

56 (*a*) The successive stages at which a newly founded Diocese can be entrusted with greater responsibility, whether for legislation and general government, or for the election of its Bishop, should be determined by the provincial authorities or the Archbishop of Canterbury (as the case may be) in consultation with the Bishop.

(*b*) Where the appointment of a Bishop still remains with the provincial authorities or the Archbishop of Canterbury, it is generally desirable that the Diocese should in some way be consulted before such appointment is made.

57. The Conference recognizes with thankfulness the provincial organization attained in Japan and China, whereby the Nippon Sei Kokwai and the Chung-Hua Sheng Kung Hui have become constituent Churches of the Anglican Communion, and welcomes the Japanese and Chinese Bishops now present for the first time in the history of the Lambeth Conference as Bishops of these Churches.

58. The Conference welcomes the measure of progress already made towards the formation of a single Province in East Africa.

59. In view of differences of standard and qualification for Holy Orders demanded in the various Provinces, the Conference considers the principle of discrimination involved in such regulations as the Colonial Clergy Act to be legitimate, not only in England, but in any Province which so desires.

60. The Conference requests the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a Committee of persons representing each Church concerned to confer with the Church of England Pensions Board on the comprehensive scheme of reciprocal arrangements for Clergy pensions which has been submitted by the Board, so that such representatives may report thereon to their respective Churches.

V.—THE MINISTRY OF THE CHURCH

SUPPLY AND TRAINING OF MEN

61. Inasmuch as the ministry is the gift of God through Christ and is essential not only to the being and well-being of His Church but also to the extension of His Kingdom; and inasmuch as our Lord taught us to pray for its increase, the Conference expresses the hope that regular and earnest prayer for the ministry may be offered, and teaching about vocation may be given, throughout the whole Church both at the Ember seasons and at other times.

The Conference is convinced not only that it is the duty of the Church to foster vocation to the ministry but that it behoves every clergyman, schoolmaster, parent, and indeed every Christian man and woman to seek out and encourage signs of such vocation.

62. While recognizing with gratitude the support given in recent years to funds which assist the training of candidates for the ministry, and while believing that those who have heard the call should exercise all possible self-help in responding to it, the Conference places on record its conviction that it is the privilege and duty of the Church to find, when necessary, the means for the training of those whom God has called.

63. In view of the rise in the standard of education and of the constantly increasing opportunities of University training, the Conference deems it important that candidates for Holy Orders should in most cases be graduates of a University as well as properly trained in the special studies which belong to their calling.

The Conference expresses the hope that the Church will take every opportunity both for seeking and for training candidates in new Universities which have been established in great cities and elsewhere. With a view to promoting theological study in these and other Universities, the Conference recommends that, where the conditions allow, the Church should establish theological colleges in close connexion with Universities, and should join with the representatives of other Churches in establishing theological faculties in them.

64. In the matter of special preparation of candidates for the ministry, the Conference regards a competent knowledge of the Bible, of Christian worship, history, theology and morals, and pastoral work, together with training in the devotional life, as of the first importance. To this should be added instruction in reading and preaching. Beyond this we are anxious not to overload the curriculum of our theological colleges, but we believe it to be advantageous that students should be given such elementary instruction in psychology, the art of teaching, social economics, and other studies bearing upon their life-work as will encourage them to maintain their interest in these subjects after ordination. We express the hope that greater efforts will be made to stimulate the intellectual and spiritual life of the clergy especially in the earlier years of their service.

65. The Conference for reasons given in the Report of its Committee on the ministry cannot recommend a widespread adoption of the proposal that men of mature age and assured position might be called by authority, and, if willing, ordained to the priesthood without being required to give up their present occupation. But while declaring that ordination to the priesthood involves full and lifelong service, not to be made subservient to any other interests, it sees no insuperable objection to the ordination, with provincial sanction and under proper safeguards, where the need is great, of such *Auxiliary Priests*.

Further, in order to meet the present pressing need, the Conference would not question the action of any Bishop who, with the sanction of the national, regional, or provincial Church concerned, should authorize such licensed *Readers* as he shall approve to administer the chalice at the request of the parish priest.

MINISTRY OF WOMEN

66. The Conference wishes to insist on the great importance of offering to women of ability and education, who have received adequate special training, posts which provide full scope for their powers and bring to them real partnership with those who direct the work of the Church, and genuine responsibility for their share of it, whether in parish or diocese; so that such women may find in the Church's service a sphere for the exercise of their capacity.

67. The Order of *Deaconess* is for women the one and only Order of the ministry which we can recommend our branch of the Catholic Church to recognize and use.

68. The Ordination of a Deaconess should everywhere include Prayer by the Bishop and the Laying on of Hands, the delivery of the New Testament to the candidate, and a formula giving authority to execute the office of a Deaconess in the Church of God. Such ordination need not be at the Ember seasons, and should not be combined with an ordination of Priests or Deacons, but should always be held in the face of the Church.

69. The Conference reasserts the words in Resolution 49 of the Lambeth Conference of 1920, namely:—"The office of a Deaconess is primarily a ministry of succour, bodily and spiritual, especially to women, and should follow the lines of the primitive rather than of the modern Diaconate of men." It should be understood that the Deaconess dedicates herself to a lifelong service, but no vow or implied promise of celibacy should be required as necessary for admission to the Order.

70. Under the sanction of the Province, the Bishop may, on the request of the Parish Priest, entrust the following functions to the ordained Deaconess:—

(*a*) to assist the minister in the preparation of candidates for Baptism and for Confirmation.

(*b*) to assist at the administration of Holy Baptism by virtue of her office.

(*c*) to baptize in church, and to officiate at the Churching of Women.

(*d*) in church to read Morning and Evening Prayer and the Litany, except such portions as are reserved to the Priest, and to lead in prayer; with the licence of the Bishop, to instruct and preach, except in the service of Holy Communion.

71. The Conference recommends that Bishops give commissions to women of special qualifications to speak at other than the regular services, or to conduct retreats, or to give spiritual counsel.

72. Every stipendiary woman-worker, whether parochial or other, should receive formal recognition from the Bishop, who should satisfy himself not only of her general fitness but also that an adequate stipend is secured to her with provision for a pension, and that she works under a definite form of agreement.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALING

73. (*a*) The Conference commends to the Church "The Ministry of Healing" (S.P.C.K., 1924), being the Report of a Committee set up in accordance with Resolution 63 of the Lambeth Conference of 1920.

(*b*) Methods of Spiritual Healing, such as Unction or the Laying on of Hands, should be used only in close conjunction with prayer and spiritual preparation.

(*c*) There is urgent need for cooperation between clergy and doctors since spiritual and physical treatment are complementary and equally necessary for true well-being.

(*d*) Seeing that the ministry of the Church is a ministry for the whole man, it is of the utmost importance that the Clergy should equip themselves for a fuller understanding of the intimate connexion between moral and spiritual disorders and mental and physical ills.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

74. The Conference recognizes with thankfulness the growth of Religious Communities both of men and women in the Anglican Communion and the contribution which they have made to a deeper spiritual life in the Church and their notable services in the mission field, but advises the establishment, by Canon or other means, of closer cooperation between the Episcopate and the Communities on the general lines indicated in the Report of the Committee.

VI.—YOUTH AND ITS VOCATION

75. The Conference commends the Report of the Committee on Youth and its Vocation to the careful attention of the Church and hopes that in all parts of the Anglican Communion the Bishops, with the assistance of the Clergy and Laity, particularly those qualified to represent youth, will face the facts of the situation and the challenge which they constitute to the whole Christian Church; believing that the great tasks before the Church today call for a new measure of devotion to Christ and His Church on the part of all, both young and old.

* Under the heading "Lambeth Conference, 1930," the Encyclical Letter from the Bishops, with the resolutions of the Conference and the reports of its Committees, is published by the S.P.C.K. at the price of 2s. 6d.

---

[1] The Very Rev. John White, D.D., and the Hon. Lord Sands, Senator of the College of Justice.

[2] The Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D., the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, M.A., the Rev. J. T. Barkby, the Rev. S. G. Berry, D.D., the Rev. D. Brook, D.C.L., the Rev. Charles Brown, D.D., the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., the Rev. W. J. Robertson, D.D., the Rev. F. Carnegie Simpson, D.D., the Rev. R. J. Taylor, and Bishop Arthur Ward.

[1] Compare Encyclical Letter of the Lambeth Conference, 1878, with Report of Committee on the best mode of maintaining union among the various Churches of the Anglican Communion. *The Six Lambeth Conferences*, pp. 62-82.

Books of the Week

THE AMERICA'S CUP

A HISTORIC RECORD

THE AMERICA'S CUP. By NIGEL LINDSAY. With an Introduction by COL. the RT. HON. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD. (Heath Cranton. 6s. net.)

Towards the end of his history of the America's Cup the author wonders "whether the contests have been of any material value to yachting in general." Indeed, it is the paradox of this historic event that it should have come to be popularly regarded as the blue ribbon of international yacht racing, though it has never at any time produced sport that was truly representative of either British or American yachting.

Mr. Lindsay tells us how the Cup was first won, and he relates, interestingly and with impartiality, the main incidents of the 13 unsuccessful attempts to win it back. When the schooner America came to England in 1851 she took part in a race round the Isle of Wight organized by the Royal Yacht Squadron. This race she won. The trophy which she took back with her was later presented by her owners to the New York Yacht Club, who, under a deed of gift, were to hold it as a perpetual challenge trophy, henceforward to be known as "the America's Cup." This deed of gift was a document strange enough to begin with, but it has been twice "amended" since 1857; and it is permissible to blame it as the main source of those unhappy feelings, leading to such deplorable disputes, which robbed the early contests of all true sporting interest. In short, a number of restrictions were imposed on the challenger with which it was not necessary that the defender should comply. Perhaps the most discouraging of them was the obligation on the challenger to name his yacht and send her measurements many months beforehand to the holders, who were not obliged to disclose any but the mere fact of the defender's waterline length "until the time agreed upon for the start of the contest."

Sir Thomas Lipton, however, is a man not to be easily discouraged. In 1899 he issued his first challenge for the America's Cup, the tenth in the series. Though Shamrock I. was beaten, he challenged again in 1901, 1903, and 1920. Each time he was defeated. But it is true to say that his patience and his good humour and good sportsmanship have restored a proper feeling to what had become a peculiarly trying contest. It cannot be said, however, that Shamrocks I., II., III., and IV. have done much for the development of the racing yacht. As Mr. Lindsay points out:—

> If the contests have been sailed with the main object of finding out whether American or British yacht designers can build better and faster yachts, then they are not of very great value . . . apart from the very one-sided clause which allows an option to be exercised in the choice of the defender, the contests have simply tended to the development of a purely racing type of machine.

Fortunately for the good of the future history of the America's Cup a change has been made in the conditions for the contest which begins this month. Many years ago Sir Thomas Lipton asked to be allowed to challenge with a vessel built to the N.Y.Y.C.'s rating rule, the defender to be a vessel similarly built. This year the holders have agreed to the proposal; accordingly the fourteenth contest will be decided with yachts built to the New York Yacht Club's "J" class. These are fine and sensible vessels, and fit (as a big racing yacht should be) to go anywhere in any weather. So that at last, after 80 years, the contest becomes worth while—not something to be decided in a drawing-office, but a trial of seamanship and racing strategy.

Mr. Lindsay's book is supplied with appendices giving a brief note on the astonishing after-career of the America, the measurements of all vessels which have challenged for or defended the Cup, results of all the races, a table of the winds during each contest, and the conditions of the coming contest. The photographs which supply the illustrations are not so poor as the reproductions in this book would lead us to believe.

THE KIRK O'FIELD CRIME

THE TRAGEDY OF KIRK O'FIELD. By MAJOR-GENERAL R. H. MAHON. (Cambridge University Press. 16s. net.)

General Mahon by his two earlier works earned a notable place among those who have devoted themselves to the investigation of what Mr. Chesterton calls "the palace of lies" built round Mary Queen of Scots. In this last and posthumous volume General Mahon approaches the very heart of the Marian mystery—the murder of her consort, Darnley, at Kirk o'Field. Round the mystery of the explosion, of the murder, of the investigation that followed, of the part played by Mary before and after the crime endless controversy has raged, and from the day of the crime Mary's fortunes declined till the last day at Fotheringay. General Mahon has approached the question with an open mind rare in so heated a controversial atmosphere, and as a result has made a reconstruction that has the merit of novelty. Beginning with a most severely critical study of the documents in the case he attempts to show that the accepted story of the nature of the crime will not hold water. The crime was, in General Mahon's opinion, a much more elaborate affair than has generally been believed, requiring more time and effort than the official story allows for. This section of the book has all the charm of a really good detective story. The reconstruction of the crime necessitated making a scale model of Kirk o'Field, and the most careful scrutiny of times, distances, and physical possibilities, including a disquisition on the most approved lines on the explosive powers of sixteenth-century gunpowder. The result is a solution which is not conclusive, indeed, but which deserves very serious consideration.

Having explained what happened, General Mahon goes on to show why it happened. Briefly, he argues, the crime was a Roman Catholic plot. The Counter-Reformation was at its height; Pius V. had just ascended the Papal throne; Philip II. was expected to visit the Netherlands; the key to the situation was England, and the key to England, Scotland. Mary had proved a disappointment to Rome. She was too weak and moderate; she was trying to make an agreement with Elizabeth—another tool was needed. Darnley was that tool. The plot was that Mary should be murdered in Kirk o'Field by the explosion; Darnley should escape, apparently by accident; the murder would be attributed to the Protestant lords, who would be destroyed, and Darnley, heir to England and Scotland, father of Prince James, should be King Henry in fact as well as in name. The plot was discovered. Bothwell warned Mary, who stayed in Holyrood, and Darnley was murdered (or punished) outside Kirk o'Field by those he had planned to destroy. Put baldly this theory is so novel as to seem fantastic; the evidence for the Catholic plan is not convincing; but in Scotland of that time anything was possible, and there was no depth of treachery or folly of which Darnley was incapable.

NEW NOVELS

HERR THOMAS MANN'S SYMBOLISM

Among new novels are MARIO AND THE MAGICIAN, by Thomas Mann (translated by H. T. Lowe-Porter, Secker, 5s. net); SAILORS OF FORTUNE, by William McFee (Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net); and BACKWATER, by T. S. Stribling (Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net).

"Mario and the Magician" is Herr Thomas Mann's latest work and in some respects it is the most finished and suggestive thing he has done. A longish short-story or a brief novel, it may leave the impression of being rather slighter in content than is actually the case. It merits more than a hasty reading, however, packed as it is with delicate touches of the sort of symbolism which has crept of late into his work. The story is of a German family—parents and two young children—who are spending a holiday of a few weeks at a popular little summer resort on the Tyrrhenian coast. The holiday has not been particularly enjoyable so far; a number of vexatious little incidents have occurred, most of them connected in some way with the somewhat self-assertive airs of the Italian population, to introduce a certain stiffness and lack of innocent pleasure into the family's holiday mood. They are seriously debating leaving Torre di Venere when the arrival of an illusionist and entertainer, self-styled the Cavaliere Cipolla, is announced. Almost the whole place turns out for the performance, which proceeds on unexpected lines at a very late hour of the evening. Herr Mann contrives to set the stage for the symbolical conflict of innocence and evil and the ensuing tragedy with notable and unobtrusive adroitness, and the philosophical implications of his theme are never allowed to weaken the dramatic interest.

Cipolla, a queer, deformed, theatrical creature, derisive and venomous of speech, performs little in the way of sleight-of-hand, contenting himself with numerical tests, card tricks and the like; but it slowly dawns on the German parents that his success is achieved by means of indubitable hypnotic powers. Mountebank though he may be, the monstrous creature, it is quite evident, can impose his will on almost any member of the audience. What is so shameful and terrifying in the performance is that he uses his power solely in the interest of humiliating his unconscious victims, compelling them to perform some ridiculous or abject gesture or to exhibit some shameful travesty of normal behaviour. When the magician's eyes fall on a young man named Mario, a waiter at one of the cafés, drawing from him the secret of a shy and innocent love affair and finally ridiculing it by means of a hideous display of hypnotic malevolence, the youth, when he is at last released from the evil enchantment, draws a revolver and fires twice at the magician's heart. The German children are delighted with this apparently ingenious termination of the game, but the parents are overcome by relief and gratitude for their liberation, at once tragic and victorious, from the revolting spectacle. The thoughtful delicacy of Herr Mann's narrative manner is admirably appropriate to the moral issue of this forcible and original story.

Mr. McFee is long past the stage when he played games with his talents. Conrad, if ever he read "Captain Macedoine's Daughter," must have wondered if he had written it himself in a dream state and forgotten the work. Outlook, manner, and characterization were identical. Mr. McFee was squandering his fortune, as is evident now he is employing an original gift. He has his own distinctive style—terse, rapid, and vivid. No writer of sea stories to-day has so abundant a store of episodes and plots, thrilling and amazing. There are 14 short stories in "Sailors of Fortune." The scenes range from South America to the Eastern seas. Mr. McFee is at home anywhere. Novelists have made us familiar with common sailors whose manners are shocking; Conrad's captains are too noble for this world; but Mr. McFee is a cynic: his love-making captains are outrageous. Women passengers are not safe in the care of Captain Musker. We believe, because we must, that he is a competent seaman, but he is a scandalous fellow. On the other hand, crews are not safe with the passengers on those ships. Sea air has queer effects on some people.

"Backwater" is a somewhat simple yarn of provincial life in Arkansas, United States, the note of modernity being given by the fact that the hero, Jim Murdock, is the son of the local bootlegger, and therefore looked down upon by the "old" families. Mary Sue, daughter of Winchell Meredith, loves Jim, but refuses to marry him out of eugenic scruples, for she is of old family and wishes her children to be aristocratic. Wedding bells, however, ring in the distance when it appears that the aristocratic Meredith has made 120,000 dollars by speculating in cotton with money stolen from the local bank, for which theft another man had been the scapegoat. The incident, which is lively enough, is furnished by old man Murdock's sturdy disregard for public opinion, by the raid made upon him by outraged neighbours, and by the bursting of its banks by the Mississippi, which puts an end to the scuffle. The flood scenes at the town of Ringerman are very vividly described. But, on the whole, this is one of Mr. Stribling's less important works.

The Estate Market

LONDON LEASES

HANTS TROUTING

Sir James C. Calder has requested Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell the short lease of No. 32, Park-lane, a modernized small house, midway between the Marble Arch and Piccadilly, and overlooking Hyde Park. The auction will be at Hanover-square on September 4. The 987 years' lease, at a ground-rent of £75 a year, of No. 35, Wimpole-street, will be sold on the same occasion, the joint agents in that case being Messrs. Turner Lord and Dowler (Mount-street). A long leasehold in Earl's Court-square will be offered on September 4.

A picture of Ottershaw Park appeared in Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's page in *The Times* yesterday. The mansion was built 20 years ago, and stands in 953 acres, which have long main-road frontages, near Woking and Chertsey.

Oxford-street and Dean-street freeholds, including a site of 880 square feet, ripe for development, will be sold in two lots, at Hanover-square, on September 9.

Through their Hampstead office, Messrs. William Willett, Limited, have disposed of the Hunters' Lodge, Belsize-lane; Windmill Hill House, and other residences, in one instance jointly with Messrs. Allsop and Co.

Edderton Hall, three miles from Welshpool, with 850 acres, will be offered locally next month by Messrs. H. Lidington (Duke-street, Grosvenor-square). This estate is a few miles from Mathyrafal Castle, where, as announced in a Welshpool message in *The Times* yesterday, local archaeologists hope to find the site of the Roman city of Mediolanum.

Princess Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., is mentioned in records of the manor of Hunton, near Micheldever, Hants, a property of 153 acres, but a more important fact is that the estate has a mile of fishing in a tributary of the Test. Messrs. James Harris and Son (Winchester) will offer Hunton on September 16 at Winchester.

A short account of the manor speaks of the Princess as "a wilful, lively girl, and a pleasure-loving extravagant woman," whose secret marriage to Ralph de Monthermer, lord of the manor, resulted first in the King's wrath that led to Ralph's imprisonment for a while, and, secondly, in the birth of an heir who "inherited his Royal mother's reckless ways," so that he mortgaged the manor. Later owners included Earls of Salisbury and Warwick "the Kingmaker," and four of them were beheaded, three died in battle, and one was murdered. In 1547 the manor was sold for £347 4s. 4d. The Pitter family acquired it by purchase in 1744, soon after the present house was built, and held it until 1912. Hunton is a village of Elizabethan cottages, some of which are on the estate, with a green and dovecote. There is good hunting in the neighbourhood, and partridges and wildfowl are plentiful.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Wyatt and Son	Selsey Hotel, Selsey	Freehold Properties 3.0

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

Tooth and Tooth	187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1	Furniture 12.0
Knight, Frank and Rutley	20, Hanover-square, W.1.	Furniture, China, Glass and Linen 1.0
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Chinese Hardstone Carvings 1.0

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP

Sir Malcolm Robertson, formerly British Ambassador at Buenos Aires, and Sir Archibald

Letters to the Editor

PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

NATIVE GROWERS' INTERESTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of August 14 Mr. A. H. Tregarthen refers to the influence of native growers upon the rubber situation which, as he rightly claims, is often under-estimated by the investing public. Rubber is not, however, on all fours with the spices and certain other tropical produce to which he alludes.

In Malaya there are two classes of Asiatic rubber-grower—the comparatively large owner, usually Chinese, employing wage-earning tappers, whose economic problems are akin to those of the European estates. That their interests are recognized by this class to be identical with those of the European companies is evidenced by the cooperation of their trade associations with the European planters' associations. The small-holders are largely Malays; and the rapid increase in Kampong indebtedness to the moneylenders is proof that the low price of rubber is only too serious a matter for this class; it is, as a matter of fact, giving the Malayan Government grave anxiety.

In the Dutch Indies there are, again, two main classes of Asiatic holder; real family cultivators, who tap their own trees, intermixed with fruit trees, &c., around their own houses; and the owners of "ladangs" or clearings in which dry padi cultivation has been followed by the planting of rubber. "Ladangs" are frequently remote from villages, and the owners are dependent upon hired labour for tapping. Their costs are as a rule higher than those of most European estates. The family cultivators (like the small-holders in Malaya) have recently been tapping more drastically than under normal conditions, but as a counter-weight to this the tapping of "ladangs" is largely in abeyance for the time being.

The total output of all Asiatic owners has not been on the increase but rather on the decrease, a tendency which is likely to be accentuated. But at the best their output is under half of the whole, so that it would be quite impossible for the world to dispense with the European producers. The present situation is due to consumption having temporarily fallen off, until it is about 10 per cent. below gross supplies, and, in the absence of curtailment of production, can be alleviated only by a recovery in consumption. But if curtailment is to be effected by economic pressure Asiatics will be worse sufferers than Europeans.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC MACFADYEN.
1-4, Great Tower-street, E.C.3, Aug. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the present time the rubber trade is admittedly passing through the severest crisis in its history and well-informed criticism must be welcomed.

Unfortunately the correspondence which appears in the Press is not always based on carefully checked information. An instance of this occurs in your columns to-day in a letter from Mr. A. H. Tregarthen. I do not wish to enter into any argument for or against compulsory restriction, nor do I wish to dispute Mr. Tregarthen's conclusion, which I know to be shared by many authorities, that rubber may in the long run become an article almost entirely produced by native cultivators, though on the known facts this is not likely to happen for many years, and, perhaps, if consumption increases, may never happen at all. I would like, however, to show that some of the statements upon which Mr. Tregarthen bases his conclusions are not in accord with facts. Mr. Tregarthen states that:—

> It is alleged that there are in the Dutch East Indies trees now growing which in three years or less from now will enable that country to produce three times as much rubber as at present—equal to the world's whole production to-day.

The existence of a large planted area sufficient to treble the present output of native rubber is admitted, but native production for last year in the Dutch East Indies amounted to only 115,000 tons. For January to June this year the total native exports were 50,165 tons, against 52,392 tons last year. A production of "three times as much rubber as at present" would mean about 350,000 tons per annum. The world's total production last year was 862,000 tons.

In his next paragraph your Correspondent states:—

> I can, therefore, see no cause for the intervention of the Netherlands Indies Government in hampering its people with restrictions, as only about one-tenth is produced by European capital.

The facts are that in 1929 the production of rubber by European-owned estates in the Dutch East Indies amounted to 155,000 tons, against 115,000 tons of native rubber. This year the totals to the end of June are 74,867 tons of estate rubber and 50,165 tons of native rubber (dry equivalent). Estate output is, therefore, about 58 per cent. of the total, against the 10 per cent. stated by your Correspondent.

The rubber pill is already unpalatable enough. It may be unwise to attempt to coat it with sugar, but there is no need to use arsenic.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY SYMINGTON.
17, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.3, Aug. 14.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Did your correspondent "Traveller" detect any appreciable vibration on the Bremen when steaming at high speed? I know of one express liner, quadruple screw turbine, of which the saloon windows rattle continuously from the moment of "full steam ahead." This vibration is, however, confined to the after section of the ship, the first two-thirds, reckoning from the bows and comprising the first-class accommodation, being practically immune. There is another well-known vessel on the Southampton-New York service in which I have made the crossing, and which is almost vibrationless, having reciprocating engines, albeit a slower steamer.

Travellers are variously affected by vibration; but there can be no doubt that it interferes with both work and pleasure, not infrequently with sleep. It may be no easy matter to reduce vibration, and in heavy seas, when propellers are inclined to race, perhaps impossible. But travellers often ask the question whether it is not better to take the slow and steady boat, assuming that they cannot afford the first-class fare or do not wish to voyage on a cabin or one-class liner.

Your obedient servant,
F. J. W. POLLIOT.
London, W.1.

PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE AT BATTERSEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The public might be misled by the letter from the Mayor of Battersea which appeared in *The Times* of August 12, in which he stated that the Battersea Borough Council had received no offer of £1,000 towards the preservation of the Principal's house for some public purpose.

This offer was made to the Royal Society of Arts by one of its Fellows and still stands.

The distinguished beauty of the house is well known. The decision of the Battersea Borough Council to destroy it is cause for astonished regret.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. PERRY, Assistant Secretary.
Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, Aug. 13.

THE "CULLODEN" MEDAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No better confirmation could be desired, as regards the medal of the Cumberland Society, so often mistakenly called the "Culloden" medal, than that given in the letter in *The Times* of August 11 from Mrs. Black-Hawkins, where it is described in the will of a member of that society (Major-General Jordan Wren) as "my gold Cumberland Medal."

General Wren was elected a member of the society at its annual meeting, held in London on April 16, 1762, he then being a captain in the 37th Regiment of Foot—promoted to that rank on February 17, 1745-46. At the battle of Culloden (April 16, 1746) he was captain of a company in Colonel Henry Ponsonby's (Infantry) Regiment, which, on the introduction of numerical titles on July 1, 1751, became the 37th Foot—in 1930 The Hampshire Regiment (1st Battalion).

There were, so far as is known, 56 members, including a president, during the existence of the society—1746 to 1766. Of these, 26 were original, or "foundation," members; the remaining 30 were elected at various times to fill vacancies, and to bring the society up to its regular establishment. It would be of great interest if the present resting places of the 56 medals were known and recorded.

Believe me to be, yours very truly,
J. H. LESLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Hon. Editor of the *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*.
8, Palmerston-road, Sheffield.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read the letter in *The Times* of August 13 about Stock Exchange commissions signed "Solicitor."

I do not consider that Mr. Jackson's letter was in the least unfair to solicitors. About 10 years ago my solicitor introduced me to a firm of stockbrokers, with whom I have dealt almost exclusively ever since. They have invariably divided their commission with him, and he must have gained a very large sum in consequence for doing very little.—For obvious reasons I do not wish my name or address published, but I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
SPECULATIVE INVESTOR.

PLAYERS always have placed and always will place quality before everything else.

It's the Tobacco that Counts

10 for 6D. 20 for 11½D.

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited. W.C.C.8b

A SETTLEMENT IN INDIA

THE INTERESTS OF TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I suggest, by way of supplementing the views already expressed, that the economic reactions, immediate and potential, of the present unfortunate political disturbances in India should be accorded adequate consideration? Three problems of major importance now engaging public and official attention are the reduction of unemployment, the special difficulties of the Lancashire cotton industry, and the development of the Empire as an economic unit. In each case an early restoration of political contentment and tranquillity in India is vital to progress.

Of the disastrous consequences of the present boycott of British piece goods Lancashire is painfully conscious. The evidence to hand, moreover, indicates that the boycott continues without abatement, and will persist until Indo-British political relations are placed on a firmer and more satisfactory basis. The Government Committee has outlined the various important reforms necessary to place the Lancashire industry in a position to cope with Indian and Japanese competition, but until the political complications are removed and the outlook in India can be envisaged more clearly, a firm foundation is lacking, and the work of reconstruction cannot proceed. Briefly, while the proposals of the Clynes Committee represent an industrial problem, soluble only in Lancashire, the restoration of the Indian market to normal trading conditions represents essentially a political problem, soluble only in Whitehall and Westminster.

Nor, let it be added, is the cotton industry the only one affected. India has for many years been the largest outlet, in or outside the Empire, for British exports, and so long as the present political unrest persists orders will be suspended or curtailed, and unemployment in the industries affected will show a progressive increase, with all the direct and indirect consequences such a situation involves, not only as regards industrial output and efficiency, but as regards British national finance, which is strained to breaking point by the present industrial difficulties.

Not only are Indian revenues declining; the concurrent decline in Indian credit, in India itself as well as in London, must result in a further decline in Indian capital outlay on productive projects, to the great disadvantage of producers in this country who depend on Indian contracts to fill their order-books and to keep their works employed. Indian export trades must also suffer, resulting in a further decline in the purchasing-power of the Indian market.

There is no doubt, in other words, not only that the present boycott is more extensive and intensive than any preceding campaign of the same type, but that it will continue, and even intensify, until political concord has been re-established. In such conditions, it appears legitimate to assert that an early settlement of the Indian Constitutional problem is vital to the restoration of British industry and trade and the reduction of unemployment. Administrative measures to reduce unemployment, or to alleviate its effects, having definitely and demonstrably failed, it remains to take political measures, likely to be as potent, and certain to be less expensive. In India we can preserve our political pre-eminence, or we can preserve our trade, but we cannot preserve both; and a stage has been reached when we must decide whether our primary concern in India is trade or administration. Acquiescence in the desirability of a considerable political advance does not necessarily imply condemnation of British administration in the past. Its chief implication is a candid recognition that the measure of Indian cooperation which rendered our rule possible and beneficial has disappeared and that neither India nor Great Britain can gain by endeavouring to evade the administrative and political readjustments this new attitude in India involves.

More or less the same considerations apply regarding the relation of India to the important measures now under consideration for the development of inter-Imperial trade. In recent years, despite the abolition by Great Britain of the preferential duty on Indian tea, the Government of India, with the support of its Legislature, has granted fiscal preferences to British steel and cotton goods, and would probably be ready to consider a further advance along the same road, when the political relations of the two countries have been placed on a more friendly basis. India will probably never become an industrial country in the British sense, and, although further industrial development in India is probable and desirable, it is difficult to envisage a time when India will cease to be a large importer of manufactures; and, given a preferential tariff, there is no reason why British manufacturers should not retain the lion's share of the trade. Old imports may disappear, but new demands will arise, which should maintain the volume and value of the import trade unimpaired. The British Administration has endowed India with railways, telegraphs, ports, irrigation works, and numerous other invaluable public utility works, but there is plenty of scope for further advance, especially as regards the extension of primary education and the modernization of agricultural methods of cultivation and finance, and there is no reason to assume that an Indianized Administration would show any lack of energy in these directions.

The tragedy of the present situation resides in the diversion of energies and talents from these vital tasks to a contest for political supremacy which, so long as it continues, can only hinder economic progress in every direction, and even occasion retardation. In relation to inter-Imperial trade, it is evident that real progress can be secured only by a more rapid development and diversification of production and purchasing power in all the countries concerned; and in India it is clear that the contest for political primacy represents at present the most formidable obstacle to such progress.

My second proposition, therefore, is that, if Imperial economic unity is desired, this objective can be attained only by conforming to Lord Irwin's policy of bending all energies and subordinating all lesser considerations "to the maintenance of a progressive, orderly, and contented India within the orbit of the British Commonwealth."

In regard to British economic interests in India, the British commercial community in India may claim to be at least as competent to judge as Lord Birkenhead or Lord Rothermere, and the steady support extended to Lord Irwin's policy by that community, who have a great deal at stake and who are in close and constant contact with events in India, offers a lead which British statesmen and publicists of all shades of opinion might profitably accept.

The *personnel* of the British delegation is of great importance, but even more important is an agreement between them as to the policy to be pursued. Has such an agreement been reached?

I am, &c.,
R. W. BROCK, Editor, *Capital* (Calcutta).
London.

AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT MARSEILLES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wonder how many tourists taking a Mediterranean cruise, or English people returning from Australia or the East, on landing at Marseilles ever think of, or appreciate, the fact that there is in that port a well-equipped hospital which is most efficiently worked on British lines by an eminently qualified staff of doctors and English nurses, who are always awaiting them should they be ill on arrival there?

On returning from a Mediterranean cruise myself a short time ago my wife contracted dysentery at Syracuse, and almost collapsed before reaching Marseilles. On arriving there, however, she was met with a motor-ambulance and was in a comfortable bed attended by English nurses 15 minutes after landing. The relief one feels in these circumstances can be better imagined than described.

It is these feelings of gratitude that prompt me to bring to the notice of your readers a few points about this hospital. It is called the Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital, and was opened by the Prince of Wales about two years ago. It is a branch of the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, and is primarily a hospital for seamen. In common with other hospitals it is in urgent need of funds, and, as the hon. treasurer, Mr. A. L. Restarick, Director of Lloyds and the National Provincial Foreign Bank, Marseilles, informs me, its expenditure exceeds its income by between £300 and £400 a month. It is most efficiently managed, as I can testify, being a medical man myself, and is well worthy of any patronage by English tourists travelling abroad, or anyone philanthropically inclined.

I am your obedient servant,
T. MARTLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Somerset House, 27, Bath-road, Bournemouth.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

RELATIVITY IN SPEED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think Mr. D'Arcy-Nassau will understand the analogy between the fly in the liner and an airship or aeroplane in free flight if, in imagination, he will expand the liner's saloon to the dimensions of a wind-swept ocean or continent.

The moving atmosphere which we call wind is to all airborne bodies what the still air in the moving saloon is to the fly. Both are moving calms—moving environments. Wind to airborne bodies thus ceases to be a force to be overcome by an increase of engine power. Flight in wind is a controlled movement within an all-embracing and uncontrollable movement, and the phenomenon provides us with the most striking example of relativity in action as opposed to relativity as a philosophical abstraction.

The deductions from these facts are surely plain. Distance between places ceases to be absolute, as in all other forms of transport, and becomes relative; thus a 40 miles per hour wind to an 80 miles per hour airship or aeroplane causes a variation of 4,272 miles in the distance between two places separated by 3,200 geographical miles. With the wind favourable the 3,200 miles shrink to 2,128 miles, whereas if unfavourable the 3,200 miles swell to 6,400 miles. Aerial transport, in fact, compels us to apply absolute standards (speed of machine, fuel capacity, and lift) to a relative environment, an inherent disability which no research can remove or modify and which is involved in no other human endeavour. Need we wonder at the toll of lives in ambitious flights, notwithstanding the infinite care employed in holding up aerial voyages until the "liner's saloon" is travelling in the right direction or is stationary and is judged likely to remain so, often erroneously?

Turning to my critic's second point—speed—I do not agree that speed is a vital matter in commerce. Surely cheapness and reliability are the overruling needs. A consignee is concerned only that his requirements shall be met at his appointed time and as inexpensively as possible; he is indifferent to the speed over the ground at which his needs have been satisfied. In any case, aerial speed depends upon a favourable wind, a most inconstant factor, and clearly only obtainable in one direction at any given time.

In conclusion, when Mr. D'Arcy-Nassau says that such questions as low freightage capacity are "merely matters of evolution in the design of larger and more reliable multi-engined machines, which the economic necessities of the age are bound to produce," he is speaking a language which, frankly, I do not understand. I believe, in common with a greater number of the survivors of "the lost generation" than is commonly supposed, that evolution in the modernist sense is not a natural law but rather a dangerous fallacy, and that the penetration of the theory into engineering, economics, politics, and, *mirabile dictu*, into Christianity itself, is mainly responsible for the unnatural breakdown of the country and for the belief, as a concrete example, that the inherent disabilities of aerial transport can be evolved into triumphant success if sufficient public funds and subsidised research are devoted to its prosecution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BERNARD ACWORTH.
R.N. Detention Barracks, Portsmouth, Aug. 10.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is generally agreed that no foreign Power can usefully intervene to reconcile the contending parties and put an end to the present civil war in China. The attempt, it is believed, would be resented by the leaders of every faction as an interference in China's internal affairs. Yet it is quite certain that, if the Chinese people could be consulted, they would welcome any form of intervention which would bring peace to the country without infringement of its sovereign rights.

Is this not a case in which the League of Nations might fittingly take action? After all, the object of the League is to end war, and civil war as it is now being carried on in China is the most inhuman and the most detestable form of it. Intervention by the League, especially if the cooperation of the United States could be obtained, would not be nearly as damaging to their national dignity as mediation by any single Power and would offer some hope of success.

Few people realize that the civil war in China, which has now been going on for over 10 years, has probably cost more lives, mostly non-combatant, and certainly infinitely more misery to the Chinese people than the Great War did to the nations of Europe. It has ruined the finances of the country, enormously impoverished the population, seriously diminished our trade, and threatens with disaster our very valuable commercial and industrial investments at the treaty ports. What is worse, even the greatest optimists among the Chinese expect that without intervention there must be at least another 10 years of turmoil before the country settles down again to peace.

Surely, in the interests of humanity, if not in our own and those of the other nations of the world who are all to some extent affected, something should be done by the other nations of the world to try to end this cruel and meaningless civil conflict. As the strongest supporter of the League and the Power most seriously affected, it would seem to be up to the British Government to raise the question at Geneva. Its discussion at any rate could do no harm.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. E. WILKINSON.
Hove, Sussex, Aug. 12.

TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having read various suggestions for removing or mitigating the dangerous nuisance of motor traffic in Oxford, may I make one which would be cheaper and shorter than new bridges or by-passes, or barring the entrances to the city?

Why not lay down rubber pavement in the High, the Broad, the Corn, and St. Aldate's? St. Giles is so broad that noise and vibration cannot be felt there. The rubber pavement which has been down in Thurloe-place, South Kensington, for, I think, three years, has been perfectly successful as a sound and vibration absorber, and there are other rubber pavements in London, of which I have no experience, but which I am told on good authority have answered their purpose as silencers, and cost nothing to maintain. At anything like 6d. a pound rubber pavement on the streets mentioned would cost nothing like two new bridges or new roads round Oxford, and it could be laid in a few months. Considering what the city owes to the University, the council might well contribute at least half the cost.

The advantage to the colleges, physically as well as morally, can hardly be overstated, unless the dons wish to train undergraduates to disregard noise in their studies, as Seneca took rooms over a public bath in Rome. I lodged for a year in the Broad, and I well remember how in a quiet street in silent Victorian days I was often distracted from my book to look out of the window. Incidentally, my remedy might save the rubber plantation industry, and replenish the empty chest of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR A. BAUMANN.
44, Hyde Park-square.

BYRON'S VIEW FROM HARROW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As vicar of Harrow, I am most grateful to you for your article on Byron's view from Harrow churchyard. The erection of a gasometer would dreadfully spoil that view, and our kindly surveyor's suggestion that the gasometer "should be coloured to harmonize as nearly as possible with the trees" would not make much improvement. Whatever we learnt about camouflaging ships in the War, even the President of the Royal Academy could not paint a gasometer to make it look like a tree.

The number of people who come on summer evenings to the churchyard to see the view is most remarkable, and there seems to be quite a hush of reverence in their conversation. We spend much money to make the churchyard itself beautiful, not only in honour of "Byron's tomb" and of the resting-place consecrated by St. Anselm in 1094, but also to help in some way that subtle consecration of character which people get from the beautiful view from our church.

I am on holiday now in perhaps the most beautiful part of England, by Land's End, and feel more strongly than ever that God made the country, man made the town, and that gasometers and pillar-boxes need not be artistic because they are useful.

Yours truly,
EDGAR STOGDON.

Points from Letters

PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS

Since the value of our imports from the United States greatly exceeds the value of our exports to that country, the balance due by us has to be paid for by the transfer of credits which have been earned by us elsewhere. These credits may enable the Americans to compete successfully against us for some vital raw materials (*e.g.*, hides) or the accumulation of such credits may enable them to acquire the ownership or control of some of those undertakings of ours abroad, with dire consequences to our trade, shipping, insurance, banking, &c. There are many things which we must buy in the United States, but motor-cars are certainly not among them, and to keep the balance from going still further against us we should do all we can to restrict our purchases from those countries which impose such heavy restrictions upon us to those things only which we are obliged to buy from them.—Mr. F. FAIRER SMITH, 49, Holland Park, W.11.

THE REIGN OF PROSPERITY

Mr. Percy Jackson refers to some statements of mine and recommendations in favour of retrenchment, both public and private. Mr. Jackson is rather dubious as to the advantages of this policy and states:—"Suppose other communities do the same. . . . Where then is the abundance of intensified production going to be absorbed?" Let me explain. Economy means wise expenditure, that is expenditure which is profitable in some way or reproductive. My protest is against waste and extravagance in any form. The advantages to a community of retrenchment are somewhat similar to those to an individual. As savings increase loanable capital will become more plentiful, which will in turn flow into and stimulate trade and industry, and great prosperity will follow.—Mr. D. W. MASON, Druimbee House, Acharacle, Loch Shiel, Argyllshire.

BEHAVIOUR OF APES

I have been waiting for some correspondent to call attention to the part which the dog-headed baboon (*Cynocephalus Hamadryas*) plays in the scene of the Weighing of the Heart in the Egyptian Book of the Dead. In the vignettes of the Judgment Scene we see the baboon, (1) sitting by the Scales of Judgment examining the pointer, (2) sitting by the Scales watching the deceased being led to judgment. The accompanying texts make it quite clear that the baboon represents Thoth, who is conducting the judgment on behalf of Osiris. Now the papyrus of Amenemapt in the British Museum tells us exactly why the baboon sits by or on the scales. In lines 324-5 the sage says, "The Baboon, the questioner (or investigator) of the city of Thoth, sits; his eye goeth round about the Two Lands (*i.e.*, all Egypt)." In other words, the baboon was the Spy of Thoth, and a marvellously alert, untiring, and all-seeing watcher, whose eye nothing escaped.—SIR E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, 48, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

FLAMINGO IN EAST ANGLIA

I have heard from Mr. M. L. Powell, of 43, London-road, Lowestoft, that a flamingo he has kept in partial confinement flew away on August 5, so that I have little doubt the bird I saw on Sunday was his escaped bird. He says its flight feathers were last cut two years ago, which explains my bird being full-winged. It is still at large on the broad.—Mr. SYDNEY H. LONG, M.D., 31, Surrey-street, Norwich.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

As a woman worker on the relief committee of our local branch of the British Legion, what strikes me forcibly is the inadequacy and unsuitability of our present system of education for the practical needs of to-day, and especially so for emigration. I have sat night after night while a constant stream of men, many young and able-bodied, pass through the committee room claiming relief, and, in reply to the question, "What can you do?" the answer is almost invariably the same, "Oh, any old job." Could not the enormous sums of money involved in carrying out the school age extension scheme be diverted to some form of compulsory apprenticeship, whereby every boy and girl would be equipped with a trade of some sort?—Mrs. KATHARINE TEW, Hardwicke House, 158, Sandgate-road, Folkestone.

B.B.C. PRONUNCIATION

May I suggest that the word "Mare" in Weston-super-Mare should be given two syllables as in Mary and not one only as in Mair? Mare is, of course, a Latin word and should be pronounced as such.—The REV. G. W. TREVOR, 3, Bloomfield-place, Bath.

J. S. MILL ON TARIFFS

Reference to the same paragraph from which Mr. Mervyn S. Wilson quotes shows that Mill divided "duties on importation into two classes, those which have the effect of encouraging some particular branch of domestic industry and those which have not. The former are purely mischievous, both to the country imposing them and to those with whom it trades." He then explains what the other class of duties are. It is here the passage occurs of which Mr. Wilson quotes only a part; the omitted lines which follow those given are:—"Only it must take care that those duties be not so high as to exceed all that remains of the advantage of the trade and put an end to importation altogether, causing the article to be either produced at home or imported from another dearer market."—Mr. J. RUSSELL GUBBINS, 22, Carlton-hill, N.W.8.

BLACK CURRANTS

The obvious remedy is to popularize our plums and currants, to create a demand, and then to deal with the demand. At this time of year the greater part of our population is away on holiday, and our seaside and country hotels, boarding-houses and apartments, are full of visitors: the mentality of hoteliers and caterers is such that tinned fruit salads, stewed French plums, and stewed foreign apples are the daily menu with dessert of oranges, apples, and bananas—all fruits that should be kept for our winter provisioning. Attention should be drawn in these quarters to our own fruit harvest.—Mrs. P. S. BIRD, 60, Montague-mansions, London, W.1.

PRE-ROMAN BRITONS

In this district of South-west Cumberland we have different types of settlements:—(a) Along the comparatively flat belt of coast-land bordering the seashore, between the sea and the highlands of the mountainous region of the Lakes, we get traces of Neolithic occupation from Millom to St. Bees. On the wide-spreading upland moors from Duddon to Solway, looking down upon the coast-belt of the plain, there are countless remains of another class: (b) Cairns, hut-circles, mounds, burial or ceremonial circles, &c., which may be Bronze Age, immediately pre-Roman, co-Roman, or post-Roman, possibly a mixture of all these. The hut-circles are many of them of somewhat primitive type, and in certain instances are found in the valleys of the lakes: such examples exist near Wastwater in Greendale, near Crummock Water at Lanthwaite Green, and in the Ennerdale Valley, while on the heights above are similar hut-circles dotted about pretty plentifully.—Miss MARY C. FAIR, 2, Rigg Cottages, Eskdale Holmrook, Cumberland.

DOMESTIC HEATING

Mr. W. A. Vignoles writes:—"Architects who are designing houses in which some rooms are not provided with flues are doing so because among the advantages to be gained are decreased cost of building and greater facility in planning the house." As to the first advantage, if cost be decreased at the expense of efficiency it is not true economy. As to the second, planning may be easier—to some—if important requirements are neglected, but not to skilful planners.—Mr. W. J. H. LEVERTON, 151, Endlesham-road, S.W.12.

USELESS EXPRESSIONS

It has long been a habit with some people to pepper their talk with the expressions "I mean," "Of course," "You know," "You see," and more recently "Or something," apparently without attaching any meaning to those expressions. What the origin of the habit was I do not know, possibly a feeling that they ought to apologize for their inability to express themselves, but whatever the origin was, the habit is always irritating and sometimes actually misleading. The habit seems to have spread, and to have been adopted by people who surely ought to know better. It follows that the expressions I have mentioned can no longer be used with the certainty of being understood, since to many hearers they must be meaningless, and the idea has to be expressed in some other, and probably less convenient, way.—Mr. J. C. ROE, Prussia Cove, Marazion, Cornwall.

HITTERS AND HITTING

I am somewhat surprised that so far no reference has been made to the deeds of those excellent Surrey players, Humphrey and Jupp, surely two of the most able and popular batsmen of their day, and the idols of the Oval crowd, both old and young. I recollect that, on occasions, when a Surrey match ended early in the day Humphrey and Jupp, with Pooley and others, were always ready to take part in a single-wicket match; arranged off-hand, in order that the spectators should have full value for their sixpences, paid then for admission to the Oval.—Mr. RICHARD PAIN, 83, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS.
From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland to a land of boundless opportunity.
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING, AND A CAREER.
Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, crossed and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-Patients in 1929, 103,254.
470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M. Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. F. B. IRWIN.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2
President: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
£250,000 required to provide:—
Improved Maternity Accommodation.
Pay Bed Unit for patients of moderate means.
New Nurses' Home.
Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by General Sir Hubert Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Chairman, Extension Appeal Committee, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 6-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Request can be obtained.

FOR THE POOR

THOUSANDS of ailing children and overworked mothers are spending summer in tiny, stuffy dwellings and mean streets, without hope of a respite. Will YOU help to give them a change?
£5 gives a poor mother and three children a fortnight's holiday
Cheques Pres. Carlile, Fresh Air Fund, 55, Brunston St., W.1.
The **CHURCH ARMY**

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

THE
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
8,084 Children supported—the largest family in the world.
Please send HALF-A-CROWN to help feed the children.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

ENSURE A HAPPY HOLIDAY
by a thought for the unfortunate.
Please remember the
WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY
and send a gift to
REV. DR. WESTCOTT, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers, Barclays Ltd.), to help in its work of transferring the children
FROM SHADOW INTO SUNSHINE.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
NEEDS GENEROUS HELP FOR SEASIDE HOMES FOR POOR AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN. THOUSANDS WAITING TO GO! PLEASE SEND ONE BY GIFT OF A GUINEA.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1.

THREE POINTS
1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
3. Your generous help is the means of their continued security.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (*Founded by Dr. Stephenson*)
Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH.
Treasurers: The Right Hon. LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D. (SIR THOMAS BARLOW, Bt. M.D., F.R.S.
Chief Offices: HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.

FOR SEAMEN

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN
is £2,500 down on last year.
Please help
to meet the deficit.
STUART C. KNOX, Secretary,
11, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME
£20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD
E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS, SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas., THE RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

If you are contemplating a charitable gift or testament please consider the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road
Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000 it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

TERRITORIAL ARMY TRAINING

ROYAL SIGNALS AT WORK

A FINAL DEMONSTRATION

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

AMESBURY, Aug. 14

To-day it has fallen to the lot of the Royal Signals to give the final demonstration by Regular troops for the benefit of their brethren of the Territorial Army on Salisbury Plain. For the convenience of the bulk of the Territorials concerned this demonstration was given in the valley of the Nine-Mile River, not far from the large training camp of the 143rd (Warwickshire) Brigade, where the 48th Divisional Signals and the 228th Field Artillery, 229th Field Artillery, and 202nd Medium Artillery signal sections are also encamped. Before describing the demonstration with the aid of a map, it will be as well to mention that the favourable impression of the Territorial Signals which I gathered from a visit to Bulford Fields last week (and to Catterick on an earlier occasion) has since been strongly endorsed by their Regular colleagues of the 3rd Division on the Plain.

The plan in to-day's demonstration was simple and easily understood. I think that it also impressed upon the Territorial Signals the old principle that in war "the simple is difficult." The 8th Infantry Brigade and the 2nd Field Brigade, R.A., were assumed to have already been detrained at "Railhead," near Bulford Camp. Their mission was to cover the detrainment of the remainder of the division at railhead. The Divisional Headquarters then arrived. Their position was close to railhead. While the first front line, running through Milston Firs, was being made good, the 8th Brigade Headquarters were at Sheep Bridge. They intended to move to "Point 354" as soon as the second line, running through Ablington Furze and Rabbit Hill, was captured. It was further expected that an advanced Divisional Headquarters (operations) would be needed at Milston Firs for further eventualities. The "Signals" were responsible, first, that all information sent back from the front reached its destination; secondly, that the Commander's orders (down to battalion) did the same; and, thirdly, to promote cooperation between the components of the force engaged.

POPULARITY OF "SIGNALS"

The demonstration began with an inspection of the signal sections of the 8th Infantry and 2nd Field Artillery Brigades. The Infantry Brigadier explained his plan to the subordinate commanders, the Brigade Signals officer being present. The artillery commander and the Brigade Signals officers issued their instructions. Signal sections—the nerves of the whole machine—at once moved off to establish communication. Then Divisional Headquarters, with signal sections, arrived and, after being inspected, Signals were charged by the General Staff with the responsibility for getting into touch at once with the front troops and with other points near railhead. Not only the Territorials, but also many of the Regulars benefited from this opportunity of seeing "Signals" at work, of realizing the nature and importance of their task, and of noticing the interval in activities which puts them behind the scenes in handling forces in the field.

Not only is technical skill required to handle line telegraphy and telephony, radio-telephony and wireless telegraphy, visual signalling, and the various alternatives (not forgetting the ubiquitous "D.R." or dispatch-rider), but much judgment is needed in deciding upon alternative routes and upon the relative urgency of messages. All this was made manifest, and it was not surprising to hear that the popularity of "Signals" is now well-established. All ranks in the Territorial Signals were grateful for the opportunity given to them by the 3rd Divisional Signals. Some expressed their hope that, in due course, they would themselves be able to practise their hands alongside their Regular colleagues in peace training with actual troops on the ground.

OFFICERS FROM UNIVERSITIES

The final figures of strength and camp attendance for the 48th Divisional Signals are not yet forthcoming. For last week's figures the strength was given as 20 officers and 268 other ranks out of a peace establishment of 20 and 367 respectively. Camp attendance is said to be very high, but it is not likely to exceed that of the 143rd (Warwickshire) Infantry Brigade with a strength of 2,214 out of a peace establishment of 2,416 for its four battalions and a camp attendance of 2,044. All four battalions have a full complement of officers. Here and elsewhere I hear of the more satisfactory supply of officers from the universities, and Cambridge has been specially mentioned in that connexion. Of other ranks the 8th Royal Warwicks have a strength of 576, with a camp attendance of over 93 per cent. The battalion next in strength is the 5th Royal Warwicks, with 518 strength and 95 per cent. in camp. I noted the presence of General Sir Robert Whigham, the Colonel of the Regiment, in the camp.

The climax of the "Territorial Army Year" will have passed on Saturday, when the members of most corps will have returned to their civil occupations, benefiting, as all acknowledge, by a healthy outdoor life and an interesting experience. Regular troops of all arms throughout the country have responded loyally to appeals for cooperation.

46TH (NORTH MIDLAND) DIVISION

HIGH STRENGTH OF UNITS IN CAMP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWBY BRIDGE, Aug. 14

While the 139th and half the 138th Infantry Brigades of the 46th Division, commanded by Major-General Sir Percy Hambro, were returning to their homes at Nottingham and Lincoln on Sunday from the camps at Ulverston and Halton (near Lancaster) respectively, other formations of the same division were welcoming their "Middle Sunday" visitors in the picturesque camps of Cartmel and Ulverston, which lie to the south of the Lake District, and the more prosaic camp of Halton, which, nevertheless, has its compensation in the fact that it is near the town of Lancaster.

Other units to leave the Divisional training area during the week-end were the 46th (North Midland) Divisional Signals (Major C. F. Ball), and the 137th (North Midland) Field Ambulance. Divisional Headquarters have been established at the Newby Bridge Hotel, where a marquee erected in the hotel grounds serves as an office. This picturesque, though damp, spot lies within a mile of the southern end of Lake Windermere, and is close to the River Leven. The river abounds in trout, and many pleasant hours are spent on its banks by those fortunate enough to be situated in the neighbourhood.

The strengths of units in this division during camp this year are astoundingly high, and are, I am told, some 10 per cent. higher than last year. When it is remembered that the establishment of a Territorial battalion is 20 officers and 584 other ranks, and when these figures are compared with the unit strengths given below, it will be quickly realized how popular recruiting is in this division. The following are the figures, which do not include attached Regular contingents:—

137TH (STAFFORDSHIRE) INFANTRY BRIGADE (Colonel R. Clive), Cartmel Camp:—

5th Bn. South Stafford Regt. (Lt.-Col. O. A. R. Lodge), 25 officers and 540 other ranks; 6th Bn. South Stafford R. (Lt.-Col. O. Erwin), 19 and 517; 8th Bn. North Stafford R. (Lt.-Col. F. E. Wenger), 19 and 525; 9th Bn. North Stafford R. (Lt.-Col. N. C. Joseph), 17 and 541.

138TH (LEICESTERSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE) INFANTRY BRIGADE (Colonel G. H. Martin), Halton Camp:—

4th Bn. Lincoln R. (Lt.-Col. A. A. Elwood), 20 officers and 483 other ranks; 5th Bn. Lincoln R. (Lt.-Col. O. Sutton-Nelthorpe), 19 and 312; 4th Bn. Leicester R. (Lt.-Col. A. Halkyard), 17 and 450; 5th Bn. Leicester R. (Lt.-Col. F. L. Griffiths), 18 and 488.

139TH (SHERWOOD FORESTERS) INFANTRY BRIGADE (Colonel H. W. M. Watson), Edge Hill Camp:—

5th Bn. Foresters (Lt.-Col. J. D. Kerr), 20 officers and 556 other ranks; 6th Bn. Foresters (Lt.-Col. F. M. Dick), 19 and 530; 7th Bn. Foresters (Lt.-Col. L. C. Brewill), 17 and 487; 8th Bn. Foresters (Lt.-Col. A. C. Clarke), 16 and 543.

The Divisional Train, previous to camp, numbered 10 officers and 83 other ranks. The Divisional Ordnance Company in camp are three officers and 29 other ranks, which is one "other rank" under establishment.

The 60th, 61st, and 62nd (North Midland) Field Brigades, Royal Artillery, are at Trawsfynydd as follows:—62nd Brigade, Aug. 2 to 16; 61st, Aug. 9 to 23; 60th, Aug. 17 to 31. The 107th Field Brigade, which is mechanized, went to Aldershot from June 29 to July 13.

As regards Regular *personnel* attached to various units of the division, the 137th Brigade have 28 officers and 56 other ranks attached; 138th Brigade, 22 officers and 46 other ranks; 139th Brigade, 22 officers and 36 other ranks. The numbers of Regulars attached to individual battalions are:—5th North Staffords, 26, and 6th South Staffords 25. The units with the least attached are the 7th Foresters and 4th Lincolns, with 12 each.

Brigade staffs are found as follows:—

137th Brigade.—Brigade Major (Major L. A. Newnham), from 1st Bn. The Middlesex Regt.; Staff Captain (Capt. C. V. Simpson), from 1st Bn. The S. Stafford Regt.

138th Brigade.—Brigade Major (Capt. R. S. M. White), from 2nd Bn. The Leicestershire Regt.; Staff Captain (Capt. T. G. Newbury), from 1st Bn. The Lincolnshire Regt.

139th Brigade.—Brigade Major (Capt. W. A. Ebsworth), from 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters; Staff Captain (Capt. E. E. Sullivan-Tailyour), from Depôt, The Sherwood Foresters.

STAFF COLLEGE ATTACHMENT

Five Staff College officers were present during the training, and were allotted, two to the 137th Brigade, one to the 138th Brigade, and two to the 139th Brigade. These attachments are very valuable. Not only does the Territorial unit concerned benefit from the presence of an officer *au fait* with the very latest ideas on training, but the Staff College candidate himself gains immensely as a result of coming into personal touch with members of the Territorial Army, and cannot fail to attain a broader outlook and derive knowledge which may well prove invaluable later on.

The Rev. J. P. Hales, senior chaplain, 46th (North Midland) Division, attended the camp, and the Territorial Army chaplains attached are:—Cartmel, the Rev. J. Reay; Ulverston, the Rev. R. J. R. Skipper; Halton, the Rev. W. G. C. Lee. The health of the troops has been excellent, but ample provision has been made for more serious cases of sickness should any arise, and a camp reception hospital of six beds has been established in each of the camps. The Divisional Train established supply depôts at Ulverston and Cartmel, and at Halton supplies are delivered by contractors direct to each battalion.

The training areas are good, the one on Birkrigg Common, near Ulverston, being about three miles in length by nearly two miles across at its widest part. The Cartmel training area is more extensive than the Ulverston area and much more mountainous. It extends north-east and north-west of the small village of Cartmel, and is an excellent training area. The Halton area is situated some two miles north of Lancaster, extends along the northern bank of the River Lune, and is comparable in size with the Ulverston area. Of the three camps, from the troops' point of view, Halton holds the palm. It is an easy run into Lancaster, a town where soldiers are always made welcome by the inhabitants.

This year's in-camp training of infantry is sub-divided as follows:—Platoon training, two days; company training, four days; battalion training, four days; ceremonial parades (Saturdays), two days; recreational training all afternoons when the weather is suitable. In order to practise and give confidence to all commanders in giving words of command the first 20 minutes of each day's work is devoted to drill and movement.

During its period in camp the division has been visited by the G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command (Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron Shute), and the Director of Military Training (Major-General Sir Hugh Elles); also by the Director-General of the Territorial Army (Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Stephens), and the Under-Secretary of State for War (Major Lord Marley).

On Sunday the 137th Brigade held a church parade, the Brigade afterwards marching past the Divisional Commander. These church parades are exceedingly popular, and people from the surrounding district never fail to come and watch.

The 137th Brigade cross-country run was won by the 5th North Stafford R., and the Brigade Transport Competition by the 6th Bn. South Stafford R. The Divisional (St. Quentin) Cup for the most efficient platoon was won by No. 16 Platoon, 5th Bn. The North Stafford R. The Divisional Commander told me how much he and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief appreciated the assistance given by landowners in allowing the troops to manoeuvre over their land.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS AT HOUNSLOW

ALLEGED THIEF AT POLICE COURT

At the Brentford Police Court yesterday STANLEY LOUIS EUGENE STENSON, 21, described as a motor driver, of no fixed abode, was charged with being armed with a loaded pistol and 49 cartridges and stealing a motor-car worth £395 on the Great West road at Hounslow at 1 a.m. on Wednesday.

Detective-sergeant Templeman, of T Division, said that at 2 a.m. on Wednesday, at Hounslow Police-station, Mr. Alfred James Champion, of Martindale-road, Hounslow, made a statement in which he said that he had been held up by a man with a revolver, and his car had been stolen and driven off in the direction of Staines. He also stated that the man had said before leaving that the car would be found at Southampton. A message was sent to the Southampton police giving a description of the assailant and of the motor-car. In the meantime in a police car, in company with another constable, the witness searched the surrounding district assisted by a car from the Flying Squad. On returning to Hounslow police-station about 5.45 a.m. the witness learned that a message had been received from the Southampton police stating that the car had been recovered and that a man was detained.

Detective-sergeant Templeman said he went with another officer to Southampton, and there told Stenson that he would be taken back to Hounslow and charged with robbery and stealing a motor-car. To this Stenson replied, "Yes." He showed Stenson a mask and a receipt from S. West, proprietor of a garage at North Warnborough, near Basingstoke, and some ammunition, which was now produced in an envelope. The ammunition consisted of 49 live rounds, one blank, and one spent cartridge. When he said to Stenson, "These things were found in your possession among other property," Stenson replied, "Yes, I know."

On the way back to London, continued the detective, Stenson told him, "I stopped at a garage on the way and got some petrol and oil and paid for them. I then 'stuck' him up [meaning the garage proprietor] to get my 5s. 7½d. back. He jumped at me and caught hold of the barrel. I had hold of the trigger, but I had to let go or one of us would have had a bullet in him. There were three or four there, his wife and a butcher. I was standing with my back to the car. He said he would 'phone for a policeman. I told him to do so and I would wait. I then backed to the car, got inside, and drove off. I lost my way for about 10 miles and drove round and found myself in the same place."

On this evidence, Detective-sergeant Templeman asked for a remand, and the MAGISTRATES remanded Stenson for a week.

ORDER FOR NEW ZEALAND FLOATING DOCK

The contract for the floating dock for the Wellington (New Zealand) Harbour Board has been placed with Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend.

The dock will be 540ft. long, 117ft. broad, and will have a lifting capacity of 17,000 tons. The towage of the giant structure from England to New Zealand will, it is stated, constitute the largest dock tow on record. The Wellington dock has been the subject of negotiations for years. The Wallsend firm recently built the Singapore dock, the largest floating dock in the world.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE DISMISSED

Mr. Ingleby Oddie yesterday closed the inquest on the body of JAMES FRANCIS GOULD, 38, a window-cleaner, of Cremer-street, Shoreditch, who died in St. Thomas's Hospital on August 3. The inquest had been adjourned until October 6, but Mr. ODDIE said that since the first hearing, two men who had been charged with the manslaughter of Gould by striking him on the head had been discharged by the Magistrate at the South-Western Police Court. He had, therefore, antedated the adjournment and would formally record a verdict of death from fracture of the skull.

EIGHT-LOOM TEST CASE

WIN FOR A WEAVER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14

A decision given to-day by a Court of Referees under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at Colne, Lancs, threatens to make further progress in the current negotiations between the manufacturers and the weavers on the eight-loom system in the cotton trade much more difficult. Just at the time when all the energies of the employers' organization are being devoted to persuading the operatives that it will be to their advantage in the long run to adopt the eight-loom system the Court at Colne has refused to entertain the complaint of the Springbank Weaving Company, of Kelbrook, in a case where a weaver in their employ refused work offered to him on eight looms at 49s. 4d. per week. After his refusal the weaver applied for, and obtained, unemployment pay, and also an additional grant of 14s. a week from the Colne and District Weavers' Association.

The case was considered by the Court of Referees a week ago and the decision was announced by Captain Hayman this morning. The Court unanimously upheld the action of the weaver, thus establishing the right of weavers to refuse work when offered on the eight-loom system and to draw unemployment pay afterwards so long as the present uniform price lists agreed on by employers and operatives are in force. The ground on which the Colne Weavers' Association opposed the employers in this case was that the organization objected to a weaver accepting employment on terms which are not generally prevailing in the district. The existing uniform price lists do not contemplate a system under which one weaver has charge of eight looms, but it is the contention of the manufacturers supporting this innovation that modern conditions of world competition render higher production indispensable.

So far the Weavers' Amalgamation and other operatives' organizations in the manufacturing branch of the cotton trade remain unconvinced, and although they are to resume contact with the employers on this question at a conference to be held to-morrow, there has been no sign of any change in the operatives' general attitude of opposition to the experimental adoption of the eight-loom system at Burnley. This attitude is now apparently strengthened by a Court decision which enables the weaver to refuse even to try the new system and yet to rank as unemployed and entitled to unemployment benefit.

The only remedy open to the manufacturers would be to secure from the operatives an agreement on new list prices for weaving. According to Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the decision of the Court at Colne does not directly affect the major issue as to the eight-loom system. Both sides recognize that if that system is accepted new wages standards will have to be set up.

MR. SNOWDEN'S FENCE

SURREY BENCH AND SUMMONS AGAINST NEIGHBOUR

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the complainant in a summons heard at Farnham Petty Sessions yesterday against JACK TARRATT for wilfully and maliciously damaging his fence and gate at Tilford on July 26, Captain Leonard Frank Rooke also summoned Tarratt for a similar offence. Tarratt is the son of Mrs. Tarratt, a widow of 85, who claims the adjoining land.

Giving evidence, Mr. Snowden stated that five years ago he had caused to be placed at the west end of his property, Eden Lodge, Tilford, a fence and gateway. On July 27 he found the fence had been pulled down or destroyed. Some time ago he tried to purchase some land at the back of his property. Mrs. Tarratt offered some land, but when his (Mr. Snowden's) solicitors went into the matter they found she had no title whatever to it. Neither Mrs. Tarratt nor her son had any right to touch his fence.

Mr. Snowden produced his title deeds. Asked by Mr. Fuller, solicitor for Tarratt, if he did not know that Mrs. Tarratt had for many years claimed the piece of unenclosed land there, Mr. Snowden said she told him that she claimed the land, and also told him a long story about the formation of a building society which was now defunct.

Captain W. E. Rogers gave evidence that he brought an action in the County Court against Mrs. Tarratt for damages to his fence. He obtained damages, and the County Court Judge told Mrs. Tarratt that she was nothing better than a trespasser.

Mr. CECIL WHITELEY, one of the magistrates, pointed out that the only question was whether there was a *bona fide* claim by Mrs. Tarratt to the land. If so, the magistrates' jurisdiction was ousted.

Mrs. Tarratt gave evidence that as a small child she remembered her father, James Savage, coming from Holloway to Farnham, where he had some interests. This particular land was laid out by the London and Suburban Freehold Land Society. So far as she could gather from her father plots 70 to 74 became his property just before his death. After his death she found among his papers a receipt for a deposit of £5 on an amount of £55 for the purchase of plot 74 from the land society, and receipts for wages paid for labour in banking the land and sinking a well on it. Up to this year no one had challenged the family title to the land. She believed the land to be now hers, and that there had been encroachments by Mr. Snowden and Captain Rooke. She instructed her son to remove the encroachments.

The Bench thought their jurisdiction was ousted, and dismissed the summons.

MR. SNOWDEN IN THE WITNESS BOX

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave evidence at Farnham yesterday in a case in which ARTHUR GEORGE PIERCE and his wife, MARY PIERCE, were charged with obtaining a suit of clothes from a local tailor by false pretences with intent to defraud. It was stated that both defendants were formerly in the employ of Mr. Snowden, the man acting as Mr. Snowden's chauffeur. When the suit was delivered the defendants said they could not pay for it until they had received their wages. Mr. Snowden gave evidence that he had paid them their wages only a few days before at the request of the man, who said he wanted to pay for some false teeth for his wife. Mr. Snowden added that when he and Mrs. Snowden returned to Eden Lodge at the week-end they found that the accused had absconded without giving notice. According to the police the defendants went about the country obtaining various situations, in none of which did they stay very long. Mrs. Pierce was bound over for two years, and her husband was fined £5 2s., including costs.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS CAUSES

ANALYSIS IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

To-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* contains an article by Mr. J. S. Hecht on the causes of unemployment. He states that it is impossible to ascertain the causes from facts—from a comparative analysis of the observable consequences of the conditions in the several countries which suffer from this scourge, conditions which are conflicting and for ever changing. His conclusion is that there are three causes of unemployment and that, therefore, three remedies must be necessary, so that it is not astonishing that our politicians have failed to discover a single remedy. What Mr. Hecht's remedies are will, no doubt, be revealed as the series proceeds.

A practical article in the same issue on the marketing of goods overseas contains some sound advice to British firms interested in export trade. The writer gives a number of hints, and declares that by acting upon them any firm with a good product, adequate capital, and intelligent direction can secure and retain export trade.

The monthly Air Section contains an interesting article on the progress of air mails. The writer mentions the steps taken in foreign countries to develop air mails, and makes a comparison with what is being done in this country.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

A safe containing £200 worth of jewelry, stolen from a house in Overton-road, Brixton, was found later on Tooting Bec Common with the jewelry missing.

THE BROMLEY ELECTION

EFFORTS TO TRACE ABSENT VOTERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, Aug. 14

The writ for the Bromley by-election was received to-day. Nominations will be made on August 22 and the poll will be taken on Tuesday, September 2. It is assured that the seat will be contested by the Conservative, Liberal, and Labour Parties, and it should be known to-morrow night whether there is to be any independent intervention.

The prevailing impression in the constituency is that the United Empire Party will not put a candidate in the field. A meeting of the local branch of the party is to be held to-morrow in the Central Hall, Bromley, but the handbills which invite attendance make no mention of the by-election. It is announced that Mr. J. H. Macdonald, the chairman of the branch, will preside, and that Mr. V. C. Redwood, a former member of the Queensland Parliament, and assistant organizer of the party, will explain the party policy. It is understood, however, that "an important pronouncement" may be made at the close of the meeting. The Liberals, who intend to make free trade as far as possible the leading issue of the contest, are very anxious that Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, or either of them, should attack Mr. Campbell on the flank, but taunts that the Crusaders are running away from the fight may be regarded as an indication of disappointed hopes.

Mr. Wilfred Fordham opened his campaign to-night, and before polling day he hopes to address at least 150 meetings, the majority of which will be held in the streets. His election address will not be issued until the end of next week, but he has written a preliminary message to the electors and a statement of policy for circulation in a broadsheet. In the message he states that, proud as he is to be the spokesman of a great historic party, and cordially as he supports its programme, he is not asking to be returned merely as a cog in a party machine. "I ask to be returned," he adds, "as the member for Bromley and not as a member for the Whip's office." The declaration of policy begins with a criticism of the inertia of successive Tory and Socialist Governments in dealing with the tragedy of unemployment and a submission that the "great constructive Liberal proposals" which he outlined at the General Election are more than ever necessary to-day. Liberals, Mr. Fordham says, believe in paying for work rather than for idleness. Dealing with tariffs he contends that protection, whether it masquerades as Empire free trade or safeguarding, would be an aggravation of the unemployment problem and not a remedy. "Foreign imports," he continues in a typical explanation of free trade theories, "are not the cause of unemployment since they are sent here only in return for British exports, or as interest on British capital. When imports have been highest, unemployment has always been lowest, as our export trades have increased to pay for them. It is in the export trades to-day that the number of the workless is the greatest. The Empire free traders now propose to tax imports of various raw materials and food. The tax on raw materials would be the final blow to our export industries. The tax on food would increase the cost of living and leave less to be spent on other commodities, thus creating still further unemployment. The Tory proposal of taxes on food and other necessaries of life is an attempt to lighten the taxation of the wealthy by imposing further hardships on the poor."

The Conservative organization is making a determined effort to get in touch with electors who have left the constituency during the past 18 months. It is estimated that there have been at least 20,000 removals; of this number about 3,000 have already been traced, and replies to letters are bringing in further replies by every post and from every part of the country.

Mr. A. E. Ashworth, the Labour candidate, is chiefly occupied at present with preparations for his campaign and in meeting his workers in various parts of the constituency.

THE BURDEN OF SOCIAL SERVICES

SUGGESTED TRANSFERENCE FROM INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14

Mayors of boroughs in East Lancs met in private conference at Blackburn last night on the invitation of the mayor of that town to consider a suggestion made by Mr. A. Duckworth, Mayor of Darwen, concerning the transfer of the burdens of social services from industries to the State.

Mr. Duckworth, who is a Lancashire manufacturer, says that the relief of industry from the charges now made upon it in respect of National Health and Unemployment Insurance would make all the difference to many industrial firms between working at a profit and working at a loss. The conference of East Lancashire mayors unanimously endorsed Mr. Duckworth's views, and it was decided to convene a conference of the mayors of all cities and boroughs in Lancashire and Cheshire to be held early in September in order to formulate representations to the Government.

The movement, I understand, will be persisted in notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the present Government. It enjoys the support of representative leaders of the cotton industry, and those who advocate the change believe that it might be the means of setting industry on its feet again. They hold that such a change would be a useful alternative to the expenditure of public money on unnecessary and extravagant road improvement projects.

THE EPSOM MURDER

NEW LINE OF INQUIRY

An unexpected development in relation to the Epsom murder occurred last night, when Scotland Yard detectives were asked by the Romford police to go to Romford and see a man who had told the Essex police he could throw some light on the crime. He gave the name of John Hodson and said that he had no settled home. He accompanied the officers to Brixton police station, which is the headquarters of the division, where he made a long statement in which he is alleged to have said that he saw Miss Agnes Kesson on Derby Day. He was then allowed to go.

His statement opens up an entirely new line of inquiry, and this will be pursued by detectives.

LONDON TRADES COUNCIL

CONFERENCE ON INDIAN TRADE UNIONISM

The London Trades Council agreed last night to call a conference to discuss trade union organization in India.

Mr. ALFRED WALL, the secretary, said that the conference would be held while the representatives of the Round-Table Conference were in London. It would be kept to trade union matters, and would not be allowed to develop into a discussion of whether Gandhi was right or wrong. The conference would consider Indian problems from the industrial point of view. Bad labour conditions in India were a danger to workers in this country.

Mr. GIBBONS BROOKS, of the Musicians' Union, also informed the council last night that Miss Margaret Bondfield had declined the proposal of the council that a joint conference should be held on the question of employment of alien bands. It was suggested that British musicians were being subjected to unfair competition in a time of scanty employment.

GENERAL AND ALLEGED BURGLAR

When JOHN CLARIDGE was charged at the Farnham Petty Sessions yesterday with breaking and entering The Bough, the residence of Brigadier-General Rudolph George Jelf, at Camberley, on the night of April 29, it was stated that as a result of a struggle with the general he had been in hospital ever since. Claridge had his left arm in a sling and appeared lame in the right leg. General Jelf stated that he was aroused at 2.30 a.m., and on going downstairs met Claridge. There was a struggle, and when he got Claridge on his back he recognized him as a former manservant. Claridge said he broke into the house because he could not get another situation. He was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Police-constable Garner was knocked down in a collision between a van and a motor-cycle while regulating traffic at the junction of Edgware-road and the North Circular-road, N.W., yesterday. His back was injured.

"SOCIALISM IN 25 YEARS"

MR. MAXTON'S NEW SLOGAN

Mr. James Maxton, M.P., who has led the demand of the I.L.P. for "Socialism in our Time," has now modified the slogan to one of "Socialism in 25 Years." An article prominently displayed in the *New Leader* this week has the revised phrase for a first heading, and Mr. Maxton, who is the author, explains that "from the time when the nation makes up its mind to start the building of the Socialist society, five years is a reasonable time in which to make the essential economic changes, and another 20 years should see the full fruits gathered and the new mentality developed."

Mr. Maxton submits that while the Labour Party still accepts Socialism as the long-run cure for social evils, the date of its achievement is postponed to such a time as makes it of no practical importance to the adults of to-day, and it is difficult to find in the day-to-day operations of Government in the administrative and legislative efforts of the various Departments a general trend in the direction of what is understood by Socialism.

"It is time," he asserts, "that the workers of this country should give serious consideration to the outlook and plan of the I.L.P., its conceptions as to the scope and speed of action, and to its concrete proposals. First, we urge that the achievement of Socialism is something to be accomplished in our time. Foes, enemies, and cynical friends have made great play with the phrase; they seem to think that the conception underlying it is destroyed when they poke fun at it and ask us, Whose time, yours, mine, or that of someone else? The average age of those who are actively participating in politics is somewhere in the forties. We believe that before the man of that age has ended his life a new social order on different foundations from the present, with different principles and ideals can be established and accepted by the people.

"Such a social order must contain no poverty, no fear of insecurity, no tyranny, no exploitation. These are all negative factors. Positively, it must contain abundant supplies of the healthy, material things for everyone, freedom to a large extent from long hours of labour devoted to the procuring of material things, a population with a real joy, pride, and interest in life, eagerly pursuing knowledge, beauty, and happiness, and endeavouring to master more fully the mysteries of the universe.

"This is, roughly, to be achieved in a period of 25 years, but the man who is 60 now, and has a shorter expectation of life, should see the foundations of that society clearly, demonstrably, and undeniably established, and should actually see in being the main lines of the new economic structure. This means that, counting from the time when the nation makes up its mind to start the building of the Socialist society, five years is a reasonable time in which to make the essential economic changes, and another 20 years should see the full fruits gathered and the new mentality developed."

DUOPHONE (FOREIGN), LIMITED

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of Duophone (Foreign), Limited, Hedges House, Regent-street, W., were held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings, before Mr. G. DIGBY PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver. The compulsory winding-up order was made on July 14 upon the petition of a creditor.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the company was promoted by the Duophone and Unbreakable Record Company, Limited (also in liquidation), and was registered on July 13, 1928, with a nominal capital of £275,000, divided into 550,000 shares of 10s. each. It was formed to acquire from the parent company above mentioned the exclusive rights for the manufacture and sale of Duophone records, the benefit of all improvements, and the trade mark "Duophone." The consideration was £150,000, payable as to £75,000 in cash and the balance by the allotment of 150,000 fully-paid shares of 10s. each. In addition the company was to pay to the parent company a royalty of three-eighths of a penny on every gramophone record manufactured and sold by the company for 10 years from December 21, 1928, other than the records supplied by the parent company.

"What the company got for this consideration of £150,000," remarked Mr. Pepys, "is difficult to be seen, but apparently it got practically nothing."

Continuing, the Chairman said it would appear that the parent company had disposed of the whole of the 150,000 shares allotted under that agreement. By another agreement dated July 18, 1928, the parent company undertook to supply a minimum of 3,500,000, and a maximum of 12,000,000 records a year for 10 years, terminable by the company after the first five years, on a cost, plus 10 per cent., basis.

A prospectus was issued by the company on July 19, 1928, offering for subscription 275,000 10s. shares at par. The whole of the issue was subscribed, and at the date of the winding-up order the total number of shares issued was 428,000.

Several contracts for the supply of records in foreign countries, including Italy and Southern Germany, and manufacturing agreements in Germany and Poland were entered into. In addition, the company was interested in the formation of the Mid-European Duophone Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Budapest. On April 11, 1930, the directors issued a circular to shareholders offering for subscription 6,000 debentures of £5 each with 8 per cent. interest, together with a 50 per cent. participation in the profits of the company, repayable at 10 per cent. premium between June, 1931, and December, 1933. As a result of that circular bonds for 1,270 were applied for and allotted. In May, 1930, Mr. Charles Latham, accountant, was appointed by a debenture-holder as receiver, and he took possession of the assets.

The failure of the company was attributed by Mr. Noon to what he called disgraceful treatment received by the company at the hands of the parent company, and to lack of sufficient capital to enable the company to manufacture its own records.

The Chairman added that the assets at the date of the winding-up order were estimated to produce £12,853. They were charged to secured creditors to the extent of £10,736, and after deducting preferential claims of £418 there would be an estimated balance of £1,504 to meet the debenture claims of £1,270. There appeared, therefore, to be no prospect of any surplus becoming available (after allowing for the costs of the liquidation) for the unsecured creditors, whose claims were stated to amount to £12,243, nor could any return be made to the shareholders.

In conclusion, the Official Receiver remarked that there were matters connected with the promotion and formation of the company which required a thorough investigation, and particularly with regard to its dealings with the parent company.

The liquidation was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS SOLD

George Cohen, Sons, and Co., Limited, of Commercial-road, E., have, states a news agency, purchased the locomotive works of Kerr, Stuart, and Co., Limited, of Stoke-on-Trent. At present the works are employing only a skeleton staff in order to complete outstanding contracts. Under the new management arrangements have been made for the manufacture of spare parts for engines manufactured by the company which are in use in Great Britain and all parts of the world. The works cover 26½ acres of ground. In recent years George Cohen, Sons, and Co., Limited, have purchased a number of other engineering firms. Kerr, Stuart, and Co. was registered in 1910. The balance-sheet at July 31, 1929, showed that the share capital was £420,000. A net loss of £15,906 for the year was reported.

AFRICAN AIR SHED ORDERS FOR ENGLISH FIRMS

Contracts have been placed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, according to *Modern Transport*, for the supply of structural work for two steel-framed buildings, to be used as aeroplane sheds for the Cape to Cairo service, with the Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Limited, of Middlesbrough. One, 243ft. by 116ft. by 30ft., is to be used for land and water planes at Kisumu (Kenya), Lake Victoria, while the other, 123ft. by 90ft. by 30ft., is to be erected at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. Both buildings will be provided with protected metal roofing manufactured by the Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Company, Limited.

STOLEN MAIL VAN

EVIDENCE IN PENTONVILLE CASE

At the Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday HAROLD FRANK BARNES, 25, carpenter, of Grove-way, Becontree, and MORRIS KRAYER, 45, jeweller, of Barking-road, E., were charged on remand, before Mr. A. J. Tassell, with being concerned together in stealing, on July 25, at Pentonville-road, N., a mail van and six mail bags, containing 17 registered letters and a packet of letters, valued approximately at £450.

Mr. G. Fraser prosecuted for the Postmaster-General. Mr. L. Ricketts, solicitor, defended Barnes, and Mr. Gerald Dodson, counsel, appeared for Krayer.

Mr. Fraser said that at 7.55 a.m. on July 25, a postman driver named Benjamin Porter, in charge of a motor mail van, was delivering letters at Messrs. Lilley and Skinner's, Pentonville-road. He returned to the van, and was putting an empty bag in at the back when the van suddenly moved off. He shouted, but could not stop it, and lost sight of it. The matter was reported to the police, and such was their energy that on July 30 they were hot on the track of Krayer. Police-constable Rushton and a witness named Wills went to Krayer's house. The constable told Krayer that they were making inquiries about some jewelry, and he replied that he knew nothing about the matter and had no jewelry. Wills then said: "You have. I sold it to you for £60." Krayer said: "I don't know what you mean." He was told that the place would be searched, and then said: "If you have come for it, you will have to have it." He produced two bags containing watches, &c., which had been identified. On the premises were found apparatus for melting down jewelry; and other jewelry, including watch movements, which he said was all from "crook jobs."

After the postman's evidence Henry George Douglas Wills, master baker, of Denmark-street, Plaistow, gave evidence. He said he first met Krayer about four years ago and again on July 21, when he took him some cigarettes. At 6.15 p.m. on July 25 he took him a parcel of jewelry for sale. At 3 p.m. that day, when on his rounds, a man pulled him up, and as a result of conversation with him he met a number of men, including Barnes. A man named Holmes asked him to take a parcel to Barking-road and ask £100 for it. He saw Krayer, who offered £50. After seeing the other men and further interviews with Krayer £60 was agreed upon. The witness's share of the proceeds was £2.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dodson, the witness said he never sold anything to Krayer before he took him the cigarettes. He never told Krayer that he bought job lines, but he told him the cigarettes were a job line. When he took him the jewelry he simply said, "The boys have sent this round to you." He did not know the names of any of "the boys" then. Krayer did not ask him who the owner was, and the witness did not say it was a "job line." The money was brought to the witness at his shop the following day. He did not think that Krayer knew the stuff was stolen.

Some formal evidence followed, and the proceedings were adjourned until this morning.

ARMY OFFICERS

COURSES FOR PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS

The following non-commissioned officers have been selected to attend the Courses of Instruction at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which begin on August 29, in accordance with the Regulations under which non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army may be granted Combatant Commissions as Second Lieutenants:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Corporal L. Whitbread, Royal Engineers.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—Lance-Corporal W. L. Beaumont, 4th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps; Corporal J. L. Clarke, Royal Army

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF LONDON

GARDEN PEACE: AN OXFORD-STREET ROOF IDYLL

By CALLISTHENES

English gardens are at their best in August. The skill of man will sometimes make May and June a finer pageant, but in cottage gardens where the English climate, English soil, English tradition have their way August is the month of greatest bloom and loveliness.

Certainly it is so with the garden which has made the roof of Selfridge's one of the sights of London.

The August showers which have brought perplexity to holiday-makers by the sea have brought a sweeter freshness to the grass between the mellow stone walls which bound our lawns and borders. When the sun comes after rain these level spaces shine a radiant and tranquil emerald.

The old English flowers are prospering. Clumps of lavender spread a soft mist of fragrance and blossom. Snapdragons, hollyhocks, stocks, nasturtiums, marigolds, Canterbury bells, pansies, and love-lies-bleeding—all are in bloom and seem to know no difference between our Roof and some vicarage garden by a Cotswold stream. Perfume is wafted from Madonna lilies and tobacco plants. Dahlias and chrysanthemums, already copious in bloom, speak of Autumn glories yet to come.

The setting of these flowers, and of all the others, familiar and less familiar, which garden lovers may identify, is almost as lovely as themselves.

The young acacia trees are thriving verdantly. Box-trees cut to graceful shapes, young fig trees, young lilacs, all are in happy green leaf. Water-lilies lie open to the sun in the clear pools.

White fantails strut and flutter about the dovecotes. Statues adorn arbour and alcove.

Over all is the magnificent expanse of sky. This August has been more rich than many in days when cloudland looks like fairyland. London seems to have forgotten even that it was a smoky city, and day after day visitors to our roof have looked out over luminous leagues towards distant horizons of wooded hills.

There is true garden peace. The sound of the traffic below comes up only as the sound of a great waterfall among trees. Nothing meets the eye but beauty of sky and garden.

We have called this garden one of the Sights of London. So it is judged by the numbers and the eagerness of our visitors—visitors from distant countries and visitors from the next street alike finding it a source of wonder. But we sometimes think it is more than one of the sights of London, that even more than its marvellousness is its free service of tranquillity and loveliness to all who care to share it.

Selfridge's Hanging Gardens—six lifts take one straight there from the Ground Floor.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

PROMENADE CONCERT

PROGRAMME OF BRITISH MUSIC

The first British music programme of the season, given last night at the Queen's Hall, opened cheerfully with William Walton's breezy, if somewhat slight, overture "Portsmouth Point." It was conducted by the composer and well received by the audience, who evidently appreciated its many effects of jerky rhythm and clear and compact orchestration. The "Benedictus" from Dame Ethel Smyth's Mass came next, and rather to its disadvantage, since it took some time to settle down to its serene and reflective style. It was given in a newly-scored version in which the original chorus of women's voices is omitted. This obviously affects the solo part as such, making it stand out the more clearly against the orchestra. The movement has great charm and it was sung very expressively by Miss Elsie Suddaby.

Mr. Albert Sammons's interpretation of the Elgar violin concerto needs no description. He played with the greatest ease and fluency and the performance throughout was of admirable quality. The symphony was No. 1 in E flat of Arnold Bax. Although the music is unequal thematically, the first movement being the weakest of the three, the whole work is packed full of extremely interesting and effective orchestral writing. Sir Henry Wood brought off some fine climaxes, especially that which forms the central feature of the sombre slow movement.

MUSIC TEACHING AND THE GRAMOPHONE

AID TO STUDY WITH THE SCORE

Mr. A. M. HENDERSON, pianist and organist to the University of Glasgow, speaking at the summer course in music teaching at Oxford yesterday, said that some of the most wonderful music was composed for the clavichord and harpsichord. It was a pity, he said, that most of the old instruments in this country were put under glass cases so that one could not look at them closely enough or try them to see how they were constructed. In Germany it was permitted to play on them, and a tuner went round every day tuning them. Playing some Byrd and Purcell compositions with descriptions of their lives and works, Mr. Henderson said that Purcell was regarded by many experts as the most distinguished musician this country had produced. He thought, however, that Maurice Greene, a contemporary of Handel, was far too little known.

MAJOR J. T. BAVIN, Director of Education to the Federation of British Music Industries, speaking on the use of the gramophone, said to musicians, particularly those living in out-of-the-way places, the gramophone, which enabled them to get to know works before going to their choral societies or orchestras, was invaluable. Students, too, could learn much faster by listening to the gramophone with the music in their hands. People should learn music from music, and not from books. Major Bavin, after referring to the value of gramophones for instruction in schools, advocated their use with pictures of various instruments and descriptions of how they were played.

DR. ADRIAN BOULT, Musical Director of the B.B.C., giving the last lecture of the course, urged the greatest economy of gesture in conducting. The left hand, he said, should be expected to say only what the right hand could not; therefore, as one's skill in managing the baton increased, so the use for the left hand decreased. The more work the conductor was doing the less he needed to use his stick and the more energy he had in reserve for tackling difficulties.

DOVER HOSPITAL FETE

A successful two days' fête in aid of Dover Royal Victoria Hospital, which was opened by Lady Guilford, closed yesterday, having been attended by thousands of holiday makers and residents. The hospital was established by townspeople in 1851 as a thanksgiving that the town had escaped the cholera scourge which had been prevalent in the country. Since then it has been enlarged, and present demands on accommodation are so great that an extension fund is now being raised to enlarge it further.

Entertainments

HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS

SPECIAL SHOW BY THE R.H.S.

In honour of the members of the Ninth International Horticultural Congress now meeting in London, the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society has organized a special show, which opened yesterday morning in the Society's new hall in Grey-coat-street, Westminster.

This show differs from those ordinarily held in Britain in that no group consists of the productions of one exhibitor, but each has been formed from material supplied by a number of exhibitors and arranged by their staffs under the guidance of an elected group-leader. Co-operatively staged groups are often seen at Colonial shows, but in Britain each firm usually prefers to have its own exhibit, and when the idea of a cooperative show was first mooted there were not wanting those who prophesied that such a project was bound to fail in Britain. But that British horticulturists can cooperate, if they decide to do so, was abundantly proved by the magnificent exhibition which opened yesterday and which is being continued to-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

When standing on the dais over the entrance the foreground is occupied by a remarkably fine display of annuals and other plants commonly raised from seed. This is flanked by two bold groups of roses, while beyond is a pretty miniature water garden which, with its reeds and other waterside plants, serves to separate the brilliant colours of the annuals from an almost equally gorgeous long, deep border of hardy herbaceous and bulbous flowers which occupies the end of the hall. There is an exhibit of fruit, another of trees and shrubs, a third of carnations, and each of the side walls is furnished with two bold groups of flowers. On one side are dahlias and sweet peas, and on the other are gladioli and an extremely handsome display of orchids and other stove and greenhouse plants. The greater part of the plants and flowers have been sent by nurserymen and seedsmen, but many uncommon plants and some fruit have been sent by amateurs.

The exhibit of plants usually raised from seed, which occupies the foreground as one enters the hall, consists of three tastefully arranged groups containing displays of a great variety of plants, including begonias, gloxinias, marigolds, zinnias, annual lupins, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Venidium fastuosum*, varieties of *Salpiglossis*, *Celosia*, *Coleus*, *Antirrhinum*, *Viscaria*, and many other richly coloured subjects. So comprehenstve a collection of plants from seed has seldom been seen anywhere but at Chelsea Show.

ROSES AND FRUIT

The roses are not quite so good as most of the exhibits, for the recent bad weather has damaged many flowers, but there are fine baskets of "Mme. Butterfly," "Lady Leslie," "Shot Silk," "Flamingo," "Dame Edith Helen," and "Captain Kilbee Stuart."

The exhibit of fruit consists of pot-grown trees of peaches, nectarines, apples, pears, figs, and gooseberries, surrounded by grapes displayed on stands and dishes of melons, peaches, nectarines, apples, plums, gooseberries, and currants. Some of the best grapes, melons, and peaches have come from Mr. C. G. A. Nix's garden at Tilgate, Crawley.

August is not the best month in which to show shrubs, for most of the flowering kinds are over and neither berries nor autumn tints have yet developed, but the exhibit contains many late-flowering subjects such as the *Veronica* hybrida, *Bucrythis pinnatifolia*, *Leptospermum baccatum*, *Fremontia mexicana*, *Ceratostigma Willmottianum*, *Deanothus* "Gloire de Versailles," *Spiraea arborea*, and *Hydrangea paniculata*. In addition there are many shrubs with handsome foliage, such as vines and the large-leaved rhododendrons, and many uncommon plants such as *Embothrium longifolium* and *Calceolaria alba*. The conifers which are shown in two groups flanking the herbaceous plants include many rare species and garden forms.

Carnations are arranged in two handsome groups surrounding pillars. Well over 100 varieties are represented, and they include the rare specialities of several market growers which are not in commerce. The display of dahlias is probably the best that has ever been staged at such an early date, and the sweet peas are remarkably good having regard to the recent wet weather. As one would expect, the gladioli are good, and the exhibit includes many British-raised varieties. Among the greenhouse plants are excellent tuberous-rooted begonias, an exceptionally well-grown specimen of the Australian fern, *Platycerium grande*, and a number of handsome forms of *Anthurium Andreanum*, sent by Mr. James de Rothschild. The orchids are wonderfully good for the time of year, and some of the most handsome subjects have been sent by amateurs, among whom may be mentioned Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson R. Clarke, Sir Jeremiah Colman, Mr. F. J. Hanbury, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Lord Melchett, Mr. Frank Mercer, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, and Baron Bruno Schroder.

The water-garden is very attractive and contains a great variety of water-lilies including the blue kinds which are usually grown under glass, but which will thrive in the open if the water is heated. Around the pools are many uncommon bog and water-side plants. The exhibit of herbaceous and bulbous plants is considered by many to be the finest thing of its kind which has ever been staged. It contains a wealth of colour and a rich collection of the newest species and varieties of hardy flowers.

NEW PLANTS

An unusually large number of new plants were submitted to the committees, and 21 awards were made. The outstanding novelty was a beautiful form of *Vanda coerulea* named "The Noda Variety," shown by Mrs. Carl Holmes. This received a first class certificate, and the same award was made to a well-formed variety of *Laeliocattleya*, "Totymoma," called "Rotunda," shown by Mr. Robert Paterson. Awards of merit were made to the following plants:—*Laeliocattleya* "Cynthia" variety "Majestic," and *Odontoglossum* "Asconia" variety "Orus," shown by Messrs. Charlesworth and Co.; *Cypripedium* "Nubian," shown by Messrs. Sander; *Watsonia Beatricis*, *Watsonia Galpinii*, and *Parnassia sp.* K.W. 6268, shown by Lady Aberconway and Mr. H. D. McLaren; *Crinum Powellii Krelagei*, shown by Sir William Lawrence; *Ceanothus Burkwoodii*, shown by Messrs. Burkwood and Skipworth; *Sabbatia angulosa* and *Nepeta nervosa*, shown by Mr. T. Hay; *Parasyringa semperviriens*, shown by Mr. R. Cory; *Colchicum alpinum*, shown by Messrs. Clarence Elliott, Limited; Begonia "Marion Reinold" and Begonia "Edith," shown by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon; Rose "W. E. Chaplin," shown by Messrs. Chaplin Brothers; *Gladiolus primulinus grandiflorus* "Sansonnet," shown by Messrs. R. H. Bath, Limited; Gladiolus "W. von Goethe" and "Gladiolus Fata Morgana," shown by Mr. W. F. Pfitzer; *Echinacea purpurea* "Abendsonne," shown by Messrs. Thompson and Morgan; and Chrysanthemum "Crimson Fourex," shown by Mr. T. Stevenson.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1830. Price 7d.

Thomas Bennett was charged [at Guildford Assizes] with feloniously killing William Stubbs at Englefield, in a fighting match.

William Edmead deposed to being present at the fight, which was regularly agreed upon to be a fair stand-up one for 3l a side. The deceased had been advised several times to give up, but always refused. At last he received a blow on the side of the head, and never spoke again. The prisoner and the deceased had shaken hands previous to the fight, the latter observing, "We'll have a civil fight, Tom." A gentleman in the neighbourhood acted as umpire, but never once interfered. There were no foul blows. . . .

For the defence, it was stated that William Stubbs, the deceased, had often taunted the prisoner, and challenged him to fight, and it was not without great provocation that he at last consented to do so.

The Baron Garrow pointed out the distinction between cases like this, and the brutal exhibitions denominated prize-fights.

The jury immediately *Acquitted* the prisoner.

* * *

3 per Cent. Cons. 91¼ to ¾.

* * *

The Mayoress of Southwark, Mrs. J. T. Greenwood, yesterday took 650 of the poorest children of the borough to Epsom Downs. Salesmen of the Borough Market gave them a wagon-load of fruit.

SULMONA

IN OVID'S COUNTRY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The train was being kind only to be cruel. One moment it was giving us glimpses of an earthly paradise, the next the vision had been snatched away as we wound and burrowed our course from the top of the pass towards the mountain-locked valley of Sulmona, the Land of the Peligni which had bred Ovid. Again the carriage would emerge from a tunnel and the enchanting prospect flooded our vision afresh. Who would not be excited and bob up and down and from one side of the carriage to the other?

It seemed a world complete in itself. Below us lay Sulmona, clustering about its medieval towers on the slopes that rise from the southern end of the valley. Some six miles to the north brown Pratola Peligna sprawled over several "inconsiderable protuberances" even as innumerable brown babies sprawl over her uneven streets. Across the valley the torrent-scarred heights of Monte Morrone rose very steeply, and beyond again shone the snows of the Maiella. The train crept round to show us far away to the north the mighty stature of the Gran Sasso half veiled in clouds. More to the east and nearer was the mouth of the defile, shadowy in the afternoon light, through which the Pescara escapes past Popoli to Chieti and the Adriatic. Swinging still farther round, the train allowed us a glance to the north-west, where the valley of the Aterno leads up past Raiano to Aquila degli Abruzzi.

Seen from the above the floor of the valley had been a geometrical pattern in varied greens. As we came down among the plots and fields, the Ovidian qualities of the landscape became apparent—the bright colouring, the firm contrasts, the engaging detail. Far above the snow was so white and the rocks so brown; below, the vines and young corn were so green, the fields of lucerne so purple, the poplars so tall, and the grass starred with such golden flowers. It took us back to the days of our elegiacs, when all hills were sunny and the shade of the ilex ever black over cool streams, and when pentameters ended smoothly to the sound of falling waters. Most of us have unduly neglected Ovid. It is a pity. Like our own Chaucer, he is as fresh as is the month of May, and it is refreshing to revisit his bright enamelled world.

Clear and charming, too, are his pictures of peasant life, but detached in feeling, more like a line engraving of eighteenth-century France than a Millet or even a Morland. The cottagers offer their simple hospitality to the night-foundered stranger; we see the bare furniture, the herbs and cheese and fruit; the home-made wine is poured out; the sick child lies in a cradle by the hearth. The donkey returns laden from the market. The girl tends the goats on the rocks. The women work the loom and prepare for the men to return. Ovid's subjects remain to this day unchanged in essentials, often unchanged in details. Almost any old woman might be the model for his Anna of Bovillae, who made hot cakes for the hungry Plebs on the sacred Mount, with her grey hair bound up in a kerchief. In the valley you can often tell what villages the women come from by their distinctive head-dresses. There is the black scarf and elaborate coiffure of Scanno, the coloured snood of Campo di Giove, while a broad strip of white material, like a towel, hangs down the backs of the women of Pettorano.

All these and more come flocking to the market of Sulmona bringing fruit and vegetables, frogs and snails, and small cream cheeses embedded in round wicker pots. They set up stalls or sit beside their goods on the steps above the market. Others make the round of the city from door to door. A woman with a large ham on her head came into the tobacconist's while we were there. The *tabaccaio* poked and pinched it and shook his head; the woman went on patiently to the next house; "Troppo molle," the man explained to us. The clatter of looms can be heard. A rope-walk is in full action on the shady side of the market, and in a cavernous workshop a coppersmith's hammer taps the decoration on a large pot—a *conca*—which some water-carrier will bear on her head just as Ilia had been doing that fateful day when Mars encountered her. In contrast noisy men in their uncharacterized reach-me-downs display on stalls or in inverted open umbrellas every kind of useful stuff or gaudy finery, the last triumphs of mass production.

Sulmo mihi patria est—Ovid would be at home in such scenes after his long trans-Stygian exile. He liked the animation of crowds; he liked to hear people singing the airs they had picked up in the theatre. He could hear them still; and he could still talk with veterans as he did long ago in the Roman Circus with one of Caesar's till a sudden shower made them break off. He could still pick up strange tales and folklore as he did from his old host at Carseoli on his journeys to and from Rome. He might, if he asked, hear something legendary about himself as a poet and still more a wonderworker. He would exult to find the principal street named after himself as well as a good little café, and to see the initials of his half-line quoted above adopted as the badge of the municipality.

And when he was tired of the crowd and its many noises, ancient and modern, he would stroll out to the edge of the country and watch the white-clad workers among the vines or listen at night to the eternal waters of the Vella and the Gizio rushing down on either side of the city from the snow mountains towering in their starry solitude.

TIDWORTH TATTOO

In spite of anxiety over inclement weather on Tuesday, no public performance was marred by rain. About 113,000 spectators in all saw the display on the five nights. The number of private cars accommodated in the parks exceeded 8,000, with nearly 3,300 motor-coaches. The gross receipts reached a record for the Tidworth Tattoo. The distribution of the profits to charities will shortly be determined.

MINIATURE GOLF AT HERNE BAY

Eleven days after granting a private firm a site on the sea front for the construction of a miniature golf course, the Urban District Council of Herne Bay have decided to order the removal of the course this week. The council were to receive 40 per cent. of the takings, and during the 11 days these have amounted to nearly £80, representing a profit to the council of £32. No expense was incurred by them. The game has been stopped because it proved so popular that hundreds of people crowded round the course to watch the players. The proprietors of boarding houses opposite complained that the crowds were an annoyance to their visitors.

Five Wesleyan ministers, of whom the bridegroom was one, took part in the wedding at Haltwhistle, Northumberland, yesterday, between the Rev. George Selby Bell, a Liverpool missioner, and Miss Lilly Dinning, a well-known north-country soprano singer.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE CO-OPTIMISTS

A "Co-Optimist" performance will be broadcast by the National Station at 9 o'clock to-night. The London Station will broadcast the Promenade Concert at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 15, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12:—Joyce Kadish (pianoforte); Kathleen Jacobs (violoncello). 12.30:—Organ Recital; Tom Purvis (tenor), relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. 1.30-2.30:—Recital of Gramophone Records by Christopher Stone. 4:—The May Fair Hotel Orchestra.

5.15:—Children: Various Songs by Olive Groves. The Bugginses go for a Picnic, recorded by Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan. A Rhyme to Sparkle (Florence Lacey). 6:—Freezing Without Ice, by Miss Phoebe Redington. 6.15:—Weather, News. 6.40:—Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas, played by James Friskin, from Edinburgh. 7-7.20:—Mr. Ernest Newman, the B.B.C. Music Critic. 7.25:—What Is Wrong with England To-day, by Dr. Charles Bond.

7.45:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett; Eveline Stevenson (soprano); Percy Such (violoncello). 9:—Co-Optimistically Yours, with Davy Burnaby, Gilbert Childs, Phyllis Monkman, Betty Chester, Stanley Holloway, and Harry S. Pepper; at the pianos, Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold. 9.40:—Weather, News. 9.55: The Bishop of Chichester on "The Message of the Lambeth Conference." 10.10:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast; and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 10.20:—The Victor Olof Sextet. 11-12 (1,554.4m. only):—Bertini's Dance Band, relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool, from Manchester. 12-12.30 a.m. (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Midland Regional programme. 1.15:—The May Fair Hotel Orchestra. 2.15-3:—Organ Recital, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Watcyn Watcyns (baritone). 8:—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Stiles-Allen (soprano); Stuart Robertson (bass), relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. 9.40:—Weather: News. 10:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.30-12:—Dance Band, relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool from Manchester. 12.-12.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Alfred Butler (baritone). 1.15-3:—London Regional programme. 5.15:—Children: A Henry Heatherkin Story—William Wisp, by Owen Bowen; Brian Victor will entertain; Selections by the Audley Mouth Organ Trio; Another Yarn by Housemaster. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Osmond Davis (tenor); Tom Freeman (violoncello). 8:—London Regional programme. 9.40:—Weather; News. 9.55:—Midland News. 10-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—Edinburgh programme. 4.30:—Glasgow and Edinburgh programme (see Edinburgh). 5.15:—Glasgow programme. 5.47:—Edinburgh programme. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—Edinburgh programme. 9:—National programme. 10.10:—Scottish News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 12:—Radio Quartet. 12.30-1:—Gramophone Records. 4:—Sibbald Treacy's Rhythm Kings, relayed from the Northern Counties Hotel, Portrush. 5.15:—Albert Taylor (baritone). 5.30:—Children. 6:—Miss Phoebe Redington—Freezing without Ice. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ernest A. A. Schuster; Jack H. Chambers (baritone); Isaac Losowsky (violin). 9.40:—National programme. 10.10:—Regional News. 10.20-11:—Dance Quartet, David Wilson (baritone); Celtic Visions, or Panes, an Ulster farce in one scene, by Kitty Murphy.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4-11:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 12-2.30:—National programme. 3:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 8.50:—Birthdays. Mr. A. G. Prys-Jones—A Holiday with George Borrow in Wild Wales. 6.15:—National programme. 10.10:—West Regional News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30-2:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—News. 7.50:—Time and Singing Talk. 7.45:—Talk on Angling. 8:—Concert—The Station Orchestra, with Professor R. O'Dwyer in a programme of his own compositions. 8.30:—Concert—Agatha Turley (soprano); the Station Celeste Orchestra; Lilian Conolly (pianist); the Station String Orchestra—Irish Music; Mike Nono—Songs at the Piano; Gramophone Recital; the Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—Herring Fishing Bulletin from Edinburgh. 4.5:—Norah Milne, at the organ of the Astoria Cinema, Corstorphine, from Edinburgh. 4.30:—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Miss Minna Deacon (contralto), from Glasgow. 5.15:—Glasgow programme. 5.47:—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. 5.53:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. 5.57:—Weather Forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. 6:—Music, from Edinburgh. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—A Border Programme, introduced by Walter Harpe of Sandilhope, Yarrow; the Galashiels Town Band; Nan Scott (reciter); William Elliot (baritone), from Edinburgh. 9:—National programme. 10.10:—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. 10.20-11:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—Edinburgh programme. 4.30:—Glasgow and Edinburgh programme (see Edinburgh). 5.15:—Children. 5.47:—Edinburgh programme. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—Edinburgh programme. 9:—National programme. 10.10:—Scottish News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Jennie Renton (contralto). 5.15:—Children. 6:—Mr. Punch's Mail: Holiday Hobbies—5, Fishing as a Holiday Pursuit, from Newcastle. 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; The Price of Coal, a play in one act by Harold Brighouse, with Mary Eastwood, Hylda Metcalf, Edith Toms and Charles Nesbitt. 9:—National programme. 10.10:—North of England News. 10.20:—Northern Wireless Orchestra. 11-12:—Dance Band, relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.10:—Local News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 12-2.30:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Cardiff programme. 6.15:—National programme. 10.10:—West Regional News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.48:—National programme. 4:—Manchester programme. 5:—Nightly programme (see Manchester). 6.15:—National programme. 7.45:—Manchester programme. 9:—National programme. 10.10:—North of England News. 10.20-11:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—1:—Orchestral Selections. 2.30:—Soprano Song Recital. 3:—Petro Recital. 8.10:—Orchestral Selections. 8.50:—Tenor Song Recital. 9.30:—Dance Music. 9.40:—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7:—The Intruder—One Act Play. 7.30:—Concert by the Station Orchestra. 8.50:—Yugoslavian Song Recital. 9:—Concert by the Station Quartet. 10:—Time Signal and News. 10.15:—Gramophone Records of Yugoslavian Music.

BERLIN (Kaiserswerhausen) (1,635m.), 36kw.—4.30:—Programme from Leipzig. 5.30:—Talk—From the Life of Countess von Reventlow. 6:—Talk—International Concentration in the Shipping Industry. 6.30:—Talk on Careers—The Forester. 6.55:—Talk—The Contemporary English Novel and its present day importance. 7.25:—Talk for Doctors. 7.55:—Weather for Farmers. 8:—Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.8kw.—5.45:—Concert, from the Hotel Kaiserhof. 6.30:—Talk—New Books. 6.40:—Talk—Modern Technics and German Idealism. 7.5:—Programme for Next Week. 7.35:—Concerts, from the Works of Contemporary Composers. 8:—Topical Talk. 8.30:—Dance Music, followed by Time, Weather, Sports Notes and Concert; Symphonic Minute (Weinert); Roumanian Folk Dances (Bartok); Suite, Jeux d'enfants, op. 22 (Bizet); Diplomaten-Polka and Marienwalzer (Strauss).

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.56:—Time and Weather. 8:—Topical Talk. 8.30:—Soloist and Orchestral Concert. 9.15:—News and Weather. 10.10:—Report for Tourists, and Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.30:—Hungarian Transmission. Talk—Some Hygiene Problems, followed by Concert. 7.30:—News from Prague. 7.35:—Gramophone Records. 8:—Programme from Prague. 10.15:—Gramophone Records. 10.35:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.),—7.10:—Weather for Farmers. 7.25:—Concert. Weather, followed by Talk—Forgotten Pioneers. 8.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 10:—Time, Weather, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35:—Gramophone Records. 8:—Programme from Prague. 10.15:—Gramophone Records.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—7 a.m. and Every Hour:—Financial Flying Reports. 3:—Dance Music from the Kursaal, Ostend. 6:—Talk—The History of Belgium. 6.15:—Talk—The History of Music. 6.30:—Children's Concert. 6.45:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Symphony Concert relayed from the Exhibition, Liège, followed by News. 8.15:—[on 338.2m.] Concert organised by the Flemish Socialist Radio Club of Antwerp (S.A.R.O.V.).

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.45:—Hungarian Song Recital. 8:—Sports Notes and Racing Results. 8.15:—Ballet Music from Coppelia (Delibes), followed by Tziganc Music from the Café Ostende.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—1.30:—Instrumental Concert. Reading in the interval. 5.40:—Exchange; Market Prices. 6.20:—Talk (to be announced). 6.50:—Weather and News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Ballet from the Tivoli on the occasion of the Tivoli's Birthday. 8.30:—Wireless Talk. 9:—Concert from the Tivoli (continued). 10:—News and Report of the Christian Listeners' Society, followed by Reading. 10.30:—Tivoli Concert (continued).

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7.25:—Gramophone Records. 7.35:—The Latter Jack. 8:—Time, Talk, Concert, Reading, and News from Warsaw (1,411m.).

FECAMP (220m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Market Prices, Local News, Report of the Radio Agricole Française and Wireless Notes. 9:—Café Concert. M. Fredo, of the Folies-Bergères, Le Havre, in his Repertoire; Gramophone Records.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.),—6.30:—Time and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Programme from Stuttgart. 7:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 7.5-12.30 a.m. (Saturday):—Programme from Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—5.45:—Variety Programme. 7.30:—Travel Talk. 7.50:—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. 8:—Orchestral Concert. 10.30:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 10.50:—Concert from the Café Kropke, Hanover.

HILVERSUM (Amalgamated Radio Stations) (298m.), 6.5kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m. till Close Down:—Programme of the Catholic Radio Society (K.R.O.). 7.55 a.m.:—Gramophone Concert. 11.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 11.55:—Sextet Concert. 12.55:—Gramophone Records. 1.40:—Talk: Odd Jobs for Our Women. 2.10:—Concert of Chamber Music. 4.40:—Gramophone Selections from Carmen (Bizet). 5.40:—Orchestral Concert. 6.55:—Talk. 7.15:—Gramophone Records. 7.40:—Orchestral Concert. 10.40:—Gramophone Concert. 7.40:—Talk from Malmö (231m.)—The Indian Question. 8.10:—Concert of Choral and Military Band Music from the Town Hall. 9:—Talk (from Malmö)—The Arctic Expedition, 1930. 9.15:—Weather and News. 9.40:—Road Report of the Royal Automobile Club. 9.45:—Pianoforte Concert. 11.10:—Programme for Hospitals.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6.5 (from Freiburg):—Talk—The Discovery of the National Schemes. 6.30:—Talk—The Administration of our Astronomical System. 7:—Time and Review of the Principal Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. 7.15:—Talk on Patents—The Money gained by Inventions. 7.30:—Concert by the Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra. 8:—Swabian Programme of Songs and Recitations. 9.10:—News and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Talk—The Aims of Science (Alice Flegel). 11.30:—Dance Music on Gramophone Records.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Picture Transmission. 6.25:—Recital of Songs. 6.50:—Exchange Quotations. 7:—Pianoforte Recital. 7.40:—News. 7.50:—Orchestral Selections. 8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Selections from Opera. 8.50:—Concert. 8.55:—Fashion Notes. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2 (on Convert from the Gare des Amériques. 9.15:—North African News. 10.30:—Concert (continued) from the Café des Américains.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m.-17 midnight:—Programme from Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.8m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (463.3m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6.55:—Mozart's Pianoforte Sonatas. A Cycle. 7.20:—Recital of Mozart's Arias and Songs. 7.50:—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. 8:—Popular Concert from the Works of Austrian Composers.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.15 a.m.
KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN (1,635m.).—4.30 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.30 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (480m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m.:—Programme relayed at intervals on .25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.-2 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—5 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—12.30 p.m.

NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS

GOOD RESPONSE TO APPEAL

Since the appeal made by the Duke of York in June, 1927, on behalf of the National Playing Fields Association, of which he is president, the association has received intimation of the provision of no fewer than 550 new playing fields. These recreation grounds, it is stated in a report just issued, have been provided by way of gift to or through the association or its branches; or by purchase by local authorities, generally with the assistance of grants made by the Carnegie Trustees and from the National Fund. Numerous other schemes are in hand or in contemplation in all parts of the country, and the council feels that these remarkable results cannot fail to be gratifying to every supporter of the movement.

Applications for grants to date total 508. Grants have been already made in respect of 323 of these sch

Imperial and Foreign News

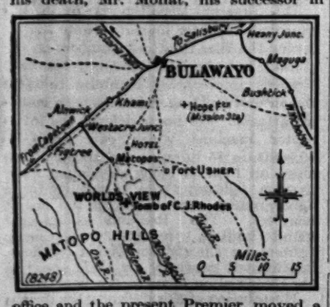
"WORLD'S VIEW"

SIR C. P. COGHLAN'S GRAVE

(By W. R. Foran)

A reverent procession yesterday passed on its way through the mountains from Bulawayo into the heart of the Matopo Hills, accompanying the remains of Sir Charles Patrick Coghlan, the first Premier of Southern Rhodesia. His body was reinterred in the Colony's Hall of Fame, where Rhodes is buried in the Matopo Hills.

This signal honour has been accorded only to Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the Colony, to his lieutenant, Sir Leander Starr Jameson, and to Major Alan Wilson and the members of his Shangani Patrol. Not since Jameson's body was laid there on May 22, 1920, beside the grave of his former chief, has a State funeral come to Southern Rhodesia's Valhalla. Sir Charles Coghlan died at Salisbury in August, 1927, and was buried in the cemetery at Bulawayo, his own town. Shortly after his death, Mr. Moffat, his successor in



office and the present Premier, moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly that his body should find a permanent resting place in the Matopo Hills. The suggestion received the unanimous support of the representatives of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and from to-day his grave will be one of the objects of pilgrimage to the "World's View."

NATURE'S ARCHITECTURE

London has Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, where the great of the Empire rest. They are built by the hand of man; Southern Rhodesia's Valhalla is the architecture of Nature. The Colony owes its noble shrine to the imaginative genius of Cecil Rhodes, who thus gave instructions in his will that he should be buried at this spot:—"I admire the grandeur and loneliness of the Matopos in Rhodesia and, therefore, I desire to be buried in the Matopos, on the hill which I used to visit, and which I called the 'View of the World,' in a square to be cut in the rock on the top of the hill." A further clause ordained that the site should be preserved as a burial ground, but that no person was to be interred there unless the Government for the time being of Rhodesia, by a vote of two-thirds of its governing body, decided that he or she "had deserved well of the country." His last wish has been respected by the people of Rhodesia, and the fine thought treated with respect.

The Matopo Hills cover about 1,040 square miles. They are a mass of granite rock-hills and ridges. The range stretches for about 50 miles from east to west and about 25 miles from north to south. These gaunt hills, with their steep passes and gigantic caves, proved impregnable when held by the Matabele in the 1896-97 rebellion. The scenery peculiar to this range, with its fantastic rock shapes, is most impressive at sunrise or sunset, when the light and shadows between the kopjes make the white or grey rocks, the green veld, and the fertile valleys between the ridges an enchanted land. The stern loveliness of these ranges is something long to be remembered. The contrast between the grim rock formations and the luxuriant foliage, the foreground and the distance, the light and the shadows, strikes deep on the mind.

This Valhalla of Rhodesia is 27 miles from Bulawayo, the city which has risen up on the ashes of the abandoned kraal of Lo Bengula, King of the Matabele and Mashona. The huge boulders on the summits of the ridges along the road are often fashioned into strange likenesses, so that many of them have names, such as "The Old Woman in the Chair," the "Elephant's Head," and the "Yawning Old Man."

From the Outspan, at the foot of the "World's View," a path climbs gently for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, but rising in that space only 230ft. to the summit where are the graves. Gradually magnificent scenery unfolds itself before your eyes. As the pilgrim climbs over the smooth face of the granite, he follows clearly marked gun-trails, cut into the hard surface when the gun-carriage on which Rhodes's coffin had been placed for this last journey was man-hauled to the summit. It is 28 years since those marks were made. The rock is soon broken by a narrow plateau of grass and bush. At its far end there is an inscription carved into the face of a boulder. From here onwards is sacred ground, for the tablet informs you: "This ground is consecrated and set apart for ever to be the resting place of those who have deserved well of their country." One more climb over smooth rock leads to the actual summit.

GRAVE OF CECIL RHODES

In the middle of the huge boulders that group themselves round a small open space on the summit of this bare expanse is a grave cut in the rock itself. Here lies Cecil Rhodes. The vault is closed by a plain bronze tablet, surrounded by two granite steps standing about two feet above the surface. The bronze tablet simply records: "Here rest the remains of Cecil John Rhodes." The grave is near the actual site of his historic meeting with the Matabele Indunas on August 24, 1896, when he risked his life to meet and make peace with this warlike tribe. On the neighbouring hill, in a cave, is the grave of Mosilikatse, who was as famous, or rather infamous, as Lo Bengula. He was the leader of the Zulus who occupied Matabeleland in 1837, and Lo Bengula succeeded him as King.

A few yards to the north and east of Rhodes's grave is that of his friend and staunch lieutenant, Sir Leander Starr Jameson. It also is covered with a plain bronze tablet recording: "Here lies Leander Starr Jameson." Close to this spot the body of Sir Charles Patrick Coghlan was buried. No doubt his tomb will be equally effective in its stark simplicity, and its tablet will record just as brief an epitaph. There is no need for more.

A hundred and fifty yards away is the imposing granite monument erected over the graves of Major Alan Wilson and his band of 36 gallant Rhodesians who lost their lives in the historic fight on the Shangani River with the overwhelming forces of Lo Benguia's bodyguard. That was in the Matabele Rebellion of 1893. It strikes many people

(Continued at foot of next column)

that this imposing monument of Grecian design is sadly out of place and rings a false note in the general simplicity of those other lonely graves. The only simple features of the Shangani Memorial are the two inscriptions: "To Brave Men" and "Erected to the enduring memory of Alan Wilson and his men, who fell in fight against the Matabele on the Shangani River, December 4, 1893. *There was no survivor.*"

Just as that imposing monument and the simple graves beside it stand as permanent memorials to the growth of Southern Rhodesia, so did the ceremony performed there yesterday. Sir Charles Coghlan played a very important part in gaining for the Colony the right to manage their own affairs as a self-governing Colony of the British Empire.

THE FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKES

PEACE EFFORTS FAIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 14

Attempts to reopen negotiations in the textile dispute have broken down, and the strike appears to be entering a new and more bitter phase. In a letter to the Prefect of the Nord Department, the owners have restated their case, and refuse to meet the men.

The owners insist on the abnormal size of their stocks of finished material, the very small earnings of their capital, and the almost insurmountable difficulties on the export trade, and they say that if these conditions continue, as is likely, unemployment will be added to their troubles. To justify their wage rates, the owners select the case of their women workers, whose wages are, they say, eleven times what they were before the War. This estimate presumably does not allow for the change in the value of the franc, since the average wage of woman workers is now about 155 francs a week. Sixty-five per cent. of the workers are women.

M. Désiré Ley, of the Consortium, has had an interview with the Minister of Labour. According to the *Journal de Roubaix*, M. Ley told the representative of that newspaper that the workers' claim for an advance of 25 centimes an hour, or the payment of their insurance premiums by their employers, was contrary to the spirit of the law; that the *prime de fidélité* would be maintained on an annual basis; that the Consortium would not be influenced by any special recommendation of the Cost of Living Committee, and that they would take no notice of its proceedings. The correspondent of the *Populaire* at Roubaix says that the Consortium has sent a confidential circular to its members, advising them to refuse to meet any delegation from the foremen (who have declared against the *prime de fidélité*); to lock out the foremen for the duration of the strike; to change their wage from a weekly, or monthly, to a daily basis, and to supply the Consortium with the names of foremen who present themselves as delegates.

In this atmosphere the chances of conciliation are not bright. M. Salengro, Deputy and Mayor of Lille, came to Paris to-day and asked the Minister of Labour to call a conference of representatives of the owners and workpeople. It may be noticed that a *communiqué*, issued after the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, said nothing of Government intervention in the dispute.

The number of strikers in the Lille and Tourcoing area is stationary. At Fourmies negotiations between owners and men have broken down. Here the men have asked for an increase of 25 centimes an hour, and the owners have offered to pay the insurance premium which corresponds to 10 to 20 centimes an hour. The continuation of the strike was decided on by 640 votes to 50.

SWAZILAND AND THE UNION

WHITE RESIDENTS' APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14

A large and representative meeting of Swaziland residents at Hlatikulu discussed the tobacco problem and passed a resolution stating that

in view of the Swaziland Government's failure to provide fiscal protection to those products, cattle and tobacco, on which the economic life of the Territory principally depends, and its failure to remove the disabilities suffered by the Territory through the imposition of embargoes on cattle and tobacco, this meeting earnestly requests that the question of the incorporation of the Territory with the Union of South Africa be discussed by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the Union on the occasion of the presence of the Prime Minister of the Union in England, with a view to determining for the subsequent submission to the Territory of the appropriate conditions for the inclusion of Swaziland within the Union of South Africa.

Later a Swaziland People's Party was formed. This is the first time a definite political party has appeared in the Territory. Southern members of the Advisory Council of Swaziland and members of the tobacco delegation have been appointed as the nucleus of the party committee. They were given a mandate to frame the party programme, its principles to be consistent with the maintenance of the connexion with the British Commonwealth; with the protection of the rights and interests of all peoples within the Territory, and with an efficient and comprehensive policy of the development of agriculture and the mineral resources of the country.

The party committee was also given a power to act in the meantime on behalf of the tobacco growers of the Territory with a view to obtain the withdrawal of restrictions on Swaziland tobacco entering the Union. The party committee has appointed a deputation to interview the High Commissioner at Mbabane next Saturday, and put the case of the tobacco farmers before him.

BRITISH GREENLAND EXPEDITION

THE QUEST AT ANGMAGSALIK

The British Arctic Air Route Expedition arrived safely at Angmagsalik [in Greenland] in the Quest on July 26, having left Reykjavik on July 18, and encountered favourable ice conditions off the Greenland coast. Immediately on arrival the expedition began looking for a suitable base on the mainland. A party has also gone up on to the ice cap to establish the ice cap station.

The committee of the expedition reports that steps have already been taken in Canada towards organizing a supply of petrol dumps in Baffin Land and the North of Hudson Bay, for the use of flights across Davis Strait from Greenland. Through the kindness of the Hudson's Bay Company, the s.s. Ungava is engaged in laying dumps at Pangnirtung in Baffin Land, Cape Dorset in Foxland, and Coral Harbour in the Southampton Island. A depôt is already established at Tevanne Bay, south of Chesterfield Islet. Government aeroplanes are engaged in surveying the West Coast of Hudson Bay.

There is no reason to expect that the recent change of Government in Canada will adversely affect the progress of Canadian cooperation in this branch of Imperial communications.

(*World Copyright Reserved*)

AMERICAN REFUGEES AT CANTON

MISSIONARIES' ESCAPE FROM "REDS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, Aug. 14

A party of 12 American Roman Catholic missionaries have reached Canton from Kanchow, in Southern Kiangsi, including Mgr. Paul Dumond, Vicar Apostolic, and eight sisters. They walked without escort over the mountains through Communist territory, taking 11 days to reach the railhead at Shiuchow [150 miles north of Canton].

They report that Lu Ti-ping, the Governor of Kiangsi, ordered the 34th Army to evacuate Kanchow on July 26, though the foreigners had made an appeal urging that the city should be protected. The Governor also ordered the foreigners to leave with the troops, but the general in command pleaded that he would have to fight his way to Nanchang, and could not take them.

The "Reds" began to approach the city on July 30, coming within 10 miles. Bishop O'Shea then ordered the sisters to leave. One priest remains as representative of the United States Government at Shiuchow, to assist refugees. Two priests remain with Bishop O'Shea, coadjutor of Mgr. Dumond, inside Kanchow, and six others are in the vicinity.

Four men members—Messrs. Bunting, Blesner, Twedell, and Hall—and several women members of the China Inland Mission were to have reached Kanchow from outlying places to join the Americans, but failed to arrive, and at present they are believed to be in the besieged city, from which, if the "Reds" take possession, there will be no escape, except with the retreating troops.

THE KURDISH REVOLT

TURKISH SUCCESS CLAIMED

Angora, Aug. 14.—In the Ighdir district yesterday violent fighting lasting several hours took place between Turkish Government troops and Kurdish rebels, who finally retreated in the direction of the Persian frontier, leaving about 60 dead on the field. It is reported that the Aghridagh Range has now been practically surrounded, but the Turkish forces have not yet begun operations against the rebels in the Mount Ararat district. It is thought that action will begin at this point about next Wednesday.

According to the official newspaper, *Hakimiet-i-Millié*, the Government yesterday sent another Note to Teheran, setting forth the Turkish point of view with regard to the latest events on the frontier, and insisting that there should be collaboration between Turkey and Persia in order to punish the rebels within Persian territory who "have been working to promote revolutionary movements in Turkey."

According to the same newspaper, the Note also offered to cede to Persia a part of Turkish territory on the frontier farther south, as compensation for the Kutchuk-Aghridagh and Aybeydagh zones, which have just been occupied. The Turkish Government holds these points to be indispensable for the security of the neighbouring regions.

It is reported that the Kurdish rebels near Mount Ararat are making despairing attacks on the enveloping Government forces.—*Reuter.*

THE STOLEN REYNOLDS

SEARCH IN BOSTON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14

Customs agents and police at Boston have received from New York information that the painting by Reynolds stolen from the home of Lord Minto in London on July 26 has either been or is likely to be smuggled into the United States through Boston. The authorities there are accordingly conducting a search and keeping a strict watch on various possible avenues of entry.

EARL OF ATHLONE AT DURBAN

END OF VISIT TO NATAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DURBAN, Aug. 14

The Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice were this afternoon given a hearty send-off at the conclusion of their farewell visit to Natal. Durban station and its approaches were thronged by a cheering crowd of several thousands.

His Excellency and Princess Alice arrived in Natal towards the end of June and were in residence at Durban throughout July, the local gala month, when the town is full of visitors from all parts of the Union. They took part in the crowded social programme in the most wholehearted fashion, and in addition found an opportunity to visit practically every local institution, not merely those of the European community, but of natives and Indians as well, while the keen interest which Princess Alice has always taken in organizations established for the benefit of children, of which Durban has many, led to her undertaking another large round of public and semi-public functions.

The Governor-General spent the past 10 days in Zululand, where he travelled beyond the most outlying settlements and had a short hunting trip, during which he secured what is believed to be a record buffalo head. He later visited the battlefield of Ulundi and the Piet Retief Memorial, which stands in a remote part of the Babanago Division.

SOVIET AEROPLANE OVER ESTONIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 14.

A serious incident on the Soviet-Estonian frontier was reported from Reval last night. Four Soviet aeroplanes flew over Estonian territory near Narva. One lingered longer than the others and the frontier guards opened fire. The airmen replied and a brisk exchange of machine gun fire ensued. The Soviet aeroplane, which was apparently hit, descended in Soviet territory.

The Estonian Foreign Minister has sent a protest to Moscow. Several times recently Soviet aeroplanes have appeared on the wrong side of the frontier.

TANGANYIKA AND CLOSER UNION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Aug. 14

The Tanganyika Congress of Associations, at which European delegates representing every district and interest will be present, meets here to-morrow. The agenda includes a discussion on the East African federation proposals, roads and railway development, the Legislative Council, hospitals, agriculture, mining, and so forth. The fund raised for sending a Tanganyika delegate to the meeting of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to discuss the Federation now amounts to £200.

GERMAN EASTERN FRONTIER

A THIRD STATEMENT BY HERR TREVIRANUS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 14

Herr Treviranus, Minister for Occupied Territory, has now made, in a newspaper interview, his third statement this week about Germany's eastern frontier. He says it is "the next urgent question which must be solved." In that, he adds, he is at one with the Government and nine out of every 10 Germans. He describes as "quite unsuitable" the only constructive proposal recently made about this problem: that of a French writer who suggested that "a corridor across the Corridor" should join isolated East Prussia to the rest of Germany; that the East Prussians now cut off from the Vistula by a strip of land about 100 yards in depth should be given access to the river through a readjustment of this frontier, and so on. He says that "a just solution of the Corridor problem is what we aim at with all political and diplomatic means."

Herr Treviranus believes that "many prominent foreign politicians," even in Paris, share the German view. Those who think he pictures a solution by warlike means under-estimate him. The matter is "at first" one for the League. A conference of the interested parties might be arranged. He cannot prophesy when that may come, but "a settlement of the Eastern question is now, after the settlement of the Rhineland problem, acute. It stands on the next foreign political programme of the Government."

As Herr Treviranus's Ministry, which he took over a few months ago as his first experience of Ministerial office, is not to be abolished until September 30, there is ample time for him further to develop the foreign political programme of the Government, unless this is left to Dr. Curtius, who is now Foreign Minister after many years of Ministerial office, and whose carefully formulated statements always receive a quiet hearing abroad. After September 30 Herr Treviranus becomes, jointly with a Prussian Minister, Reich Commissioner charged to carry out the scheme of "financial fortification" on the Eastern frontier contained in the Eastern Help Bill.

Meanwhile there are all the signs that Herr Treviranus's frequent statements were intended definitely to sound world opinion on this matter. Owing to the habit of the German Press of giving prominence to that which is pleasant to read, there is a possibility that German opinion will be misled about the attitude of other countries. *Germania*, the organ of the leading party in the present Government, already says: "The speech has had, with some drawbacks, the advantage that it has placed the revision question again in the centre of international discussion, and that in France, as in England, voices are being heard to express honest doubt about the perfection of existing circumstances." Only one correspondent of a Berlin newspaper feels able or willing to tell his readers frankly that "English sympathy in this matter must not be counted upon."

POLISH PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Aug. 14

M. Zaleski, the Foreign Minister, returned from Estonia with President Moscicki last night and immediately gave consideration to the speech made in Berlin by Herr Treviranus.

An official statement issued this evening says that M. Zaleski has lost no time in making a strong verbal protest in the name of his Government to the German Chargé d'Affaires, to whom he has explained that such an outburst, coming from a member of the German Cabinet, is calculated to paralyse all diplomatic efforts to improve the relations of the two countries and, what is worse, to kindle popular sentiments inimical to peaceful collaboration.

The Press, while protesting vigorously against the tone of Herr Treviranus's speech, reminds its readers that German politicians have a habit of vying with one another in abuse of Poland during electoral campaigns. The threat underlying the speech is not a new one, and those who are responsible for the defence of the Polish frontiers have always reckoned with the ultimate possibility of an attempt to execute it. The particular ground for objection against Herr Treviranus is that he is a member of the German Cabinet, so that his speech becomes a breach of good manners.

U.S. FLIGHT RECORD

COAST TO COAST IN TWELVE HOURS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14

Mr. Frank M. Hawks yesterday established a new record for a flight across the American continent by flying from coast to coast in 12 hours 25 minutes. For the whole of the 2,500 miles his speed never fell below 200 miles an hour. His time was nearly 2½ hours less than the previous record made by Colonel Lindbergh on Easter Sunday. Colonel Lindbergh, when informed of Mr. Hawks's achievement, said:—"That kind of flying means that we shall have an overnight service to the coast."

Mr. Hawks took off from the Glendale air port, Los Angeles, in a travel air-racing monoplane by moonlight (about 6.15 a.m., New York time), passed over Flagstaff, Arizona, as the sun rose, and landed at Albuquerque for 15 minutes to refuel. He travelled from Albuquerque to Wichita, Kansas (where he refuelled) at more than 200 miles an hour, landed again for refuelling at Indianapolis, and reached Curtiss air port, Long Island, at 6.41 p.m., just as the sun was setting. The actual flying time was 11 hours 40 minutes, giving an average speed of 230 miles an hour. Mr. Hawks expects to lower this record in the autumn. He said that at no time in yesterday's flight did he have his engine wide open.

ROADS AROUND PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 14

The General Council of the Seine has approved the raising of a loan of £5,600,000 for the execution during the next five or six years of an extensive plan to improve the road system round Paris. The details of the plan have not yet been made public, in order to prevent dangerous speculation in land, but its main lines are available.

The first work to be undertaken will be the widening, wherever it is possible without the expropriation of private property, of main roads leading into Paris. Where existing roads cannot be sufficiently enlarged to meet present-day requirements "by-passes" or new highways will be made. A circular road running round the outskirts of Paris to which all motorists who wish to avoid the centre of the town and all traffic between one suburb and another can be diverted is also planned.

The full realization of this plan will necessitate the building of several new bridges over the Seine. The widening of the Paris-Orléans road, which probably carries more tourist traffic than any other, has already been begun, and the improvement of the approach through St. Denis by which the majority of motors from Calais and Boulogne enter Paris is to be undertaken at once.

Of 40 blast furnaces in Luxemburg 10 have had to be damped down. Ten per cent. of the workers in the steel trade in the Grand Duchy and 15 per cent. in the mines and quarries are unemployed. There are only half as many foreign tourists as last year in the spas.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

SIR OTTO NIEMEYER'S MISSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14

Sir Otto Niemeyer and his colleagues have arrived at Melbourne and are conferring confidentially with the Victorian Committee, consisting of the Under Treasurer, the Public Service Commissioner, and the Chief Railways Accountant, appointed by the Hogan Government to investigate the methods of saving £300,000 a year towards meeting the estimated deficit of £1,260,000 at the end of the current year.

On Monday Sir Otto will meet the Premiers and Treasurers of all the States at Melbourne to consider his "big cut" suggestions at the Canberra Conference. These suggestions have not been disclosed, but from comments in interested quarters it is inferred that a cut in pensions has been proposed to the Commonwealth, and a cut in railway working expenses to the States. Both proposals have embarrassed the Labour Government.

Mr. Hogan, questioned with regard to the railway cuts, replied that an application to the Arbitration Court for a reduction of wages was a matter for the Railway Commissioners to decide. Previously Mr. Hogan had denounced any reductions in wages. Apart from the deficits, the State Treasurers in their endeavours to balance the Budgets must dispense with the accustomed loan moneys. If Monday's meeting confirms the Canberra recommendations to reduce still further Australia's borrowings in the current year to £17,000,000, Victoria must be content with £3,000,000 less than last year and £5,000,000 less than the average in the previous decade.

Sir Robert Gibson has been reappointed a director of the Commonwealth Bank for a period of seven years. Apparently it was not intended to make an announcement before Mr. Scullin had left for London, but a Labour newspaper, supporting the views of the section favouring the political control of banking, "let the cat out the bag."

Sir Edward Mitchell, K.C., leader of the Bar in Victoria, addressing the Navy League, advocated a general import tax on goods entering the Empire as a means of providing a fund for the maintenance of a permanent Empire Navy and also to assist the Empire's present economic troubles. He proposed to exempt raw materials not produced within the Empire, and certain foodstuffs in order that Great Britain's approval to the scheme could be secured. An Empire Board would fix the varying percentage rates chargeable upon imported goods. He disclaimed the suggestion that the plan meant Empire Free Trade; the Dominions would still be free to make agreements for tariff concessions for the purposes of reciprocal trade treaties, which would follow later.

SECESSION MOVEMENT IN W. AUSTRALIA

PRIMARY PRODUCERS DEMAND A REFERENDUM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), Aug. 14

At the annual conference of primary producers to-day a resolution in favour of secession from the Commonwealth was passed by an overwhelming majority. The resolution also urged the State Government to take a compulsory vote by referendum on the question. Senators Lynch and Carroll, Mr. Prowse, a member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Lindsay, the State Minister for Public Works, took part in the discussion.

Senator Lynch said he would say to the Commonwealth: "We refuse to pay your taxes. Send your armies to collect them." This, he added, would bring things to a head. He would toe the line of revolt if necessary.

Mr. Prowse declared that the Federation was the worst enemy to progress in Western Australia.

Mr. Lindsay said he believed that secession would be Western Australia's salvation.

Senator Carroll and Mr. Monger, a former president of the conference, urged caution and argued that a dignified appeal for better treatment should be made to the Federal Parliament before clamouring for secession.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

DRASTIC CURTAILMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 14

The Government has decided to curtail immigration from all countries in view of the serious unemployment in Canada. Immigration from the Continent of Europe has been completely suspended, while assisted passage schemes have been abandoned. British settlers must have sufficient capital to maintain themselves for a reasonable period.

The total number of immigrants during 1929 was 164,993, including 66,801 from Great Britain. This year the total will not exceed 80,000, including 40,000 British subjects. British boys and girls will be encouraged to come to Canada, as required by Provincial Governments for farm work, but all other classes will be absolutely restricted to the actual requirements of the Provincial Governments, which have been protesting against the admission of more immigrants this season.

LIBEL AGAINST GERMAN PRESIDENT

DEFENDANT'S APPEAL ALLOWED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 14

President von Hindenburg intervened personally to-day on behalf of the defendant in a libel suit, originally brought by the Public Prosecutor on behalf of the President himself.

Dr. Joseph Göbbels, a prominent National Socialist (Fascist) politician, published in the *Angriff* in December, at the time of the campaign against the acceptance of the Young Plan, a caricature depicting the President as a Teutonic god looking indifferently at a fettered German people. The legend asked "Is Hindenburg still alive?" and spoke of his "Jewish and Marxist advisers."

Dr. Göbbels was fined 800 marks (£40) or 40 days' detention for libel. He appealed, and the Public Prosecutor, who had demanded imprisonment, also appealed. To-day a letter from the President was read in Court, saying that he had learned from Dr. Göbbels that an intentional personal libel had not been intended, and that Dr. Göbbels had merely acted "in furtherance of his political interests." He would, therefore, withdraw his suit if this were allowed. In any event, he had no further interest in the matter and regarded it as settled.

The President of the Court said it was not possible now to suspend the case. As the Court of lower instance had only imposed a fine of 800 marks, against the Public Prosecutor's demand for nine months' imprisonment, he suggested that Dr. Göbbels should withdraw his appeal and be content. Dr. Göbbels refused to do this, and the Court eventually granted his appeal, with costs against the State.

ACCIDENT TO GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Aug. 14

Sir George Stanley, the Governor, was thrown from his horse when hunting on Wednesday. He was unable to attend a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday at which the present political situation in the Presidency was discussed. Sir George Stanley has been advised to take a complete rest, but it is understood that no serious results from his accident are likely.

SOVIET COAL MINES

RECRUITING FOR LABOUR IN THE RUHR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 14

It has recently become known that Soviet agents were recruiting miners in the Ruhr coalfield for newly opened mines in the Donetz basin. An emigration advisory office at Cologne, a branch of the national emigration organization, issues a strong warning to miners against enlistment for this labour.

The statement says the conditions offered are far from satisfactory and the emigrant German miner would suffer severe disappointment if he accepted them. The monthly wage of 140 roubles is quite insufficient, a rouble inside Russia being only worth about 6d. or 7d. A year's contract has to be signed and an earlier return would only be possible at the individual's own cost.

From a statement issued by the German Miners' Federation it appears that the recruitment is carried on by a German agent in Essen of the "Technical Bureau for Mining in the Soviet Union," which has an office in Berlin. Pits are said to have been sunk near Kharkoff by German engineers, who have suggested that German miners should be used to work them; 600 are being sought this year and 1,000 next. The employment agencies of the Communist Party in Essen, Gelsenkirchen, and Recklinghausen are helping in the matter.

THE LOSS OF A GERMAN FLYING-BOAT

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COURT OF INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 14

The Stettin Marine Board, which has been investigating the loss with five lives on July 7 of a Lufthansa flying-boat, to-day acquitted the pilot of blame. The board made several recommendations for the future operation and equipment of marine passenger aircraft.

The Court said the descent was compelled by a broken crank-shaft, but the pilot would have been wiser to fly at a greater height than 10 metres. In future, the minimum height for passenger aircraft traversing the sea must be prescribed. All the passengers would have been saved, the Court held, if the pilot had claimed the help of a passing steamer, instead of trusting to the motor-schooner. The type of lifebelt provided, it was stated, was unsatisfactory. It was a serious defect that the rump had no rail ring or other hand-hold to which passengers could cling, and not be washed away. Aircraft should be fitted with safety lines to enable swimming passengers to remain near the floating wreck.

It was particularly blameworthy said the Court, that the flying ship had not even a boat-hook, an inflatable boat, or an attachment for towing. There should be a special authority charged to test marine aircraft for seaworthiness; and the marine training of pilots permanently employed on sea-routes should be far more thorough than heretofore.

ALPINE ACCIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 14

Mr. G. Turner, of Birmingham, met with a serious accident while making an excursion alone from Arolla to Pas de Riedmatten. Missing his footing, he grasped a rock, which gave way and fell on him, crushing his hand and knee. A party of guides found him eight hours later and brought him down to Sion. It is hoped to save both the crushed limbs.

Telegrams in Brief

Eight persons were killed and six injured in a collision between two trains on the Bucharest-Constantza line yesterday.

One hundred persons have been arrested in Bessarabia on charges of having been concerned in Communist activities.

Dr. Verona, Rector of the Economic and Commercial Institute, who has several times represented the Yugoslav Government at international conferences, has died at Zagreb.—*Reuter.*

Soundings have been begun near the Waes Station at Antwerp for the proposed tunnel under the Scheldt. A report on the result of these soundings is to be presented before September 20.

The Madrid *Official Gazette* contains particulars of conditions of tendering for the contract for drilling an exploration shaft, 2,000ft. deep, on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, in connexion with the scheme for tunnelling the Straits.

Senhor Simoes Lopez was found *Not Guilty* yesterday on a charge of murdering a fellow-Deputy to the Argentine Congress, the jury declaring that the act was committed in self-defence. The Public Prosecutor intends to appeal against the verdict.

Near Tlemcen, in the Department of Oran (Algeria), a touring car overtaking a motor-coach struck the front wheel of the coach and broke the steering gear. The uncontrolled coach overturned on top of a third motor-car, killing its five occupants, and then fell into a ravine.

A new scheme for granting agricultural credits to Kenya farmers is under discussion. It provides that the farmer whose application is approved shall be authorized to pay one-half of his unsecured trade debts from such advance, provided all his creditors agree not to press for the balance for three years.

British, Irish, and French delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Bar Association were the guests of Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, at a garden party at Rideau Hall yesterday. In the evening they were entertained at dinner by Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, and later left Ottawa for Toronto, where the convention opens to-day.

NEW EGYPTIAN RAILWAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Aug. 14

This afternoon Ismail Pasha Sidky, the Prime Minister, opened the railway from Mitbera to Zifta. The new line, which is in the Tanta district, is 22 kilometres (13¾ miles) in length, and passes through Masguid Wassef station, which is the birthplace of Zaghlul Pasha, while the next station, Ghorayeb, is the home of Ismail Pasha Sidky, where the Prime Minister entertained everyone at tea. The ceremony was unfortunately marred by the death of the Omdeh, a cousin of the Prime Minister, who died of heart failure after the arrival of the visitors. Tewfik Pasha Doss, Minister of Communications, addressing the gathering, stated that the new line was one project in a large programme, including a railway uniting "the two sister countries, Sudan and Egypt."

FIRE AT LA BELLE ALLIANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14

Fire broke out last night at La Belle Alliance, the historic farm on the field of the battle of Waterloo. The fire began in a barn, but thanks to the promptitude with which assistance was forthcoming the farmhouse itself was saved except for one wall, which collapsed.

It was at this farm that Wellington and Blucher met after the battle of Waterloo, and, after shaking hands, declared that victory was the result of their "belle alliance." The farm owes its name to this incident.

Other Foreign News on following page

Austin say

"Oil in the crank-case should be changed every 1,500 miles"

(Austin 12)

Austin 7 "Every 1,200 to 1,500 miles or sooner" Austin 16 "Every 2,000 miles" Austin 20 "Every 2,000 miles"

Pratts Motor Oil

Officially approved by Austin

TAKE TEA WITH US

We invite you to try Doctor's China Tea at our expense. We feel sure you will enjoy it. Strongly recommended by the medical profession as it is entirely free from excess tannin and therefore particularly suited to dyspeptics.

½-lb. SENT FREE

Send 6d. in stamps to cover postage and packing for a 2 oz. packet of each of the 1/- and 3/8 blends (i.e. ½-lb. in all) absolutely FREE. A 2 oz. packet of the super 4/2 blend will also be enclosed on receipt of an additional 6d.

Harden Bros. & Lindsay, Ltd. (Dept. 62), 30/4, Mincing Lane, E.C.3

DOCTOR'S CHINA TEA

CV2.3

THE LAMBETH REPORT

WITNESS OF THE CHURCH

CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN LIFE

STEPS TOWARDS REUNION

The official papers of the Lambeth Conference are published to-day. They contain, in addition to the Encyclical Letter and the resolutions of the Conference (which we publish in full on pages 6 and 7), the reports of the committees. It is pointed out, however, that the Conference itself is not responsible for these reports, except in the sense that it formally received them.

The Encyclical Letter emphasizes that one idea underlay all the deliberations at Lambeth: the idea of Witness. This was the keynote of the Conference, as it is of the Letter, which calls to Church people to bear witness in word and deed to the faith, hopes, purposes, and resources of the Church.

The resolutions number 75 They embrace matters of doctrine, of conduct, and of Church organization as they affect, and have been affected by, the large body of social and scientific questions which are prominent in the world to-day:—Marriage and Sex; Race; Christian Unity; The Nature and Status of the Anglican Communion; Training for Holy Orders; Women and the Ministry; Youth and Its Vocation.

The resolutions begin with an affirmation of the Christian doctrine of God, of which a fresh presentation is declared to be urgently needed "in the face of many erroneous conceptions" due to "the enlarged knowledge gained in modern times of God's ordering of the world and the clearer apprehension of the creative process by which He prepared the way for the coming of Jesus Christ." It being no part of the purpose of the Scriptures "to give information on those themes which are the proper subject-matter of scientific inquiry," and the Bible not being "a collection of separate oracles, each containing a final declaration of truth," the resolutions affirm "the supreme and unshaken authority of the Holy Scriptures as presenting the truth concerning God and the spiritual life in its historical setting and in its progressive revelation, both throughout the Old Testament and in the New."

"The Church," it is declared, "needs learning as well as spiritual power and practical ability in its clergy," who are urged to devote themselves to the study of theology in all its branches.

MARRIAGE AND SEX

Twelve resolutions were carried dealing with marriage and sex. Responsibility in regard to the right use of the functions of sex needs greater emphasis, says one resolution, "in view of widespread laxity of thought and conduct in these matters." The Conference recommends that

the marriage of one whose former partner is still living should not be celebrated according to the rites of the Church; where an innocent person has remarried under civil sanction and desires to receive the Holy Communion, the case should be referred for the Bishop's consideration, subject to provincial regulations; but all Bishops and clergy should keep before them the Church's "unceasing responsibility for the spiritual welfare of all her members who have come short of her standard."

The following resolution was carried by 193 votes to 67:—

Where there is a clearly felt moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood, the method must be decided on Christian principles. The primary and obvious method is complete abstinence from intercourse (as far as may be necessary) in a life of discipline and self-control lived in the power of the Holy Spirit. Nevertheless, in those cases where there is such a clearly felt moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood, and where there is a morally sound reason for avoiding complete abstinence, the Conference agrees that other methods may be used, provided that this is done in the light of the same Christian principles. The Conference records its strong condemnation of the use of any methods of conception-control from motives of selfishness, luxury, or mere convenience.

On questions of race, the Conference declares that the ruling of one race by another can only be justified when the admission of the subject race "to an increasing share in the government of the country is an objective steadfastly pursued." It resolves that all communicants without distinction of race or colour should have access in any church to the Holy Table, and urges that where, owing to diversity of language or custom, Christians of different races normally worship apart, special occasions should be sought for united services and corporate communion.

War as a method of settling disputes is condemned as incompatible with Christian teaching. Believing that peace will never be achieved until international relations are controlled by religious and ethical standards, the Conference appeals to the religious leaders of all nations to promote the ideals for which the League of Nations stands. A resolution welcomes the agreement of the leading statesmen of the world renouncing recourse to war as an instrument of policy, and appeals to all Christians to support this agreement to their utmost; and another urges that

the Christian Church in every nation should refuse to countenance any war in regard to which the Government of its own country has not declared its willingness to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration or conciliation.

SOUTH INDIA

Many resolutions were passed dealing with different aspects of the question of Church unity. Appreciation is expressed of Cardinal Mercier's action in arranging the Malines Conversations, and there is regret that members of the Roman Catholic Church are forbidden to take part in the World Conference on Faith and Order and similar conferences. The Archbishop of Canterbury is requested to appoint Anglican representatives, and to invite the Oecumenical Patriarch to appoint representatives of the Churches of the East, to be a Doctrinal Commission, whose duty it would be to prepare a joint statement on points of difference and agreement between the Anglican and Eastern Churches. A similar commission is recommended in regard to the Old Catholic Church.

The Conference gives a sympathetic reception to the proposals for Church Union in South India. It "notes with warm sympathy" that the project

is not the formation of any fresh Church or Province of the Anglican Communion under new conditions, but seeks rather to bring together the distinctive elements of different Christian Communions, on a basis of sound doctrine and episcopal order, in a distinct Province of the Universal Church, in such a way as to give the Indian expression of the spirit, the thought, and the life of the Church Universal.

Observing that a complete agreement between the uniting Churches on certain points of doctrine and practice is not expected to be reached before the union is inaugurated, and that a final judgment cannot, therefore, yet be pronounced on the effect of the present proposals, the Conference says:—

Without attempting, therefore, to pronounce such judgment now, we express to our brethren in India our strong desire that, as soon as the negotiations are successfully completed, the venture should be made and the Union inaugurated. We hope that it will lead to the emergence of a part of the Body of Christ which will possess a new combination of the riches that are His. In this hope we ask the Churches of our Communion to stand by our brethren in India while they make this experiment, with generous good will.

The resolutions relating to South India were adopted "with unanimity and with profound sense of thankfulness."

The Conference recognizes that, as an exception to the general rule in special areas, a Bishop of the Anglican Communion may, under very strict regulations and in very special circumstances, permit individual communicants to join with members of other Christian bodies in their Communion services. In order to prevent misunderstanding it is emphasized that the Conference felt bound to consider the difficulties created by present conditions, especially in some parts of the mission field; but the very guarded nature of the resolution is to be understood as showing that the Conference is "not departing from the rule of our Church, that the minister of the Sacrament of Holy Communion should be a priest episcopally ordained."

The Conference foreshadows an early invitation to the now united Church of Scotland to a free and unrestricted conference on the basis of the Lambeth Appeal of 1920, and also expresses the hope that conferences with the Evangelical Free Churches of England may soon be resumed. It declares its cordial support of endeavours to seek unity among Christians in every direction, and it reminds the Church that, "until full and final schemes are set out and terms of intercommunion are definitely arranged, the expression of final judgments on individual schemes is premature."

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

The Anglican Communion is defined by the Conference as:—

A fellowship, within the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, of those duly constituted Dioceses, Provinces or Regional Churches in communion with the See of Canterbury, which have the following characteristics in common:—

(a) They uphold and propagate the Catholic and Apostolic faith and order as they are generally set forth in the Book of Common Prayer as authorized in their several Churches;

(b) They are particular or national Churches, and, as such, promote within each of their territories a national expression of Christian faith, life, and worship; and

(c) They are bound together not by a central legislative and executive authority, but by mutual loyalty sustained through the common counsel of the Bishops in conference.

The Conference declares that it makes this statement "praying for and eagerly awaiting the time when the Churches of the present Anglican Communion will enter into communion with other parts of the Catholic Church not definable as Anglican in the above sense, as a step towards the ultimate reunion of all Christendom in one visibly united fellowship."

While believing that those who have heard the call to the ministry should exercise all possible self-help in responding to it, the Conference declares it to be the privilege and duty of the Church to find, when necessary, the means for their training.

The Conference cannot recommend the widespread ordination to the priesthood of men of mature age and assured position while they retain their present occupations, but where the need is great, and with provincial sanction and under proper safeguards, it sees no insuperable objection to the ordination of such "auxiliary priests." "In order to meet the present pressing need," under certain conditions, it would allow the Bishop to authorize approved licensed readers to administer the chalice.

SCOPE FOR WOMEN

While insisting on the great importance of offering to suitably equipped women responsible posts providing full scope for their powers, the Conference cannot recommend their admission to any other order of the ministry than that of deaconess. Deaconesses should be understood to dedicate themselves to lifelong service, but no vow or implied promise of celibacy should be required. They may be authorized:—

To assist the minister in preparing candidates for baptism and confirmation;
To assist at baptisms;
To baptize in church and to officiate at the churching of women;
To read in church Morning and Evening Prayer and the Litany, except portions reserved to the priest, and to lead in prayer; and, with the Bishop's licence, to instruct and preach, except in the Communion Service.

The Conference urges that methods of spiritual healing, such as unction and the laying on of hands, should be used only in close conjunction with prayer and spiritual preparation; emphasizes the urgent need of cooperation between clergy and doctors; and declares it to be of the utmost importance that the clergy should equip themselves for a fuller understanding of the ultimate connexion between moral and spiritual disorders and mental and physical ills.

The final resolution urges the Bishops, clergy, and laity to face the facts of the situation with regard to Youth, and the challenge which they constitute to the whole Christian Church.

The Encyclical Letter which accompanies the resolutions gives a connected view of the matters discussed at the Conference "in the hope that it will make our resolutions more intelligible and lead many to study them, together with the reports of our committees on which they are based."

The B.B.C. announces that the Bishop of Chichester will broadcast a talk on "The Message of the Lambeth Conference" in the National programme at 9.55 this evening.

SIR CHARLES COGHLAN

REBURIAL IN THE MATOPOS

BULAWAYO, Aug. 14.—In the presence of Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. U. Moffat, the Premier, and thousands of Rhodesians who had travelled long distances from all parts of the colony, the body of Sir Charles Coghlan, first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, was reburied this morning in a grave cut out from the rock on top of the Matopos, near the spot called the World's View, and not far from the grave of Cecil Rhodes. The ceremony was simple and deeply impressive.—*Reuter.*

An article on the World's View and its associations appears on the previous page.

WORLD BROADCAST OF TEST MATCH

A ball-by-ball description of play at the Oval to-morrow will be broadcast throughout the world from Australia.

Arrangements have been made with the local broadcast station at Sydney 2UW, owned by Paling and Co., to receive the description by wireless telegraph. This will be broadcast locally, and simultaneously broadcast to the world by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, by its short wave station, 2ME, Sydney, wave-length 31.28 metres. The time of transmission will be from 11.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., G.M.T.

R 100

HOMEWARD VOYAGE BEGUN

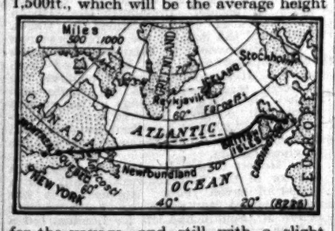
A GOOD START

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ON BOARD R 100, Aug. 14

The airship slipped from her mast, St. Hubert airport, Montreal, at 9.30 last night. One moment she was held in a grip of steel, the next she was floating in space. Dusk fell over the hills just before she left the mast, and the weather was ideal, with a westerly wind. Sirens and cheers were the first intimation that the ship had begun her voyage. The engines were speeded up, but a steady hum was all that reached the passengers' ears. Some vibration was felt as the engines began to warm up, but nothing so severe as the vibration in a steamer.

The deck inclined upwards about 10deg. as the airship began to climb to 1,500ft., which will be the average height



for the voyage, and still with a slight slope the airship settled into her flight. One heard only a steady drone and a curious noise like waves splashing past. As we passed over Montreal at 70 miles an hour the city appeared bejewelled in the night, with a dark streak of river below. It was midnight when we passed over Quebec. The course from there was laid for Belle Isle, whence it will be determined by weather reports.

NO ATTEMPT AT RECORD

Awaking at 7 o'clock this morning we saw Anticosti Island to starboard in brilliant sunshine. Across the vast expanse of shimmering sea the barren coast of Cape Whittle could be seen, with its tiny lighthouse. In the Strait of Belle Isle we sighted an Empress liner, and then the Newfoundland fogs cut us off as we turned southward. The route now follows the weather chart, making for the mean between high and low pressure. We are now travelling at a speed of 60 miles an hour at a height of 1,600ft. Three engines are in use, as two are being kept in reserve and one is disabled. Wing-Commander Colmore says that no attempt will be made at a record, as the engines have already done 130 hours since they were installed.

All the passengers were weighed before going on board, and their luggage was limited to 30lb. each. They were all required to sign a bond releasing his Majesty from all responsibility. Otherwise there was little difference between their arrival at the airport and the usual scenes before the departure of an ocean liner. Among the dozen passengers is Mr. Jacques Cartier, who is returning over the route his ancestor travelled centuries ago.

LINEN WALLS

The cabins, which are doorless, have linen walls and the floors are of five-ply wood. Unlike older airships, where the crew slept in hammocks slung from the steelwork, with nothing below but thin fabric, crew and passengers in R 100 have berths with spring mattresses and a plentiful supply of blankets. The small tables in the dining-room are nailed to the floor, for although there is normally less motion than in a liner, when a squall does come the ship is liable to shoot up or down. Since her departure the airship has been absolutely steady.

A well-known Canadian candy firm, having heard that smoking on board the airship is forbidden, has reversed the slogan, "Reach for a smoke instead of a sweet," and sent on board a big package of chocolates.

(*Copyright reserved.*)

"BON VOYAGE" FROM CANADA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 14

R 100 cast off from the mooring mast at St. Hubert amid the cheers of a large gathering. As darkness fell the floodlight at the north-east corner of the landing field revealed, spread over the grass, a huge canvas bearing the words: "R 100, *Bon voyage*.—Canada," and above all a large Union Jack.

Meteorologists announce that favourable weather is expected, with tail winds half-way across the Atlantic.

OVER NEWFOUNDLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S, Aug. 14

R 100 was sighted over Daniels Harbour at 11.48 this morning, over Ferolle at noon, and over Flowers Cove at 12.12 p.m. (daylight time). She was last seen heading north. The weather is fine.

OVER THE ATLANTIC

A message issued last night by the Air Ministry, said that at 6 o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, the airship was in Latitude 51deg. 40 North, Longitude 52deg. 30 West [about 250 miles east from the Atlantic entrance to the Strait of Belle Isle]. She had made good speed from 4 o'clock, travelling at 55 knots at a height of 1,800ft. There was a wind of 16 miles an hour. Weather was fine and clear, and there were cirro-stratus clouds on the East horizon.

INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning the Duke of Northumberland was issued yesterday morning:—"In spite of a very fair night the condition of the Duke of Northumberland is unchanged. Grave anxiety is still felt." Shortly before midnight it was stated that his condition was unchanged.

A bulletin giving Lord Birkenhead's condition yesterday up to luncheon time, and issued yesterday afternoon, stated:—"Lord Birkenhead had very little sleep last night, and in consequence there is a slight increase in weakness. The lung condition still remains satisfactory." The following further bulletin was issued at 5 o'clock:—"Lord Birkenhead has had a quiet day. His condition still remains serious." The following bulletin was issued at 10.35 last night:—"Lord Birkenhead's condition still continues to be very serious, but he is no weaker."

QUIET ON THE FRONTIER

MORE REASSURING REPORTS

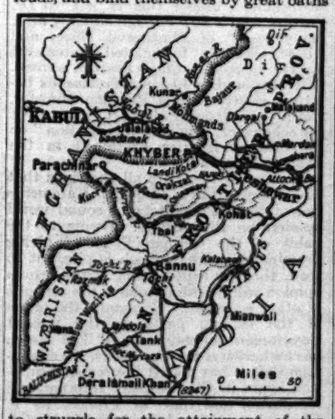
AN AIR SUCCESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 14

Almost all the reports from the North-West Frontier during the last 24 hours have been reassuring, although it is not yet possible to say whether the trouble is definitely over or only temporarily subsiding.

From the Kurram Valley complete quietude is reported, and it would appear that the vigorous action taken by the Royal Air Force against the Massozais and other western sections of the Orakzais has damped their zeal for mischief. The threatened Orakzai descent upon Kohat by the Khanki and Miranzai valleys has not taken place so far; indeed, there has been no outward sign of it since aerial bombing scattered the clansmen coming down the higher Khanki Valley with banners two days ago. At the same time it is necessary to be cautious in speaking of the collapse of the movement in this quarter. Before the tribes start upon an expedition of this kind they laboriously arrange a temporary suspension of their internal feuds, and bind themselves by great oaths



to struggle for the attainment of the agreed objective. For individual clans to break away is to expose them to the risk of dire accusations by their neighbours.

There is uncertainty in regard to the number of raiding Afridis still in the Peshawar plain, the estimates varying from none at all to the 1,200 mentioned in yesterday's dispatch. On the one hand, the character of the country, the high crops, and the habits and appearance of the people make concealment easy, and an armed raider, by dropping his rifle in a hidden spot, can readily pose as a friendly villager. On the other hand, there are no signs of raiding bands, and no new attacks or clashes between raiders and troops have been reported.

UNANSWERED APPEALS

The number of hillmen still hiding in the caves at the point where the Bara Valley debouches into the Kajuri Plain is also doubtful, but the uncertainty is likely to be cleared up soon. Two days after being bombed by aeroplanes some villages in the Bara Valley begged for peace.

Reports to-day state that there is no obvious hostile movement in Tirah, and that the villagers in all parts of the Afridi and Orakzai country are carrying on with their ordinary work. There is no news of the development of sympathetic unrest among the Afghan tribes across the border at the head of the Kurram, nor of any serious response by the Mohmands to the Afridi appeals for assistance. Nevertheless, it is by no means clear that the collapse of the movement started by the Afridis is real and complete. It is true that the tribesmen have achieved no encouraging success, and also that they have suffered severely from our aerial bombing. They have never before experienced attack by aeroplanes—a new method of policing the Frontier, which surprised and disconcerted them, broke up their forces, and destroyed their villages, which they expected to be safe while they attacked Peshawar. That the marauders in the Peshawar plain call themselves Afridi Khilafatists is a fact full of significance, however, and there are some indications that, although vigorous air action has temporarily broken up the general invasion and the massing of troops about Peshawar has shown the tribesmen that the power of the British Raj is unimpaired, the agitation among the clans has not ceased, nor has their wild determination to respond to it been quenched.

MINISTERIAL POSITION IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14

Replying to Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray's letter of resignation, in which he alleged that his Moslem colleagues "propose to run the administration on communal lines," Sir Hugh Stephenson, Acting Governor, says that during two months the late Minister never hinted such feelings on his part, and he (Sir Hugh Stephenson) is convinced there is no ground for the charge. He adds that the late Minister had been a party, as a member of the Executive, to every decision of the Government in regard to the Education Bill, and the complaint about the communal issue was raised by him for the first time 30 hours before the actual consideration of the Bill by the Legislative Council. It is intended to carry on the Ministry for the present without Hindu members.

In the discussion on the Bill in the Legislative Council after the resignation of the Minister became known yesterday Maulvi Fazl-ul-Huq was the only Moslem to advise postponement, expressing the view that Ministers were unwise to win a victory with the help of European votes.

A division on amendments moved by Hindu members gave 40 votes for the amendments and 79 against, officials and Europeans voting with Ministers.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 14

Sir Robert Borden [a former Conservative Prime Minister] has been appointed Canadian delegate to the League of Nations in succession to Senator Dandurand. Sir Robert is sailing for England next week.

INDIAN PEACE PARLEY

ANOTHER PRISON CONFERENCE

CONGRESS HOSTILITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 14

The peace conversations were resumed in Yeravda Gaol this afternoon, and lasted an hour and a quarter. The conference was also attended by Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jairamdas, late editor of *Young India* [Mr. Gandhi's newspaper], and Mr. Vallabhai Patel. It will meet again to-morrow, which, on the principle that while there is life there is hope, seems encouraging, but the prolongation of the negotiations is creating a less hopeful outlook.

The "War Council" of the Bombay Congress Committee met to-day to consider the present situation and passed the following resolution:—

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee view with grave concern the present peace parleys, which they consider highly detrimental to the movement for independence in which the country is now engaged; reaffirm the resolution passed at the Lahore Congress declaring complete independence as the immediate objective; and declare that nothing short of that will be acceptable to the masses of the nation.

Another comment on the peace conversations comes from Mr. V. J. Patel—late President of the Legislative Assembly and brother of Mr. Vallabhai Patel—who says there cannot be peace "unless we are assured in plain words that Great Britain accepts the principle that India is fit for complete Swaraj, and that she is prepared to transfer power to Indians."

Pandit Malaviya, replying to the Bombay dealers in foreign piece-goods, says the Bombay merchants' troubles are nothing compared with those of up-country merchants. He asks them to make further sacrifices and hold out till November, so as not to undo the good they have done by suspending business.

A sensation has been caused at Poona by an order served by Colonel Benton, commanding the troops there, on two prominent cloth dealers in the cantonment. The order is as follows:—

Whereas it appears to me, as officer commanding at Poona, that you have attempted and done an act which you know is likely to cause disloyalty, disaffection, or breaches of discipline among his Majesty's forces in the Poona cantonment by closing your shop and refusing to sell cloth to the troops in the Poona cantonment on August 11, and you have stated your will to keep your shop closed for one month from August 10, and have affixed disloyal notices to your shops, I hereby call upon you to produce before me in person cause why you should not be required to remove from the cantonment within 36 hours from the receipt of this notice under section 238 of the Cantonment Act, 1924, and not re-enter it without written permission from me.

As a result of the Congress Committee's ban on 24 European-managed mills in Bombay one more mill—the Simplex Mill—in that group has been forced to close. Two thousand operatives, who have thus been thrown out of work, contemplate demonstrating before the Congress House and saying some plain words to Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad, who is now Acting President of the Congress, when he comes to Bombay. Representations made to the Congress Committee that 93 per cent. of the mill's capital is held by Indians and that the majority on the board are Indians have proved ineffective, the Boycott Committee referring the representations to the Acting President.

U.S. TRADE

BIG DECLINES IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14

Figures of the foreign trade of the United States, which have just been issued by the Department of Commerce, show startling declines in the value of exports and imports in June this year compared with the same month a year ago.

The total exports for June this year are valued at $295,096,993 [£59,019,398], a drop of rather more than $98,000,000 [£19,600,000] since last year. Imports declined by more than $100,000,000 [£20,000,000]. Exports to and imports from Europe have each declined in value by more than $30,000,000 [£6,000,000]. Canada remained the best customer for United States goods, but the value of the exports to Canada nevertheless dropped from more than $80,000,000 [£16,000,000] in June, 1929, to less than $60,000,000 [£12,000,000] in June this year. Exports to Great Britain are valued at $47,914,838 [£9,582,967] in June, 1930, compared with $52,832,793 [£10,566,558] in June last year. Imports from Great Britain were $15,510,900 [£3,102,180] in June, 1930, compared with $25,395,556 [£5,079,111] in June, 1929.

Obviously, in view of the large decline in commodity prices since last year, the drop in values indicated by the above figures is a great deal larger than the drop in the actual volume. This especially applies to the South American and Asiatic trade, where values were seriously affected by the fall in price of raw materials, such as rubber and coffee.

The urgent necessity for an energetic campaign to recover the United States export markets was the burden of a statement made by Mr. James D. Mooney, vice-president of General Motors and president of General Motors Export Company, before he sailed for Europe last night. He said American exporters are facing the hardest task in the history of the American export trade.

The establishment of our enormous volume of export trade during the past decade will, he continued, appear to have been an easy job beside the one we shall face in the next few years. The rapid growth for 10 years after the War was built up on the friendly and ready acceptance of our mass-produced merchandise by other countries, and their ability to purchase these goods was bolstered by our enormous continuous stream of foreign loans. The friendly acceptance of our goods has been hampered by the discussion which preceded and followed the passage of the Smoot-Hawley tariff schedules. The advantage in price arising out of mass production and mass distribution has been seriously cut in some instances by tariff reprisals. America is in hot and growing competition with several other nations. We are in a position where we have to go forth with tact and fairness to do what we can to rebuild confidence in the intentions of the United States and to sell our goods more on the basis of their real economic values than at any time within the last 15 years. All this must be done, furthermore, in a world whose purchasing power has been seriously cut by the downward economic curve of the last year.

GENERAL DAWES'S VISIT TO PRIME MINISTER

General Dawes, the American Ambassador, yesterday motored from Blair Atholl, Perthshire, to Lossiemouth, where he had luncheon with Mr. MacDonald. It was stated that no special significance was attached to the visit. General Dawes left Lossiemouth in the afternoon.

7-HOUR DAY FOR MINERS

FEDERATION DEMAND

The delegates attending the annual conference of the Miners' Federation at Weston-super-Mare made a fresh declaration yesterday of their demand for the restoration of the seven-hour working day, but recognized the hard fact of the present political situation by supporting the action of the executive in saving the Coal Mines Bill at the cost of acceptance of the House of Lords' amendment providing for a spread-over of 90 hours in the fortnight in the form now embodied in the Act.

At a private session in the afternoon, when the report of the executive was considered, the Yorkshire Association moved a resolution that the section dealing with the negotiations and decision relating to the spread-over should be referred back to the committee. The action of the executive on this point has provided the one strongly controversial issue of the present conference. With it is associated the retention in the position of president of the federation of Mr. T. Richards, or the restoration to the office of Mr. Herbert Smith, who resigned last year because the Labour Government realized the impossibility of redeeming a pledge to give back to the miners the seven-hour day, and is now again a candidate for the presidency.

The debate on the Yorkshire motion appears to have led to heated exchanges of opinion, but the attitude adopted in the negotiations by the committee was endorsed on a card vote by 346,000 votes to 185,000. In an official statement issued after the session it was explained that the decision should not be understood to show the conference to be in favour of the spread-over, but must be considered as a justification of the action of the executive in agreeing to a provision which gives the federation power to decide the operation of the spread-over. The executive's decision, it was added, was made in order to save the Bill from being defeated.

The vote yesterday may be regarded as an indication of what will happen to-day when the conference must choose its president.

The report of the conference appears on page 14.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN NAPLES

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 14

Four persons were killed and 70 injured by a thunderstorm which swept Naples this morning. A considerable amount of damage has been caused, especially in the Vasto and Poggio Reale quarters, where a high wall near the market was blown down, killing or injuring the people who had taken shelter there.

The storm arose shortly after half-past 6, and in a short space of time the streets were flooded. At 7 o'clock the tempest suddenly increased in violence, and a whirlwind, centring in the market of Poggio Reale, lifted people and furniture bodily from the ground. It is estimated that there were 3,000 persons in the market at the time. It was only after the storm had begun to abate that relief could be brought. The most urgent cases were attended to by the captain of the market militia and his men, who were later assisted by the various fire brigades, by members of the Red Cross, and by soldiers and Carabinieri.

One of the first persons to arrive on the scene was the Duchess of Aosta, who later visited the injured at the hospital where they were quickly taken. According to the latest reports six of the injured persons are not expected to survive, while 20 are in a serious condition.

WIDESPREAD GALES

HOPE OF TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A depression of unusual intensity for the time of year moved south-east from the Faroes to the North Sea yesterday and caused north-westerly gales over almost the whole country. Gusts of over 50 miles an hour were recorded at most official observatories in the North and East of England and in Southern Scotland. At Liverpool 60 miles was exceeded. The strength of the wind was advantageous in that it carried most of the nearly continuous rain and cloud of the depression rapidly away, and the amount of sunshine recorded in the South and East of England was unexpectedly large, exceeding 11 hours in many places. In Eastern Scotland, also, the day was generally very sunny.

Unfortunately there are indications of the approach of further depressions in the neighbourhood of Iceland, and, apart from an interval of mainly fair weather in the south to-day, the weather will probably be generally showery, with perhaps another period of nearly continuous rain.

HAVOC IN TERRITORIAL CAMP

The gale during the night wrought havoc in the camp of Leicester Territorial units at Halton, three miles from Lancaster. All the mess tents of the 5th Battalion were blown down, as were also three mess tents and stores belonging to the 4th Leicesters.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

Colonel G. A. Stevens, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Inspector-General of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding the Troops, Jamaica, with effect from October, 1930.

Major St. J. R. Nicholson, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from June 22 last, and will take up the appointment of Commander, Royal Artillery, Singapore, in the autumn.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Boles has been selected for command of the Royal Horse Guards, with effect from June 26 last, in succession to the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Turnor, M.C.

EMPIRE TRADE

Facts concerning production and trade in the countries of the Empire are to be given in brief form in a series of pamphlets prepared by the Empire Marketing Board. The first of these deals with New Zealand, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office to-day, price 2d.

AIR EXERCISES

ATTACKS BY BOTH SIDES

SOME TACTICAL SURPRISES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ANDOVER, Aug. 14

It has now become clear to the spectator that there is very little defence work in the Air Exercises, which were designed presumably with the intention that the offensive should lie with Blue Colony, the author of the ultimatum, and that Red Colony with its mineral wealth should beat back the attacks of the aggressor. Instead, the Redland commander has acted on the ancient belief that the best form of defence is attack, and for the present the most vigorous and possibly the most effective offensive rests with him. In the two remaining days the struggle must become very keen.

The present situation is quite unexpected. Fighter machines were known during the War to attack bombers on the ground, but the later tendency has been towards intercepting bombing raids in the air and replying to bombs with bombing attacks. For home defence the interceptor machine which can climb to 10,000ft. in 15 minutes and travel at 200 miles an hour is being developed. For oversea fighting there is not so far a fighter which can cope with the fastest bombers. The Redland commander found himself, therefore, with many fighters for the defence of his treasures, but limited generally by their speed to the interception of night bombers only.

His solution of this difficulty has thrown the Blue Colony's nefarious designs into some confusion. He has made interception a secondary matter and has turned his fighters into bombers for the destruction of enemy aircraft on the ground. Hangars have been bombed, idle machines shot with machine-guns from a height of 150ft., often without the slightest opposition, for the Blueland commander is in the unfortunate predicament of having only three squadrons of fighters against the eight of his opponent, and of having eight aerodromes to defend with them. It only remains now for Blue Colony to turn its two squadrons of fast day bombers, the Harts and the Foxes, into fighters to meet these attacks, for the tables to have been completely turned.

PURPOSES UNCHANGED

While the respective purposes of the opposing sides remain unchanged, the Blue Colony's best hopes lie in that lack of precise information which goes with so loose a form of communication as must exist in this kind of warfare. Except where his scouts have found machines on the ground at enemy aerodromes, the Redland commander can have little knowledge either of the location of squadrons or of their movements. I have seen attacks carried out in Blue Colony on empty hangars. It is also possible that bombs used have not always been suited to the objectives. Blue Colony is still doing what it can to cover its tracks within its own territory now, rather than to mask its raids into Red Colony.

Few squadrons remain to-day where they were stationed on Tuesday, and the roads have clattered day by day as the maintenance parties in lorries followed their machines to new bases. Spares, tools, field forges, and equipment have all had to be moved at short notice and in the shortest time. Nor, presumably, are such moves over yet. In this respect the Blue force's mobility is greater than that of the Redland air force, which must continue to take some care of its mines and works and ports, though the very successes of Blue Colony have given it some relief. Catterick, after the thorough raid by eight Virginia twin-engined bombers in the daylight, must be scarcely worth defending now. The anchorages at Donna Nook and Catfoss have been hardly dealt with, but the colony must be able to use them and they must therefore continue to have some protection.

The prospects are that the Red commander will turn more and more of his force on to offensive work, and the result of that must be to lay the vital points of the colony more open to bombing raids. The next two days may be expected to see much damage done by both sides, on aircraft by Redland and on property by Blueland. Already the Red forces must have damaged or destroyed

Continued on page 14, column 4

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	MARIGOLD	8.15
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 8.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	5 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	NEW MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	LADIES OF LEISURE	2.15 to 11
Capitol	GOOD INTENTIONS	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE SEA RAT	12 to 12
Kensington	THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT	2 to 11
New Gallery	SO THIS IS LONDON	2 to 11
Plaza	THE RETURN OF DR. FU MANCHU	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BLUE ANGEL	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SWEETIE	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1930

Special Articles: PAGE

Rhymes of 1814. By the Hon. J. W. Kirwan .. .. 13 & 14
"World's View." By Mr. W. R. Foran 11
The Real Bath 15
Lamb's Fountain 15
Sulmona: In Ovid's Country 10
Obituary: Vice-Admiral W. Henderson 14

Books of the Week:

The America's Cup; The Kirk o' Field Crime; New Novels 7

Illustrations:

The Royal Botanic Gardens 16

Correspondence:

Old Buildings (Secretary, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings) .. 13
Eros in Piccadilly (Lord Edward Gleichen) 13
Good English (Mr. A. G. Peskett) .. 13
Wanted—The Author (Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale) 13
Lord Mayor's Residence (Mr. H. J. E. Stinson) 13
Golf and Snakes 13
Production of Rubber (Mr. Eric Macfadyen and Mr. Harry Symington) .. 8
A Settlement in India (Mr. R. W. Brock) 8
Airship Transport (Commander Bernard Acworth) 8
Chinese Civil War (Mr. F. E. Wilkinson) 8
Transatlantic Travel (Mr. F. J. W. Folliot) 8
Principal's House at Battersea (Assistant Secretary, Royal Society of Arts) .. 8
The "Culloden" Medal (Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Leslie) 8
Stock Exchange Commissions 8
Traffic in Oxford (Mr. Arthur A. Baumann) 8
An English Hospital at Marseilles (Mr. T. Martland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.) 8
Byron's View from Harrow (Rev. Edgar Stogdon) 8
Points from Letters: Payment for Imports; The Reign of Prosperity; Behaviour of Apes; Flamingo in East Anglia; Vocational Training; B.B.C. Pronunciation; J. S. Mill on Tariffs; Black Currants; Pre-Roman Britons; Domestic Heating; Useless Expressions; Hitters and Hitting 8

Arrangements	15	Law Notices ..	4
Auction Summary	7	Mails & Shipping	20
Broadcasting ..	10	Naval, Military, and Air Force	20
Court News ..	15	News in Brief ..	9
Crossword Puzzle	4	Obituary	14
Ecclesiastical ..	15	Sporting	4 & 5
Estate Market ..	7	*The Times* of 1830	10
Finance ..	17-20	University ..	15
Home News ..	9	Wills and Bequests	15
Imperial & Foreign	11		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh north-westerly winds backing; mainly fair at first, deteriorating later perhaps with some rain; moderate temperature.
Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Encyclical Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops who attended the Lambeth Conference is published to-day, together with 75 resolutions passed by the Conference. (pp. 6, 7, and 12)

Attacks were carried out by both sides in the course of the Air Exercises yesterday. (pp. 12 & 14)

A demonstration was given by the 3rd Divisional Signals yesterday for troops of the 48th Division encamped on Salisbury Plain. (p. 9)

The Miners' Federation conference yesterday reaffirmed the demand for the restoration of the seven-hour working day, but defeated a proposal by Yorkshire to refer back to the executive the report on the spread-over provision in the new Act. (p. 14)

Before the Arbitration Court which is considering the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Soviet Government, evidence was given yesterday on behalf of the company of great delays in granting licences for the necessary transfer of moneys abroad, and of the Soviet failure to protect the company's property from larceny, robbery, and arson. (p. 20)

In honour of the members of the Ninth International Horticultural Congress, now meeting in London, the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society has organized a special show which opened yesterday. (p. 10)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The news from the North-West Frontier is reassuring. During the last 24 hours Afridi attacks have ceased, and there have been no new clashes between troops and raiders. It is, however, too early to say whether the movement has definitely collapsed or has only temporarily subsided. (p. 12)

The peace discussions between the Indian Congress leaders were continued in Yeravda Gaol yesterday. The "War Council" of the Bombay Congress Committee has passed a resolution viewing "with grave concern the present peace parleys," which are held to be "highly detrimental to the movement for independence in which the country is now engaged." (p. 12)

R 100 left St. Hubert airport, Montreal, at 9.30 on Wednesday evening, and with favourable winds passed over Newfoundland at noon (local time) yesterday. (p. 12)

A thunderstorm which swept Naples yesterday caused the death of four people and injuries to 70 others. Most of the casualties occurred in the market of Poggio Reale, where people and furniture were thrown about by a whirlwind. (p. 12)

A resolution in favour of the secession of Western Australia from the Commonwealth was carried by an overwhelming majority at the annual conference of primary producers at Perth yesterday. (p. 11)

Efforts to restore peace in the French textile dispute have failed, the owners refusing to meet the workers. (p. 11)

Herr Treviranus, German Minister for Occupied Territory, has made a further statement, the third this week, about the eastern frontier of Germany. The matter, he says, is "at first" one for the League, but a settlement of the problem "stands on the next foreign political programme of the Government." (p. 11)

Sir Otto Niemeyer, who, with his colleagues, arrived at Melbourne yesterday, conferred with the Victorian Committee appointed to investigate the methods of saving £300,000 a year towards meeting the estimated deficit of £1,260,000 at the end of the current year. (p. 11)

The returns of the foreign trade of the United States for June show large declines in the value of both imports and exports. (p. 12)

A party of 12 American Roman Catholic missionaries have arrived at Canton from Kanchow, in the south of the Province of Kiangsi. They had travelled without escort over mountains to the railhead at Shiuchow, in Kwantung. (p. 11)

OBITUARY

Vice-Admiral W. Henderson, who was Commodore of the 1st Brigade, Royal Naval Division, at Antwerp in 1914, died yesterday at Ropley. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and the Duke of Connaught will be represented at the funeral service for General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien to-morrow. (p. 15)

SPORT

The Kempton Park Second Summer Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 5)

Gloucestershire beat Surrey in an innings in a cricket match at Cheltenham yesterday, Parker taking 15 wickets in the match for 91 runs; another remarkable bowling feat was accomplished by Freeman, of Kent, who, at Southend, took 10 Essex wickets in one innings. (p. 4)

The Second Day of the Royal Albert Yacht Club's Regatta at Southsea yesterday was spoiled by a westerly gale, only two boats putting in an appearance. Shamrock V., the Challenger for the America's Cup, has arrived in American waters. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Demand for New Scrips; a Corporation of Ipswich Loan; Weakness of the Peseta; International Nickel Earnings; the Fall in the Consumption of Rubber; Sale of Maize to the United States; and International Maritime Conventions. (p. 17)

The Money Market was well supplied with loanable cash, and loan rates declined. Discount rates also weakened slightly. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Spanish exchange showed pronounced weakness. The Dutch, Swedish, Belgian, and German rates moved in favour of sterling. Gold declined ½d. to 85s. per oz.; silver rose 3-16d. to 16 5-16d. (p. 17)

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The resolutions and encyclical letter of the seventh Lambeth Conference are published this morning. Eagerly awaited, they will be studied with keen interest, and a first survey encourages the hope that they will satisfy reasonable expectations. Some anticipatory criticism has been heard which is clearly unreasonable, and could be satisfied only if the Conference had assumed a role foreign to its nature and fatal to its usefulness. It does not exist to promulgate infallible decisions or to issue binding orders. When the Conference was first convoked in 1867, ARCHBISHOP LONGLEY took pains to insist that it could not claim the authority of a General Synod. Its function is to provide the Churches of the Anglican Communion with counsel rather than with command. Accordingly those who have expected the Conference by an authoritative pronouncement to terminate the doctrinal and moral controversies which hamper the Church must inevitably be disappointed by resolutions designed merely to advise. But the weight of such advice, coming collectively from over 300 Bishops representing every type of Churchmanship and every variety of diocese, must be very great. This year's programme abounded with subjects of evident difficulty. On some points the resolutions and the encyclical—which is, in effect, a commentary on the resolutions—may seem less explicit than might have been wished. There are omissions which will be widely regretted; there are sections, notably that on "Youth and its Vocation," where the suggestions seem commonplace; and the desire for promoting reunion between the Anglican Church and external bodies appears to have overshadowed the no less urgent need of fostering unity within the Anglican Church itself. But when these defects and others which a closer examination may reveal have been fully admitted, the general impression is one of most remarkable success. Most of the resolutions are concerned with questions of admitted difficulty, and some with matters that have engendered heated disputes. But the resolutions, with few exceptions, embody clear-cut and decisive recommendations. To have obtained seventy-five such resolutions within five weeks from so large and divergent an assembly is at once a cause for congratulation, a tribute to the spirit of the members themselves, and a proof of the wise leadership which controlled their debates.

Beneath the resolutions lie the committee reports from which they spring, and although the individual committees, and not the Conference itself, are alone responsible for them, some are documents of first-rate value. This is notably true of the report on "The Christian "Doctrine of God," a masterpiece of exact theological thought expressed in concise and lucid form. Among the resolutions based on this report, Christians of all schools will specially welcome that which reaffirms "the supreme "and unshaken authority of the Holy "Scriptures," while insisting also that "it "is no part of the purpose of the Scriptures "to give information on those themes which "are the proper subject-matter of scientific "inquiry." The resolutions on the second main topic before the Conference, "The Life "and Witness of the Christian Community," include those on "Marriage and Sex," which doubtless will receive the greatest share of attention from the general public and provoke the keenest differences of opinion. To-day it is possible only to note, without comment, some of the conclusions at which the Conference arrived. It stated—and here, at least, there will be general concurrence—"that the conditions of modern "life call for a fresh statement from the "Christian Church on the subject of sex." In regard to divorced persons who re-marry, it recommended again that "the marriage of one "whose former partner is still living should not "be celebrated according to the rites of the "Church," making no distinction between the "innocent" and "guilty" parties. But this year's Conference has struck a new note by the further suggestion that the Church is bound to concern itself with the moral welfare of the "guilty," in place of merely regarding them as outside its pale. Another fresh departure has been taken by the resolutions on the difficult subject of birth-control. A just impression of their tenor can be gained only when they are studied as a whole, and it is only too likely that they may be misapprehended by readers who fasten on some one clause without regard to those which qualify it. But the outstanding fact remains that, for the first time, the practice of birth-control in certain circumstances is allowed by the Lambeth Conference. This particular resolution, a note informs us, was carried by 193 votes to sixty-seven. The same main section includes some striking pronouncements on the colour question, and others on peace and war. The language of Resolution 27 should be specially noted:—

> When nations have solemnly bound themselves by treaty, covenant, or pact for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the Conference holds that the Christian Church in every nation should refuse to countenance any war in regard to which the Government of its own country has not declared its willingness to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration or conciliation.

Perhaps the most important of all the work achieved by the Conference may be seen in its resolutions grouped under the third main heading, "The Unity of the Church." The relationship of the Anglican Communion with the Church of Rome, unchanged by the benevolent efforts of CARDINAL MERCIER and those associated with him at Malines, seems unlikely to be modified for some time to come. But the *rapprochement* with the Eastern Orthodox Church, from which an important delegation led by the PATRIARCH OF ALEXANDRIA attended the Conference, is now definitely to be carried further. The Conference resolution asks for the appointment of a "Doctrinal Commission," comprising representatives from each side, which would clear away misunderstandings and work towards the goal of full intercommunion. The opinions expressed by the Conference on the proposals for reunion in South India are so momentous that they must be reserved for separate consideration. To-day it need only be said that the Conference has approved the scheme and encouraged its promoters to go forward, while arriving also at the conclusion that the United Church of South India at its inception will not be "a member of the group "of Churches called the Anglican Communion," but rather will form a distinct province of the Universal Church. Little is said of the relations between the Church of England and Nonconformity in this country, while the subject of "Unity among Anglicans" is dismissed in a few words. But some useful definitions are supplied under the heading "The Anglican "Communion," and welcome encouragement is given to the idea that local Churches which began as offshoots of the Church of England should be made autonomous at the earliest possible moment. Such a principle of decentralization is desirable in the interest of the local Churches and their effective growth, and also for the sake of the PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND, who ought no longer to be burdened with direct responsibility for the control of local Churches scattered over four continents. Under the fifth main heading, "The Ministry of the "Church," the Conference records its conviction that it is the privilege and duty of the Church to find, when necessary, the means for training candidates for Holy Orders. The proposal of part-time clergy is not approved for widespread adoption. There is a decisiveness in the statement that "The "Order of Deaconess is for women the one "and only Order of the ministry which we "can recommend our branch of the Catholic "Church to recognize and use," while the only new power which, it is suggested, might be conceded to Deaconesses is that of conducting public baptisms and churchings at the request of the parish priest. When every criticism has been made, the resolutions and the accompanying encyclical as a whole show beyond doubt that the Lambeth Conference of 1930 has been strikingly successful, and that its labours will stimulate the Church into fresh activity and loftier vision. And, while it would be invidious to name others whose special part in a common effort may have been prominent, all will agree that the warmest thanks and congratulations are due to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY for the work of the Conference over which he presided. He had great examples to follow, and he followed them greatly.

A New Turkish Party

The formation of a new political party in Turkey is an event of unusual interest, and all the more since the GHAZI PASHA has given it his blessing and allowed his sister to be its first woman member. As chief of the Turkish Popular Party, he might have been expected to "bear . . . no brother near the throne," and the events which preceded the last Turkish General Election and its results gave the impression that he had definitely decided to follow the example set by Russia, Italy, and China, where various forms of dictatorship are based on the support of assemblies composed of members of a single party. The General Election of 1927, when the Popular Party won 315 seats out of 315, and when only one Opposition candidate stood for election, to receive one vote, perhaps his own, produced Parliamentary conditions resembling those which prevail in the States ruled on the "one-party "system." But the last Turkish Opposition was dissolved, or made away with, on specific charges when it did not rally to the side of the Government. It was not forbidden in advance to exist, as are anti-Communist parties in Russia, and there is good reason to believe that the GHAZI appreciated the value of an official Opposition in 1924, and did not oppose the formation of the Progressive Party, on which the then Prime Minister, FETHI BEY, the leader of the new Liberal Republican group, was reputed to look favourably. But when FETHI BEY fell in consequence of the Kurdish rebellion early in 1925, his successor, ISMET PASHA, handled the Opposition Press severely and was joined out of fear or patriotism by a number of Progressives. Among the remainder were some former members of the disastrous Committee of Union and Progress, which had all but ruined Turkey, and some "Old Turks" who detested the radical reforms of the GHAZI. A conspiracy against his life was discovered; executions, imprisonments, and flights into exile made an end of the Progressives, and the next Parliament was a one-party affair. It is to the credit of the GHAZI that he has not allowed this experience to blind him to the value of an Opposition provided that it respects the Constitution and does not seek to lay sacrilegious hands on his reforms. Though he remains President of the Popular Party, he has informed FETHI BEY that ISMET PASHA is the effective party leader, and has promised him that as President of the Republic he will maintain an impartial attitude in political affairs.

The causes of this change in the GHAZI PASHA'S policy are fairly clear. The fact that, as in 1925, a serious rebellion has broken out in Kurdistan may be a mere coincidence, but the financial expense involved in its suppression is likely to add to the difficulties of the present Prime Minister, ISMET PASHA, against whom the creation of the new party is directed. It must be admitted that, making allowances for causes beyond official control, such as poor crops and the general trade depression, the finances of the Republic have not been administered either with the thrift or with the foresight which the times demand. The lack of trained economists and capable financiers has been very marked since the departure of the Christian minorities; the recent failure of the Government to fulfil its obligations to the Council of the Ottoman Debt and to the Bondholders has undoubtedly injured Turkish credit abroad, and the exaggerated fear of the foreign financier or concessionnaire, which is a legacy from the days of ABDUL-HAMID, has often closed the door against the entry of foreign capital. ISMET PASHA claims that he can reply to these criticisms and to others which have been made by the new Opposition, but, while the publication of the Report on the State of the Turkish Finances which HERR SCHACHT and HERR MÜLLER drew up in 1929 is clearly a political manœuvre, the fact that these celebrated experts have sharply criticized his Government's financial policy has furnished FETHI BEY with an abundance of political ammunition. But, as our Constantinople Correspondent recently warned us, the new party, even if it comes to power in the near future, will require a long time to rescue Turkey from her present difficulties. Its success is a matter for the future: what matters most at present is that GHAZI MUSTAFHA KEMAL PASHA, disappointed by ISMET'S Prime Ministership, and by the failure of Parliament to control his financial policy, has decided to encourage the formation of an official Opposition. His decision is exceptionally interesting in days when it is fashionable in many quarters to assert that "one-party" Governments are the last word in efficiency.

The Dream and the Date

In the current issue of the *New Leader* MR. MAXTON comes out with a definition. The sufficient heading of the article which embodies this political event is "Socialism in Twenty-five "Years." Generous spirits in the Socialist movement have long been chafed by the craven vagueness of the aspiration which expresses itself as "Socialism in our time." To the laggard of the party it has seemed, on the contrary, to bring Socialism alarmingly near and to open an uncomfortably direct connexion between the work of the political poster artist and of the Parliamentary draftsman. But any Socialist worth his salt dismisses these nervous comrades as being merely men of the type that is called to office whenever the Labour Party forms a Ministry, and it is a mark of the right-minded (or Left-minded) comrade that he should hold a low opinion of such persons and, indeed, of his party generally. MR. MAXTON despises his friends only in the kindliest way, and they must thank themselves for having provoked him to this new task of definition. They have been so cynical as to ask "In whose time?" or even to suggest that "in our time" means "in no "time." Their taunts recoil upon them in this master-stroke of explicit statement. "In our "time" means precisely a quarter-of-a-century hence. While that sentence will be heard with renewed terror by some thin-blooded Socialists, the rest of the world will receive it with equal astonishment and relief. It sounds less like a judgment than a reprieve.

MR. MAXTON'S argument moves briskly and cheerfully. The Communists are out of it. They are waiting with the full assurance of prophecy and proof for the collapse of capitalism while, as MR. MAXTON sees the lamentable truth, capitalism "still continues, and in many of its "aspects still continues in a flourishing condi-"tion, and with greater power than ever." The Labour Party is also dismissed from the case. It only wants Socialism in the long run, and, as MR. MAXTON more than suspects, that means for the party, and especially for the Government, in the longest run possible. Moreover there is a menace, more apparent to MR. MAXTON than to others, in the piecemeal application of Socialist measures. It keeps the capitalist system going. The stryehnine must be given not in these stimulating driblets but in one effective dose. The Living Wage, Family Allowances, Import Boards, and the nationalization of key industries must go through in a single operation. The contract now wants nothing but the time clause, which MR. MAXTON supplies. Unflinchingly democratic in his desire to give the largest hope to the largest number, he concludes that the average age of active politicians is "somewhere in the forties," and that their reasonable expectation of life is twenty-five years. There is a consolation prize for sexagenarians who may count upon seeing the foundations firmly established. For the rest, "counting from the "time when the nation makes up its "mind to start the building of the Socialist "society," five years should suffice for the "essential economic changes" and twenty more for the "new mentality" and for the "full "fruits." The "full fruits" are, according to specification, a new social order purged completely of poverty and necessity and flowing over with leisure and enlightenment.

MR. MAXTON may or may not have measured his words and their effect upon the centrifugal cohort at present under his command. But it will be surprising if the whole of it is prepared to accommodate itself to the postponement of millenary bliss to the year 1955. "In our time" did at least mean in everybody's time. It did not exclude to-morrow or even to-day. Now a band of enthusiasts has been brought almost to the dull level of the Labour Party itself, if it has not been positively split into jealously competitive age-groups, protesting with a vehemence actuarially proportioned against the particular degree of their exclusion from the New Jerusalem. Twenty-five years may do very well for a lease, perhaps, but it is a far cry for a policy. And some may fasten upon the starting point of the twenty-five years as MR. MAXTON defines it. Have they begun? When do they begin? But the majority of citizens will hardly accept these as live questions. The average man is stolid enough to think that what happens in twenty-five years is history to him—history in the future. If his imagination can be roused to travel that far, his mind's eye will possibly show him several small but eloquent fractions of a fissiparous organization once known as the I.L.P. meeting in separate summer schools in August, 1955, to discuss new and variant dates for Socialism or some other ism in their time.

GOLF AND SNAKES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The collocation in a sentence of your leading article, "Bears on the Fairway," of the words "golf and snakes," and your leader writer's discussion of the propriety of hazards provided by the interference of wild beasts, recalls a story which I heard in the Turf Club, Cairo, in 1903.

A golfer who had returned from the links at Mena House entered that club so obviously suffering from thirst and some form of nervous shock that it became a duty as well as a pleasure for his friends to order him refreshment. The symptoms that had alarmed us having yielded to treatment, he became articulate and assured us that he was not suffering from incipient heat stroke, but had had an experience unique in the annals of the game. "I pulled my drive," he continued, "and found my ball lying in some broken ground near what appeared to be rat-holes and a disused fowl-run. As I came up to it a large snake, which my caddie assured me was a cobra, suddenly emerged from a patch of rough grass and, seizing the ball in its jaws, made for one of these holes. The caddie threw most of my clubs at it, but the creature, ball in mouth, vanished down the hole. It must have taken the ball for an egg."

I am, Sir, &c.,
P. P. G.

OLD BUILDINGS

SOME PRINCIPLES OF RESTORATION

REAL AND FALSE ANTIQUITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Letters have appeared in *The Times* criticizing an appeal for the better care of old inns which was printed in the annual report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

These letters were concerned with the photographs of a restored inn at Salisbury. There an ancient house, probably dating from the sixteenth century, had been modernized in the eighteenth century and given a hanging bay-window and some other sash-windows. At the same time the timber framing, till then probably exposed, was covered with plaster. The plaster covering was usually put on for two reasons:—(1) To keep the weather out, and (2) to cover the damage and alterations to the framing which had accompanied the changes in the form of the windows. Lately the eighteenth-century windows have been taken out, the plaster stripped, and the damaged framing has been restored, exposed, and darkened. At the same time new windows, in imitation of those of the sixteenth century, were added where they were supposed or known to have been; and no doubt some old mullions, and perhaps a complete window or two, were found and exposed.

Before this was done the plastered inn, with a group of other plastered houses, made a pleasant, picturesque unit in the street. Now, in marked contrast to its neighbours, the inn stands rather proudly self-conscious. It conforms to the demand for the appearance of antiquity. Because the society suggests that the preservation of such an ancient building is better when it is not accompanied by emphatic stress on archaeological knowledge and by the partial or entire neglect of the other attributes of building, the owners of the house are offended and have written to you, Sir. If any are more interested in the subject than in the consequent newspaper controversy, I would ask them to refer to the note in the society's annual report in which the general nature of the society's views, rather than a consideration of the Salisbury case, is set forth.

Some further suggestions on the principles involved in this kind of architecture are offered below.

The success of such work rests in reality, and a sense of reality derives from a balanced consideration of values, which, because they have different names, incline to be stressed separately and in excess, so that the single unity they together possess is lost. The enthusiast for "form" will be careless of history, or the keen archaeologist will consider nothing but the "ancient," the business man "economy," the melancholy lover of romance little but the evidence of decay. This list can be extended. It is certain that if any one of these like qualities takes to itself a domineering precedence in the treatment of ancient buildings, a sense of the unreal and an awareness of something disagreeable will assert themselves.

It may be that this generation leans too heavily on the past and shows a too artificial appreciation of old things. But, accepting (as do these critics of the society) the belief that the ancient building art deserves a very considerable share of human attention, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings asks that respect be given to the handiwork of eighteenth as well as to that of the earlier centuries. The article criticized was written to plead for this respect, and at the same time to suggest that the reproduction of ancient features (conveniently called restoration) has a value that is strained, self-conscious, and even false. The society thinks these qualities are unpleasant, and it believes that others will share that opinion when they think the matter out, comparing on the buildings themselves the results of one or the other treatment.

My committee asks your correspondents to believe that the society appreciates the sincerity with which they have acted, and your readers should know that the Ancient Buildings Committee of Salisbury have more than once been the chief protectors of some ancient building—Harnham Bridge is an example of this.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. R. POWYS, Secretary, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.
20, Buckingham-street, W.C.2.

EROS IN PICCADILLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the forthcoming return of Eros to his unlovely home, may I suggest that the provision of a plot of grass (the larger the better) round the base would go far towards softening the contrast between a thing of beauty and its ugly setting?

Yours truly,
EDWARD GLEICHEN.
35, Catherine-street, S.W.1.

GOOD ENGLISH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Probably many beside myself regret the gradual disappearance from the English language of the simple and familiar preposition "about," which is being everywhere supplanted by the cumbrous expression "in regard to" or "regarding." In this the B.B.C. or the agency that supplies it with news is one of the worst offenders, as it also is in the substitution of the phrase "with a view to" instead of the once usual "in order to." I once heard a B.B.C. announcer combine these two absurdities in one sentence, "With a view to obtain further information in regard to so and so," when he simply meant "in order to obtain further information about so and so."

But these aberrations from good English are trivial compared with the ever-increasing use of the word "same" for the pronouns "it" or "them." No tradesman nowadays ever sends "it" (whatever may have been ordered), but always sends "same," to the vexing of every customer who respects the English language. I notice, too, that the word is in great favour with clerks and municipal officials of every grade. I am almost forced to the conclusion that this hideous vulgarism is deliberately taught in schools by the N.U.T. Will some responsible official of the union reassure me on this point?

Yours faithfully,
St. Helen's, Southwold. A. G. PESKETT.

WANTED—THE AUTHOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since you were good enough to print my letter in your issue of July 25 I have received several interesting communications on the subject of the Poet Laureate's inquiry.

One of these points out that the captain of Westminster School in 1817 was one Charles Dodgson (afterwards a double first at Oxford, Canon of Ripon, Archdeacon of Richmond, and author of theological works), who was the father of no less a person than Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, better known as "Lewis Carroll." This suggests the fairly plausible conjecture that the "Austrian Army awfully arrayed" of 1817 was a foretaste of the hereditary genius which in the sixties and seventies produced "Soup of the Evening" and "The Walrus and the Carpenter." If this be correct perhaps the still elusive "Zorpater" may be allowed to rank as an atavist Jabberwock or Bandersnatch.

Other relevant reminders that have come to me (in addition to facts which have already appeared in your columns) are (1) that Xanthus was the name of one of the war horses of Achilles (Iliad, 17 and 19), and (2) that the siege of Belgrade commemorated in the poem occurred in 1790—about 10 years before the birth of the suggested author.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES FORTESCUE-BRICKDALE.

LORD MAYOR'S RESIDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The matter of finding a residence for the Lord Mayor while the work of reconditioning the Mansion House is taking place appears to be presenting considerable difficulty to the Committee of the Court of Common Council appointed for that purpose.

The City Livery Club possess in the Chapter House a very charming and historic building, which one suggests it might be possible for them to offer to the Lord Mayor if they themselves could be temporarily accommodated elsewhere.

The comfort and convenience of the Lord Mayor are a matter of concern to the Livery generally, and it might well be that the Hall of one of the Guilds, while proving unsuited to the requirements of the Lord Mayor, would prove acceptable to the City Livery Club as a temporary home in exchange for the use of the Chapter House by the Lord Mayor, if such arrangement were possible.

Believe me yours faithfully,
H. J. E. STINSON, Ward Clerk of Langbourn.
4, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, Aug. 11.

RHYMES OF 1814

A CORNISHMAN IN FRANCE

MSS. FROM AUSTRALIA

(By the Hon. J. W. Kirwan, President of the Legislative Council of Western Australia)

English family documents, sometimes of much public interest, are found now and then in distant parts of the world, to which they have been taken by wandering Britons. An instance has just come to notice. About 50 years ago Mr. Frank Short, a member of a Cornish family, died in Clare, South Australia. Among his effects were two manuscript books which were supposed by his relatives to have been lost. The fact was that he had taken the books to Australia without mentioning it. They were discovered by a nephew, Mr. John Tregerthen Short, who became Commissioner for Railways in Western Australia, a position from which he has now retired. He lives in Perth, Western Australia, and both books are in his possession. They are the work of his namesake and grandfather, John Tregerthen Short, a master mariner, born in Cornwall about 1778. One is a bulky volume described as "A Treatise on Navigation." The other, even more worthy of attention, is the story of the author's experiences during the Napoleonic Wars.

Short was captured in 1804, and was a prisoner in France for 10 years. He tells his tale in four-line doggerel verses that bear the clear impress of truth. The diction is often crude and the spelling faulty. He begins the "narrative of my fate," and its "vicissitudes and hardships felt," by recording that on March 28, 1804, he was a sailor on board the Friendship, of London. "The wind at E.N.E. did blow a sweet and pleasant gale." The vessel was off the Downs, one of a convoy of more than 20 merchant ships mostly bound for Portsmouth or Spithead. The Commodore under whose orders they sailed was in the Spider, a brig carrying eight guns. West of Dover the Friendship hove to, to await the Spider, which had been left behind. The rest of the fleet kept on. The Spider came, sailed past the Friendship, and, joining the fleet ahead, was soon lost to sight. When "eight at Eve" arrived, to the Friendship's "great supprise right in our wake a sail appear'd," and "soon her hull did rise." They were then not more than four miles from Beachy Head. The stranger proved to be an enemy—a lugger privateer from Boulogne. She drew nearer, and flight or fight was impossible. A party of French sailors boarded the Friendship, taking possession of her and her cargo—"fifty Tons of copper Sheets, the greatest thing to name." Short and the rest of the crew were confined below, and with a French prize crew on board and a favourable breeze they reached Dieppe at 2 p.m. as prisoners of war, "to our sad grief and woes."

CAPTIVE SONS OF WAR

"The natives from all quarters" did advance "to view the captive sons of war." A guard of soldiers also arrived. To them Short and his companions were handed over, and were escorted to a gaol where they found other English prisoners. They learned that the Lisbon packet Jenkings, of London, had been captured with 90 tons of merchant goods on board. Another vessel brought as a prize to Dieppe was the Margaret "letter marque," lately from the Greek island of Zante, laden with currants. The prisoners were permitted to walk about a small yard by day, but at night were confined in a dungeon with nothing but straw to lie upon. They numbered 25 and suffered much at night from the close confinement of the "horrid cell." After three nights of this misery, orders came from Paris and they were marched away. They marched, indeed, for 14 days, and "in stables, Barns and Jails at night on Straw was foro'd to lay."

Each prisoner was allowed a pound and a half of bread a day. Cleanliness was not taken much into account; the captives "oft from water was debar'd." Finally, after covering "in miles two hundred and five," they reached their destination—Givet, in the Ardennes, where more than 900 British prisoners were "secur'd all in a barracks strong." For nine years and nine months Short had to remain in the Givet prison "like some poor bird lock'd in a cage." The prison was situated on one of the banks of the Meuse and he says how he constantly peeped through the window "to view the folks go by," deploring the while his "forlorn State." The look of things outside was not unpleasant. He writes:—

> On the right bank the fleecy flocks
> The river side doth graze
> The shepherd with his dog and crook
> He view'd us with amaze.
>
> The reapers next attract my view
> Whilst nature smil'd arround
> The golden grain soon down they fell
> And stretch'd it on the ground.
>
> The gleaners next in troops appear'd
> As scriptures doth unfold
> They gather'd up the scatter'd heads
> As done in time of old.

The sport of the "finny tribes" in the river also occupied his attention as well as the movements of the sentries outside "doors lock'd and windows fast." He tells how, when shut up at night, the prisoners lay on their straw beds and beguiled the time by extolling heroes they had "fought with on the main"—Howe, Jarvis, Duncan, Nelson. They felt the monotony of mustering in the yard and answering the call of their names three times a day. Many were exchanged by "that monarch who defies all kings." No fewer than 304 were by death "freed from war's allarms." In order to pass the time, in July, 1813, Short began his "Treatise on Navigation."

ZIG-ZAGS

The years so wearisome to the prisoners were crowded with stirring events outside. Napoleon was changing the map of Europe. In May, 1804, he was proclaimed Emperor; in October, 1805, Trafalgar ruined his hopes of invading England and destroying the Power he feared most; but a couple of months later he defeated Austria and Russia at Austerlitz. In 1808 began the Peninsular campaign, and in 1812 Napoleon marched on Moscow. The overthrow of the French army in Russia was heard of in prison. It was "joyful news" that made "the prison yard resound." They also heard of the "usurper Bonaparte's" flight "drawn o'er Ice by the reindeer" and leaving "his poor troops to fight."

There were nearly 2,900 prisoners at Givet. It was decided that they should be removed in detachments. In the bleak cold of January 150 men, of whom Short was one, were marched under a strong guard of soldiers to Fumay, on the Meuse, where they lay that night. One hundred were shut in one cell, 50 in another. They were "cram'd just like hogs into a sty, to lay one on the other."

In his limping verse Short traces in detail the zig-zag march. At Rocroi their prison harboured "jail-birds of the baser sort." When they reached Mézières they were confined in a small rock cave from the roof of which water dropped on their heads. However, in the morning, each man was filled with joy by "three pounds of bread and ten pence serv'd." Between Rethel and Rheims they in places

"march'd to our knees through snow," so that "our stoutest and our ablest men no courage here did show." They then travelled through Corbeny, Laon, Vervins, and Avesnes to Maubeuge:—

The distress'd sons of Britain
Within this Barracks found
One thousand and eight hundred were
With straw beds on the ground.

No fire nor covering here allow'd
And weather most severe
Our hopes were grounded on the news
We could not Long stay here.

Why? The answer may also be accepted as the explanation of the prisoners' eccentric route. "The Allied troops advancing were, the interier for to gain." Though Short spares his dates, this was 1814 and the prisoners were enmeshed in great events, just as their march was in country familiar to "distress'd sons of Britain" a century later. Returning to Avesnes, they went through Landrecies, Le Cateau, Cambrai, St. Quentin, Ham, and Noyon. Next they found themselves at Meaux, and then at Melun, where "tumult and consternation" were shown, the centre arch of the bridge being "into the river thrown." Sir Thomas Leary, a British naval commander, was there and gave 15 pence to each man. Thence to Pithiviers, Orleans, Blois, and some 20 days after leaving Maubeuge they arrived at Tours. Here they "implor'd to have more straw," but the commissary—"the English he did hate"—bluntly told them to make their beds on the stones. During the later wanderings Aubusson was remembered for a kind host; "cider he serv'd at his expense." At "a village on our Route . . . here we got a Ragout." Passing "a stupendious mount"—the Puy de Dôme—they came at last to Riom, "a delightful town as e'er I met during my march this way."

Fine pasture lands and blooming hills
Where vines their foliage spread
Fine villages despers'd all round
Cold winter's from us fled.

PEACE AT LAST

With liberty to range round the neighbouring hamlets by day, they were required to muster at night. In these agreeable conditions they remained from March 21 to April 10, when they heard that peace had been arranged. There was wild excitement among the prisoners, who broke their locks and bolts.

And when we enter'd in the street
The lilly was display'd
Imperial Eagles all defac'd
Some wore the White cockade.

Enmity was laid aside. There was general rejoicing between the prisoners and the townspeople. Their guards no longer treated them with contempt. Later they heard the glad news that they were to go to Bordeaux and from there embark for England.

With hearts o'erjoy'd we gally march'd
Liberty for to gain.

The prospect was so cheering that twice they walked a daily 45 miles, and on a third day 39 miles. They were footsore and stiff, but on they went, their "joyes increasing fast" as they neared "our destine port." At last, from the left bank of the Garonne, the sight of "lofty spires attracks each eye."

We crost the River in a boat
City of refuge gain'd,
Like the abandon'd Israelites
Liberty here obtaind.

Hostilities was laid aside
Here british troops we found
This ancient City and Suburbs
They did command arround.

Astonished this sight to see
Altho crown'd with a smile,
A greater Victory for us
Then that gain'd at the nile.

THE GREAT VISION

On May 3 eight transports, convoyed by a gun-brig, set sail for England. Two violins added to the gaiety of the Suffolk, the ship which took Short, and which was to disembark her passengers at Plymouth. On the ninth day—

Cornubia's heights appear'd to View,
The first known land to name.
In ancient history is well known
St. Michall's Mount's the Same.

"Fortunate an Adverse Wind" drove the Suffolk, which was making for Plymouth, into Mount's Bay, and—

At five p.m. on Mousehole Quay
I bid those toils adieu
Then homeward march'd with heart o'erjoy'd
Long absent friends to view.

At Newlyn Short and others were detained. Numbers of people "flock'd arround." They found good friends who entreated them to stay the night. At an inn in Penzance they were "detain'd till the day far was spent." He walked with a comrade to Ludgvan, where they stayed the night, and early the next day went on to St. Ives, "my native place." There he had joy and grief, for a relative whom he esteemed had just died.

Absent ten years and five long months
All from my native soil,
Our heavenly King hath bountious prov'd
And crown'd with peace our Isle . . .
The laurel is display'd once more
And Europe is at rest,
May peace and concord crown our Isle
By britons be the test.

The poet ends with a glance at all destiny had in store for Napoleon—Elba, Waterloo, St. Helena. Of the remaining chapters in his own life there is no rhetorical version. He followed a seafaring career and later conducted a school of navigation at St. Ives. He also completed the "Treatise on Navigation" begun in prison at Givet. It is a book of several hundred pages, excellently bound, in manuscript neatly and beautifully written, full of navigation problems and their solution, with numerous charts and some 50 black and white drawings of the craft that sailed along the Cornish coast, the name of the vessel and of the master being given in each case. His grandson, the ex-Commissioner for Railways in Western Australia, recollects when a boy in the middle sixties of last century attending in Cornwall the funeral of this grandfather, who lived to the ripe age of 89.

M.P.S' ATTENDANCES AT DIVISIONS

According to a supplement of the Parliamentary Gazette issued yesterday, Mr. J. Chuter Ede, the Labour member for South Shields, did not miss one of the 484 divisions which took place in the House of Commons during the last Session. He was the only member who scored a "possible." Next come Mr. George Dagger (Abertillery, Lab.) and Mr. Frank Smith (Nuneaton, Lab.), two new members, who tied with 482 attendances.

Mr. A. G. Gossling (Yardley Division of Birmingham, Lab.) and Mr. Tom Kennedy, the Labour Chief Whip, each registered 481, followed by Mr. Charles Edwards (Bedwellty, Lab.) with 480. Sir Nairne Sandeman had the highest record among the Conservatives with 462. Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay (Inverness and Western Isles) was Liberalism's best attendant with 441 divisions to his credit. Miss Susan Lawrence (451) was easily first among the women members, Dr. Ethel Bentham (428) coming next. The Prime Minister scored 324, Mr. Philip Snowden 351, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin 238. Mr. Lloyd George's number was not given, his attendances falling below 200. Miss Megan Lloyd George registered 211.

TRUCK DERAILED ON MAIN LINE

A wagon of a goods train proceeding towards Carlisle, along the London Midland and Scottish Railway main line became derailed near Kirkpatrick Station yesterday afternoon, and considerably delayed several expresses. Single-line working had to be used until a steam crane arrived from Carlisle.

Obituary

VICE-ADMIRAL W. HENDERSON

THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION

Vice-Admiral Wilfred Henderson died yesterday at Ryecroft, Ropley, at the age of 57. He was Naval Attaché in Berlin when the War broke out in 1914, and on returning to England was appointed Commodore of the 1st Brigade, Royal Naval Division. He had the misfortune to be interned in Holland with a great part of that force after the retreat from Antwerp. A most promising career was thus interrupted, for Commodore Henderson, who was then only 41, had already distinguished himself as an officer of exceptional ability. When the War was over Mr. Walter Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons:—

"After full inquiry and consideration, the Board of Admiralty are satisfied that in the circumstances existing at the time Commodore Henderson was justified in his decision to intern the Brigade in Holland, and that no blame is attached to him or to any officer or man under his orders."

The eldest son of Mr. R. C. Henderson, of Leghorn, Italy, Wilfred Henderson was educated in the Worcester and Britannia, and entered the Royal Navy in 1886. In passing for lieutenant he took five "firsts," and won the Beaufort testimonial for navigation, the Goodenough medal for gunnery, and the Ryder memorial prize for French. He was the author of a book on "Seamanship," and he qualified in Italian in June, 1905. He specialized in gunnery, and served as a senior staff officer of the Excellent and also at the War College. He was Secretary of the Fisher Committee on ship design, which recommended the construction of the Dreadnought and Indomitable. From June, 1911, to May, 1912, he commanded the Third (afterwards the Ninth) Destroyer Flotilla, and then the Fourth Flotilla until July, 1913. After temporary service at the Admiralty he was nominated in September, 1913, to the post of Naval Attaché in Berlin.

After the War was ended Captain Henderson commanded the repair ship Assistance, attached to the Atlantic Fleet, from April, 1919, to April, 1920. He retired and was then promoted to Rear-Admiral on the retired list, and to Vice-Admiral in 1925. Vice-Admiral Henderson married in 1896 Marion, daughter of Colonel W. M. Neilson, of Queenshill, Kirkcudbrightshire, and had two daughters. The funeral will be private, and it is requested that no flowers be sent.

LORD WALDEGRAVE

THE WALPOLE MSS.

Dr. Paget Toynbee writes:—

May I be allowed to pay a tribute to the memory of Lord Waldegrave in acknowledgment of his generosity in placing at the disposal of my late wife and myself the whole of his unrivalled collection of Walpole MSS. and books and "detached pieces" printed at Strawberry Hill? We applied to Lord Waldegrave as complete strangers for permission to collate the original letters (including those, more than 800 in number, written to Sir Horace Mann) in his possession, and received in response a cordial invitation to Chewton Priory for the purpose. Our first visit, which happened to have been fixed for the day on which Queen Victoria died, and which, in view of Lord Waldegrave's official position at the time, naturally caused some inconvenience, was followed by many others, and resulted in a warm friendship, which converted a somewhat laborious task into one of real pleasure. It is hardly too much to say that but for the access ungrudgingly afforded us to the treasures at Chewton Priory, and the never-failing kindness and help we received from Lord and Lady Waldegrave, neither Mrs. Toynbee's edition of the "Letters" nor my own of Walpole's "Journal" of the Strawberry Hill press, and his "Strawberry Hill Accounts" could have been undertaken with any prospect of success.

Mr. G. F. Shee, secretary of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, writes:—May I add to the obituary notice of Earl Waldegrave one or two particulars of his long and distinguished services to the institution? Lord Waldegrave became a member of the committee of management in 1877. His colleagues elected him their chairman in 1911, and he held that position during the difficult and anxious years of the War, retiring in 1923. As a vice-president, however, he continued his association with the lifeboat service until his death, so that his work for the service extended over 53 years. As the institution was founded in 1824, Lord Waldegrave was associated with it for just half of its 106 years. Lord and Lady Waldegrave have also taken an active and personal part in the work of the Bath branch of the institution, in particular in connexion with "The Earl and Countess Waldegrave's Lifeboat Matinées" at the Theatre Royal.

Another correspondent writes to supplement the particulars of Lord Waldegrave's shooting given in *The Times* of yesterday:—He shot for the Eton Veterans at Bisley from 1874 to 1891 and again in 1894, 19 times in all, and won the shield on seven occasions. He shot for the Mother Country in the Kolapore team in 1882 and for England in the International Twenty match in 1877, 1878, and 1885. He was captain of the English Twenty from 1894 to 1897 inclusive, and was captain of the Elcho team from 1895 to 1919, when England won the Elcho Shield 13 times. He was also frequently captain of the Lords' team against the Commons'.

SIR AINSLIE LUNHAM

The death has occurred suddenly in Cork of Colonel Sir Ainslie Lunham, who was a well-known figure in the commercial life of Southern Ireland.

The son of Mr. Thomas Lunham, of Cork, he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1870, and was later a member of the Senate. From 1885 to 1903 he was lieutenant-colonel commanding the Cork Royal Garrison Artillery. He was appointed hon. colonel in the Army in 1901, and was an honorary member of the Royal Artillery Institute at Woolwich. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Cork Defence Union, a member of the Cork Landlords' Association, and chairman of the Cork Improved Dwellings Company. He was made C.B. in 1900 and promoted to K.C.B. in 1918. A member of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and the Henry Bradshaw Society, Sir Ainslie Lunham had long taken a keen interest in antiquarian research. He made many contributions to the *Journals* of the Society of Antiquaries and other publications on the history and antiquities of the city and county of Cork, and on early Celtic art in Ireland, the round towers, and the Irish prisoners in the Tower of London.

MR. G. A. CHILD

Mr. Gerald Alfred Child, O.B.E., of Gate House, Hythe, Southampton, died on Monday at the age of 59. The only son of the Rev. Alfred Child, rector of Upper Chatford, he was educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford, Marlborough College, and Oxford University, and was a student at St. Thomas's Hospital, qualifying as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. In the War he was in charge of the Hampshire Automobile Club's work of disembarking the sick and wounded at Southampton Docks, and drafting them to hospitals and homes in the country. The club ambulance conveyed 211,400 mostly serious cases, and travelled 605,800 miles. Mr. Child was also throughout the War surgeon in charge of the West Cliff War Hospital, Hythe, Hants, given by Lady Hobart. Moreover, he was the designer, with Major Leslie, of the Leslie and Child Ambulance, which was adopted by the War Office. Mr. Child will be gratefully remembered by large numbers of patients, to whom he endeared himself by his great kindness and his honourable and straightforward character.

THE RAJAH OF MANDASA

Our Madras Correspondent telegraphs:—The Rajah of Mandasa, a leading landholder in the Ganjam district, died on Wednesday night. The Rajah was a most successful sportsman, a renowned tiger-killer, a distinguished member of the Madras Legislature, and an enlightened and loyal citizen.

The Right Rev. Valerian d'Souza, Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore, who died yesterday at Waterford, was the first Indian secular priest of the Latin rite to receive episcopal consecration.

MINERS' FEDERATION

DEMAND FOR 7-HOUR DAY

EXECUTIVE SUPPORTED ON SPREAD-OVER ISSUE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, AUG. 14

To-day's sitting of the Miners' Federation Conference at Weston-super-Mare, by a practically unanimous vote, reaffirmed its demand for the restoration of the seven-hour working day. In the private session Yorkshire proposed the reference back of the executive report on the spread-over provision in the new Coal Mines Act, but on a card vote this was defeated. Mr. T. Richards, president, was in the chair.

Mr. A. J. COOK read a letter from the President of the Board of Trade to Mr. Thomas Richards, in which he deplored the untimely death of Mr. W. P. Richardson. Mr. Graham added:—"May I also take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Cook, and all your other office-bearers and members for your generous attitude during the past year? Without that support and the good will of the miners' members of Parliament we could never have carried the Coal Mines Act in face of the innumerable obstacles placed in its way. As you know, I regret that because of our minority position, and the attitude of the House of Lords, proposals were forced upon us which we were powerless to resist if the whole scheme was not to be sacrificed. Nevertheless, I believe that the Act will achieve a large scale reorganization of the industry, pave the way for a more comprehensive scheme, and contribute materially to improvement in the working conditions of the miners. Again, to you, your office bearers, the miners' members of Parliament and your rank and file, my warmest thanks for all their help in what has been a memorable year."

The reading of Mr. Graham's letter was received with complete silence.

Mr. J. ELKS (Kent) proposed that they press the Government for adequate pensions for all miners over the age of 55. Mr. SETH BLACKLEDGE (Lancashire) seconded the resolution, which, however, was referred to the executive.

MINES INSPECTION

Mr. HERBERT JENKINS (South Wales) proposed that they press upon the Government the amendment of the Coal Mines Act, rendering it compulsory that every mine shall be examined by a Government inspector once a month, and that, if desired by the workmen, he shall be accompanied by the two workmen appointed for the examination, to be posted at the pit head. Mr. GILLILAND (Durham), who seconded, said the fact that there were only 103 inspectors for an industry employing 1,000,000 men was proof of the absolute necessity for increased inspection.

The resolution was adopted.

THE WORKING DAY

Yorkshire introduced the controversial question of the seven-hour working day, on which Mr. Herbert Smith resigned the presidency in November last. Mr. BURNS (Yorkshire) moved that the Government be urged to fulfil their election pledge of a seven-hour day, with the object of reducing the hours of labour underground to the level recommended by the Sankey Commission, and to amend the emergency clauses which, on the introduction of machinery, have been taken advantage of by the employers. It was a regrettable thing, he said, that they had to ask a Labour Government to fulfil a pledge which they made previous to the last General Election. "We are looking to the day when we will tell the Government what they are to do," said Mr. Burns amid cheers. If there was one English characteristic it was that John Bull was true to his word. Let the Labour John Bull be a man true to his word to the miners. They expected a seven-hour day and then to go forward to a six-hour day. Their motto must be, "A six-hour day, six shifts for £5 and £6 a week to keep us alive." (Cheers.)

Mr. F. SWIFT (Somerset) moved, as an addition:—"Seeing that the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, are subject to abuse by workmen being compelled to work overtime at the coal face on so-called emergency work, or work completed, the executive be instructed to urge the Government to amend Section 1 by inserting after the word 'work' the following words: 'except work at the coal face.'" He asserted that men were being regularly employed overtime under this emergency clause.

QUESTION OF OVERTIME

Mr. A. J. COOK (secretary) said a number of districts had continuously brought to their notice that overtime was being systematically worked and that the provision of the Coal Mines Regulations were broken. They had approached the Mines Department on the matter, and investigations were now taking place. Mr. Shinwell definitely promised the miners' executive that he would endeavour to get overtime abolished, but Mr. Shinwell was afraid that there would have to be an amendment of the Act. If the Act was to be dealt with then it must be in a comprehensive manner to bring it fully up to date.

Mr. COLEMAN (Nottingham) said this matter of the seven-hour day and the abolition of overtime was of vital importance to them in Nottingham. They were constantly having reports that collieries were making more time than was scheduled.

Mr. G. DAVIES (South Wales) said they had been told by their secretary that Mr. Shinwell was of opinion that the matter of overtime could not be dealt with under the present regulations. He thought that a very indiscreet statement to make publicly in that conference. A statement of that description would be taken advantage of.

Mr. TED WILLIAMS (Forest of Dean) said they were told that if the Labour Government had had a majority it would have fulfilled its pledge and given a seven-hour day, but he always understood that the Government would not give them a seven-hour day because the economic condition of the industry did not permit of it. (Cheers.) If that was the case then the logic of the situation was that the Government would not have given them a seven-hour day, so they had taken the capitalist point of view.

Mr. SPENCER (Derbyshire) said he wished to live to see the miners get the six-hour day. The Government should come to the assistance and stop the tyranny by which men were sacked who did not work overtime.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH (Yorkshire) said it was not with any idea of sharp practice that Yorkshire had introduced this further claim for the restoration of the seven-hour day. It was introduced from honesty of purpose, and he asked the conference not to be sidetracked with this overtime addendum.

THE GOVERNMENT PLEDGE

The President said there was perfect unanimity for a seven-hour day, but there was an implication in the first part of the Yorkshire resolution. They all stood for a seven-hour day, but if it was intended to be an implication of censure upon the Government it would necessarily be a censure upon the Federation, because they jointly accepted this Act as a first instalment of that pledge.

Mr. BURNS (Yorkshire) said he was sorry anything was read into the resolution which it did not contain. He had sufficient to say of what he thought of the Government and of their officials *in camera*, but not in public. The resolution was simply an adherence to the policy of a seven-hour day.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. A. SMITH (Yorkshire) proposed that they press the Government for a new Workmen's Compensation Bill based on the report of the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party, with a clause providing that compensation shall be paid to a person who meets with an accident while travelling to or from work.

Mr. SWAN (Durham) seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. G. HALL (Yorkshire) proposed that the Minimum Wage Act be amended so as to provide for a much higher minimum for all workers in and about a mine. Mr. E. MAINWARING (South Wales) seconded. The resolution was carried.

The private sitting was held this afternoon. Mr. W. STRAKER reported that on the executive committee's report Yorkshire moved that the section dealing with the fortnightly spread-over of 90 hours be referred back. After a lengthy discussion, and full reports given by the president and secretary, the Yorkshire resolution was defeated, the card vote showing:—For, 185,000; against, 346,000. Mr. STRAKER said this was not to be understood as a decision in favour of the spread-over, but as a justification of the action of the executive in agreeing to a spread-over provision which gives the Federation power to decide its operation. It was accepted in order to save the Bill from defeat by the House of Lords.

The conference adjourned until to-morrow.

AIR EXERCISES—continued from page 12, column 7

half their opponents' machines. Blue Colony can only reply by increasing their assaults on Red Colony towns and ports, so that the exercises may end almost in stalemate, with the Blue aggressors nearly wiped out and Red Colony reduced to ruins, leaving a slight balance in favour of the Red forces.

The war, therefore, has reached a critical stage, and has been hampered a little to-day by bad weather. Some of the Blue Colony machines were not in use this morning, though Redland aircraft, particularly Gamecocks, were busy with the dawn, screaming their way down on to enemy aerodromes, looping and rolling over to dive again on to their target and then slipping away to pay another disconcerting call before some of the raiders had got out of their hangars. The wry view taken by some of the Blue Colony pilots to-day was that these raiders had been hiding in enemy territory all night, an improbable but excusable theory. Night bombing plans, too, have proved difficult of execution in the face of such harrying.

"HEDGE-HOPPING" SURPRISE

My experience of night raids generally has proved that life is much more dangerous before they begin than while they are in progress. Last night I waited at one Blue aerodrome for the turn of the unit to which I was allotted as a passenger, and watched a whole squadron of Gamecocks come up suddenly to smash up the great Virginias out on the field. These little fighters were quite sure of their job, and they made sure of their surprise by coming up just over the treetops while a patrolling squadron at 5,000ft. or 6,000ft. was looking for higher game. Assuming this, the Gamecocks came "hedge-hopping," as pilots call it, and no one saw them until they were swooping over the Virginias.

The bombing raid in which I afterwards shared was probably abortive, since none of the machines could have escaped damage in attacks at such close range. So violent had this been that it was nearly dark when these bombers got away and headed for the Red aerodrome at Northolt. The fields from 2,000ft. up were deepest brown patched with the palest, dullest yellow where corn must have been waving in the strong breeze, and with black smudges where the woods lay. The horizon was dim and indistinct, overlain and enveloped in grey clouds like a rising mist. Roads, paths, and hedges, deep black, or a slightly luminous fawn, cut up the country into a mosaic as we droned our way on and up to 4,000ft., our navigation lights the only things moving in a solitary world.

Darkness had fallen before the lights of the earth came out and a new world, still without movement, came up with them. Towns and villages seemed literally to come up into our scheme of things as their lamps were lit. The horizon was no longer below us, but had swung up even higher than our 4,000ft., until I was persuaded that we could never clear the vast hills to the west of London at so meagre an altitude. Presently, as we drove through the Reading Pass, the wide sea of lights that are London at night began to spread themselves upwards on our right front, thousands of bright points gleaming steadily beneath their own soft, opalescent glow. The thing seemed to have no life, though here and there it was ordered where circuses and long streets were marked. No tramcars or glaring headlights were visible. A great store floodlight might have been an illuminated mausoleum, but the rest suggested a giant handful of stars pitched into a sea which irrationally sloped slightly upwards away from us.

THE RAID

Round the edge of that sea we crept for Northolt, quite unmolested and unhurried. The yellow flares of the landing T on the aerodrome glowed up, inviting our bombs, and as each machine came steadily over its mark the Verey lights representing bombs were shot out and the raiders banked round on to a homeward course. Raiding when most of the defence machines are being used for offence is simple work. Two fighters from Northolt came up to remonstrate when the damage had been done, and one made good his attack on one of our machines, but the rest of us were skirting the edge of this new luminous London with nothing to hinder our return.

We came back into Blue Colony over a different countryside and through mixed weather which heightened my respect for the night-flying pilot. People on the earth were going home now from their theatres or dinner parties. Every main road had its beams of light from motor-car lights, some flinging their glare even up into my observation window, some as they approached each other looking like ghostly knights tilting with flagstaffs. While the weather was clear there were bunches of lights marking towns ahead, occasionally three in succession, mounting up in this strange perspective of the night, to our high eye-level. Later, we met low clouds and heavy rain, and all the landmarks were snuffed out. In that sort of doubtful visibility we eventually found ourselves over the flare T of our own aerodrome and circled round and round it until the green light flashed us permission to land, a signal which no one but a practised pilot could see with windscreen and goggles blurred by rain.

There was hardly a bump as we landed. It had been a fascinating trip, without any of the excitements of war, but we had done our job.

THE DAY'S FIGHTING

STATEMENT BY AIR MINISTRY

Communiqué No. 10, issued by the Air Ministry last night, stated:—

To-day the weather conditions have shown a marked change. There has been strong wind, reaching gale force at times, with variable skies and occasional showers. Owing to the greater distance which his bombing aircraft have to travel to reach some of their objectives the Blue Commander's difficulties have been much increased by the change. None the less, attacks have been carried out on Hucknall, Skipsea, Bircham Newton, and Upper Heyford.

Bircham Newton was raided twice by bomber squadrons, but as the first of these formations encountered a squadron of Red fighters before reaching the objective, this particular raid probably was abortive. The second raid was carried out by an auxiliary squadron which successfully reached the target, but had to fight its way home in the face of opposition by Red fighters. A particularly successful raid was carried out on shipping anchored at Skipsea. The bombers carrying out this raid met very difficult weather conditions and were in the air over five and a half hours.

To-day the Red Force has shown very great activity. Commencing shortly after dawn with a series of destructive raids on Andover, Upavon, and Worthy Down, Andover was again subjected to a heavy attack by bombers and low-flying fighters at 10.15 hours. Opposition from Blue fighters was encountered, and there was some lively air fighting. Manston and Eastchurch were both heavily attacked. At Eastchurch a squadron of day bombers was caught leaving the ground and was attacked closely by a squadron of fighters. Casualties and damage at this aerodrome must have been heavy, particularly as a short time later a further combined attack by a fighter and a day bomber squadron took place. Red forces also claim to have caught Blue aircraft on the ground at Lympne and subjected these to a low bombing attack.

LAWN TENNIS

WOMEN'S MATCH IN BERLIN

BERLIN, AUG. 14.—The series of international lawn tennis matches between the women's teams of England and Germany on the courts of the Blue-White Club here ended to-day with the score at six matches all.

In the concluding matches, Mrs. Haylock and Miss Mudford won their Doubles match, but Mrs. Holcroft Watson was beaten by Fraulein Aussem in the Singles, both matches being won in straight sets.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Fraulein Cilli Aussem (Germany) beat Mrs. Holcroft Watson (England) (6—4, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—Mrs. Haylock and Miss F. Mudford (England) beat Fraulein Rost and Fraulein Peitz (Germany) (6—1, 6—0).—*Reuter.*

CROMER TOURNAMENT

B. M. Clark and D. A. Leahong, the two Jamaican players, R. Deterding, and J. R. Reddall, the former Civil Service champion, reached the semi-final round of the Singles Championship of Norfolk at Cromer yesterday. All were successful in two sets, Leahong's victory over C. H. Applewhaite by 6—3, 6—0 being of a surprisingly easy nature.

Mrs. Munro, Miss M. E. Dix, and Miss G. N. Thompson reached the semi-final round of the Women's Singles.

WORTHING TOURNAMENT

W. A. H. Duff, of Canada, R. C. Wackett, Wing Commander R. E. Saul, and R. Miki, of Japan, who won the event last year, qualified for the semi-final round of the Singles in the Worthing tournament yesterday.

CRANLEIGH TOURNAMENT

Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., A. C. Crossley, and F. S. Allen joined E. M. Buzzard in the semi-final round of the Singles at Cranleigh yesterday.

THE DERBYSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS

An exciting match between W. H. Powell and Madan Mohan, the Indian Davis Cup player, in the fourth round of the Singles was the feature of the Derbyshire Championships at Buxton yesterday. The persistent driving and accurate placing of the Englishman gave him a narrow victory by 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

The results were:—

SINGLES (CHAMPIONSHIP OF DERBYSHIRE).—FOURTH ROUND.—D. Foulis beat T. G. Cunane (6—2, 6—4); E. C. Peters beat C. E. Maltroy (6—4, 6—3); W. H. Powell beat Madan Mohan (6—3, 2—6, 6—4); H. K. Lees beat A. M. Wedd (6—3, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES (CHAMPIONSHIP OF DERBYSHIRE).—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss B. I. E. Drew beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson (6—3, 6—2); Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss K. A. Lees (6—2, 6—1); Miss M. Hargreaves beat Miss G. Vaughton (3—6, 6—2, 6—2).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—A. Miller and Dr. G. Cochrane beat G. F. March and R. V. Foutes (6—3, 0—6, 6—2); M. Wedd and L. West beat J. K. C. Armitage and C. J. Smalley (6—1, 6—2); D. J. Wardley and L. Kirk-Greene beat R. E. Barker and G. V. Hunt (6—1, 6—0); Madan Mohan and R. C. Bateman beat T. B. Barker and S. N. Doust (6—2, 6—2).

ALL-ENGLAND WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SECOND ROUND.—Miss G. Vaughton and Miss M. Heeley beat Miss V. M. Fricker and Miss E. H. Ollerenshaw (6—1, 6—1); Mrs. Dyson and Miss E. Hemmant beat Mrs. G. Hawkins and Miss J. Ingram (3—6, 6—4, 6—3); Miss B. Halliwell and Miss M. Robertson beat Miss M. A. Mill and Miss K. Smith (6—4, 6—4); Miss E. Ford and Miss F. B. West beat Mrs. E. M. Brooke Taylor and Mrs. R. A. C. Johnson (6—2, 6—1). THIRD ROUND.—Miss E. D. Brooks and Miss B. I. E. Drew beat Miss R. L. Benson and Miss F. M. Orme (6—1, 6—3).

MATCH IN BERLIN

The following team will represent the International Club in a two-day match against the Red White Club in Berlin on August 30 and 31:—H. W. Austin, Dr. J. C. Gregory, Dr. P. D. B. Spence, and E. D. Andrews.

BOWLS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

In the 15 finals of the E.B.A. Pairs championship, 14 have been won by provincial players.

The results were:—

THIRD ROUND.—MINEHEAD.—(F. Winsborough, W. J. Richards), 26; NEWBURY.—(W. J. Jones, F. Bennett), 17; CARLISLE SUBSCRIPTION (holders).—(J. Turner, H. Graham), 27; ST. ALBANS TOWNSEND.—(W. Roberts, H. Haynes), 14; FROME SELWOOD.—(W. F. Wheeler, W. Date), 23; MARGATE.—(C. Jewhurst, P. D. Tomlinson), 16; WORTHING.—(S. T. Saywell, R. D. Arthur), 26; B.T.H., RUGBY.—(F. H. Holman, J. Oxnard), 13.

FINAL ROUND.—FROME SELWOOD.—(W. F. Wheeler, W. Date), 27; WORTHING.—(S. T. Saywell, R. D. Arthur), 10; CARLISLE SUBSCRIPTION.—(J. Turner, H. Graham), 24; MINEHEAD.—(F. Winsborough, W. J. Richards), 20.

FINAL.—Frome Selwood (W. F. Wheeler, W. Date), 24, beat Carlisle Subscription (holders) (J. Turner, H. Graham), 12.

SPEEDWAY RACING

THE THIRD TEST MATCH

The teams for the third official speedway Test Match between England and Australia which takes place at Stamford Bridge on Wednesday, August 20, have been selected as follows:—

ENGLAND.—Jim Kempster (Wimbledon) (captain), Frank Varey (Belle Vue, Manchester), Frank Charles (White City, Manchester), Arthur Jervis (Belle Vue, Manchester), Squib Burton (Leicester), Tiger Stevenson (West Ham), Wal Phillips and Arthur Warwick (both of Stamford Bridge). Reserves: Roger Frogley (Crystal Palace) and Sid Jackson (Leicester).

AUSTRALIA.—Frank Arthur (Queensland) (captain), Dicky Case, Max Grosskreutz, and Vic Huxley (all of Queensland), Billy Lamont and Charles Spinks (both of New South Wales), Ron Johnson (West Australia), and Jack Chapman (South Australia). Reserves: Bluey Wilkinson (Victoria) and Dicky Wise (South Australia).

Australia won the first Test at Wimbledon by 18 points, while England was successful in the second by 17 points.

AMERICAN BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The results of the principal baseball matches played in the United States yesterday were:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Pittsburg 8, Philadelphia 4; Cincinnati 6, New York 7; Chicago 5, Brooklyn 15.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—New York 10, Detroit 8; Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 2; Washington 7, Chicago 4; Boston 2, St. Louis 7.—*Reuter.*

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

SUPPORT OF IRISH CATTLE TRADERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, AUG. 14

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stockowners' Association in Dublin last night, which was attended by the principal men in the Irish cattle trade:—

"That the policy of Empire free trade, as generally outlined by its promoters, is in the best interests of our live stock trade and of all branches of our agricultural industry; that it will be to the mutual advantage of all the nations comprising the British Commonwealth; that it will relieve unemployment and help to restore the prosperity of Great Britain, which is so essential to Ireland and to the Commonwealth."

Copies of the resolution are being sent to the President of the Free State Executive Council, the leader of the Labour Party in Dail Eireann, the British Prime Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, and to kindred associations in Ireland and Great Britain.

SENATOR COUNIHAN, who proposed the resolution, said that in present conditions the proximity of the Free State to the British market, and its membership of the Commonwealth, were of very little advantage, for its foreign competitors enjoyed far cheaper freights and more efficient transport. Furthermore, they had precisely the same right of entry to the British market as the Free State, but under Empire free trade the Free State's position would improve enormously. The adoption of the Empire free trade policy would revive tillage and relieve unemployment in the Free State, and by helping to make Britain more prosperous it would put money into Irish pockets. A prosperous Britain would mean a prosperous Ireland, and in his opinion it was the duty of any Government to adopt a policy which would do so much for unemployment.

"If the policy of Empire free trade is 'turned down' at the Imperial Conference," said Senator Counihan, "it will be a disaster. The Free State representatives ought to make a reciprocal trading agreement with Great Britain which would be to the advantage of both countries."

LONDON OMNIBUSES IN SURREY

The London General Omnibus Company, Limited, were fined £1 19s. and ordered to pay £7 7s. costs at Chertsey yesterday for unlawfully plying for hire at Windlesham, without having licences. The offences, which were admitted, arose from the starting of an hourly service of omnibuses to London from a point within the jurisdiction of the Windlesham Urban District Council. It was stated that two days after the council asked the company to discontinue the service they aggravated matters by running a half-hourly service. Counsel for the company said they failed to realize that the service began within the Windlesham council's area, otherwise they would have applied for a licence.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED

Meteorological Office, Aug. 14

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression over the North Sea will move away, but a new disturbance is likely soon to become centred over Iceland while associated secondaries cross the British Isles. Weather will continue unsettled, with fresh or strong winds and further rain and showers in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E., N.E., ORKNEYS, AND SHETLANDS.—Fresh north-westerly winds, backing; mainly fair at first, deteriorating later perhaps with some rain; moderate temperature.

MIDLANDS, W., N., ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID., ISLE OF MAN.—Fresh north-westerly winds, strong at times locally, backing; mainly fair at first, probably some rain later; moderate temperature, rising a little.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.—Westerly winds, unsettled weather; moderate temperature.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh or strong north-westerly winds, backing; mainly fair at first, deteriorating later, perhaps with some rain; sea mainly rough or rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh or strong north-westerly winds, backing; mainly fair at first, some rain later; sea rather rough or rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds west to north-west, 20-30 m.p.h. at the surface, and 35-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; variable skies with squally showers; visibility 6-12 miles, deteriorating to 1-3 miles during showers.

Sun rises, 5.46 a.m.; sets, 8.22 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.6 p.m.; rises, 10.23 p.m.
Last Quarter, Sunday.
Lighting-up time, 9.22 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 6.13 a.m. and 6.7 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, AUG. 14, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,066.3mb. (29.73in.), rising; temp., 63.5deg.; humidity, 55 per cent.; wind, N.W., strong; weather, fair.

Wednesday, 7 p.m., to Thursday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 55deg.; rainfall, 5.7mm.

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 67deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 7.2 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 7; Lowestoft, 15; Margate, 7; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 4; Ventnor, 6½.

PARIS.—Sunny, dull periods, high wind.
BERLIN.—Overcast, heavy showers.
MILAN.—Sunny and cool.
GENEVA.—Showery, occasional sunshine.

MUNICIPAL TRADING

COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE TRADERS

The question of municipal trading was among the subjects discussed to-day at the Local Government Officers' Summer School at Keble College. Mr. K. B. SMELLIE, Lecturer at the London School of Economics, said the movement for municipalization of the technical services had been sweeping and successful during the last 40 years, and the

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HOLIDAY

A noted medical authority, writing recently of sea-voyaging as the true antidote of city life, described it as a rhythm of living, of eating and of sleeping, which in turn induces a rhythm of thinking. There is a monotony in ocean travel which may oppress at first but later heals and soothes. The restful influence of ocean horizons and invigorating effects of sea air, day after day, replenish mind and body alike.

It is these benefits of sea-voyaging that have helped to bring the South African holiday into such general favour, but the ocean trip is merely a prelude to the fuller change of climate, scenes and interests in this Dominion of sunshine, health and happiness.

"Holiday Tours in South Africa" is an informative little book on this new field of travel which will be gladly sent *post free* on application to:—

The Director, Publicity and Travel Bureau, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2,

and

the Leading Tourist Agencies.

ORIENT LINE

WINTER IN EGYPT AND TRAVEL BY ORIENT LINE 20,000 TON MAIL STEAMERS

Write for PROGRAMME

Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN & Co Ltd

5, Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.3.

West End Offices: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1 / Australia Hse., Strand, W.C.2

TO CHEAPEN TRAVEL

To cheapen and facilitate travel has always been the object of this Company.

The first excursion train was the father of the business. The Company's operations have grown since those days, 90 years ago, until now they are world-wide.

The business has been built up on service to the public willingly and courteously given and a client of small means is as welcome now as of yore.

The Company issues numerous programmes on travel at home and abroad, also Sailing Lists containing information on all the Steamship services, and is in a position to issue tickets for any journey.

COOK'S HAND LH WAGONS-LITS WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"

BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

and over 300 offices

ASK YOUR DRAPER FOR

OSMAN LYNETTE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

50% LONGER WEAR

THE PRICES ARE MODERATE

Say a whisky and **Perrier** *No comparison.*

THE BEST REVIEW *of English and Foreign Books is* The Times LITERARY SUPPLEMENT Thursdays 3d.

Court News

The King and Queen have sent a telegram of sympathy to Countess Waldegrave in her bereavement.

In consequence of the death of Earl Waldegrave, Lady Selborne's garden party at Blackmoor, fixed for August 21, will not take place.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Temple are leaving England for the Continent to-day, and will be away for the rest of the month.

The Countess of Brecknock gave birth to a son at Westbourne House, Westbourne-street, W.2, on August 13.

Viscount Elmley, M.P., will leave London to-day for Germany. He expects to be away for about a fortnight.

Lord and Lady Askwith will return to 5, Cadogan-gardens to-day from Vichy, and will leave at once for Street Ashton House, Rugby.

Lady Newborough, who recently returned to 15, Bruton-street from abroad, left yesterday with Lord Newborough for Wales.

Colonel Wilfrid Ashley will leave London on Sunday for Scotland, where he will remain for a few weeks.

The Hon. David and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon will leave to-day for South Africa. They expect to be away for about 10 weeks.

Lady Beauchamp left 26, Grosvenor-place yesterday for York, where she will remain for a few days before proceeding to Scotland.

The Dowager Lady Jardine expects to return to London on Tuesday from Italy.

Lady Hardinge returned to London yesterday from Switzerland.

Brigadier Sir James and Lady Burnett of Leys have left Devonshire for Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire.

Sir John and Lady Lavery, who returned to London last week from Ireland, left on Saturday for Germany. They expect to be away until the end of the month.

Sir Arthur Churchman and Miss Churchman sailed for Canada in the Duchess of York yesterday (Thursday). No letters will be forwarded.

Sir Manockji Dadabhoy left Kingsnympton Hall, Kingston Hill, yesterday for Nagpur, a fortnight earlier than had been arranged. He will be followed by Lady Dadabhoy and their daughters on August 28.

Mr. Archibald Kerr, British Ambassador to Chile, and Mrs. Kerr will arrive at Southampton to-day in the Alcantara.

Professor C. C. J. Webb, Oriel Professor of the Philosophy of the Christian Religion, and Mrs. Webb celebrate their silver wedding to-day.

Mr. and Mme. Weisweiller and the Misses Weisweiller are spending the month of August at the Hôtel Atlantic, Le Touquet.

The Fernie Hunt ball will take place in the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough, on Wednesday, January 14, 1931.

FUNERAL

ADMIRAL L. G. TUFNELL

A funeral service for Admiral Lionel Grant Tufnell was held at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday morning. The Rev H. S. Sard officiated, and the chief mourners were Mrs. Lionel Tufnell (widow), Mr. and Mrs. Carleton F. Tufnell (brother and sister-in-law), Lady Power, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp Tufnell, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Tufnell, Mr. Cecil Tufnell, Mr. Kenneth Tufnell, Commander Eric Tufnell, Mr. Charles E. Tufnell, Major Tufnell, Mrs. Arthur Tufnell, Miss Star Tufnell, and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Tufnell.

The Greek Minister placed a wreath on the coffin on behalf of the Greek Government, and the Greek Naval Attaché placed a wreath on behalf of the Greek Ministry of Marine and the Greek Navy.

Among others present at the service were:—Mr. H. O. Hale (representing the Headmaster of Oundle School), Vice-Admiral E. K. Loring, Sir James and Lady Stewart Lockhart, Mr. H. M. King, Rear-Admiral Montagu W. W. P. Consett, Mrs. Percy Owen, Mr. N. J. Gedye, Miss Sparke, Mrs. Forrester, Mrs. Drinkwater, Miss Marrable, the Master Elect, Wardens and Court of the Grocers' Company, Colonel E. G. Campbell, Mr. Guy Eden (representing the Navy League), Mr. Elliot Jennings, Colonel Cunliffe-Owen, Mr. and Mrs. George Wansbrough, Miss A. Wansbrough, Mr. George G. Browne, the Rev. H. A. and Mrs. Wansbrough, Mr. Ivor Campbell, Mr. W. Payne, Mrs. S. Payne, Miss Kent, Miss Davies, Colonel Walter Hale, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hippisley, Admiral Sir Herbert Purey-Cust, and Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Read.

The interment took place at Brompton Cemetery.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN

THE KING TO BE REPRESENTED AT FUNERAL SERVICE

The War Office announces that, at the funeral service for General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien to-morrow, the King will be represented by General Sir Walter Braithwaite, G.C.B., A.D.C.Genl., Adjutant-General to the Forces, and Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught will be represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

The pall bearers will be:—

General Sir Bruce Hamilton, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; General Sir Robert Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir David Campbell, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Altham, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.; Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Frederic Shaw, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir John Gathorne-Hardy, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; and Air Vice-Marshal T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

The service at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, will begin at 12.45 p.m., and the interment will take place at Berkhamsted at 3.30 p.m. Wreaths should be sent to 110, Eaton-square, S.W.1, by 11.45 a.m. to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, AUG. 14

At St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School the undermentioned awards have been made for 1930:—

University Scholarship (£100)—H. F. Moseley. Mercer Colleges, Oxford: Hector Mackenzie Exhibition (£55)—I. H. Gossett, Magdalen College, Oxford; Entrance Scholarship in Arts—R. R. McSwiney and A. J. Belsey (£50 each); Entrance Scholarships in Science—1st, G. W. Hearn (£150), 2nd, W. E. Hadden and J. L. Lang (£30 each); William Tite Scholarship—L. E. Jones (£25).

The St. Thomas's Hospital old students' dinner will take place at St. Thomas's House, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E.1, on Friday, October 3, 1930, 7.30 for 8 p.m.

ABERDEEN, AUG. 14

The University Court to-day appointed Dr. J. A. Carroll, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to the chair of Natural Philosophy.

BOURDELLE SCULPTURE FOR MANCHESTER

A contribution of £200 from the National Art Collections Fund, supplemented out of its own resources, has enabled the Manchester Corporation Art Gallery Committee to acquire a fine specimen of the sculpture of Bourdelle. A representative exhibition of the French sculptor's work has been on view at the Manchester City Art Gallery for many weeks. The piece now secured is a doorknocker in The piece now secured is a doorknocker in which the Gorgon's head is suspended from the hand of Perseus, which grips the writhing serpent locks. It is not unlikely that Bourdelle's doorknocker will be placed on the door of the sculpture hall in the new City Art Gallery.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

PAYMASTER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. H. WISE, R.N., AND MISS BLACKSTONE

The engagement is announced between Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Garnet H. Wise, R.N., H.M.S. Malaya, son of the late F. Wise, R.N., and Mrs. Wise, of Herne Bay, Kent, and Eve (Goo), eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Blackstone, Ringwood, Hants.

MR. S. K. SCOTT AND MISS E. MOORE

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place in India, between Sydney Keith, youngest son of the late Robert Scott, of Calcutta, and Mrs. R. L. B. Gall, of Ootacumund, and Enid Ursula, younger daughter of the late Colonel E. J. Moore, C.B., V.D., B.M., B.Ch.Oxon, and Mrs. Moore, of Park End, Blackheath Park.

MR. C. H. WRIGHT AND MISS WATSON

The engagement is announced between Mr. Charles Henry Wright, of West Lawn, Sunderland, and Sylvia, only daughter of Mrs. A. G. Tanner, Southwood Cottage, Beaconsfield, and the late Mr. Herbert S. Watson, of Dundee and Penshaw, Co. Durham.

MR. J. F. C. GLOVER AND MISS C. ELWES

The marriage between Mr. J. F. C. Glover and Miss Constance Elwes will take place very quietly at Woolbeding Church at 11 o'clock on Saturday, September 20.

MR. E. G. DE G. HOLMES AND MISS H. MCL. DYMOCK

The marriage arranged between Edward Geoffrey De Gorham Holmes and Hilda McLean Dymock will take place quietly, at 12.30 p.m., on Wednesday, September 24, at All Souls', Langham-place.

MR. E. HEMPSON AND MISS A. HIGHAM

The marriage arranged between Mr. Edward Hempson and Miss Agnes Higham will take place at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, on Tuesday, August 26, at 2 o'clock. All friends will be welcome at the church, but there will be no reception.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

DEMAND FOR SERIOUS LITERATURE

An increase of 1,000,000 issues of books per year since the War is reported in the 41st annual report of the Croydon Public Libraries Committee for the year ended March 31. Figures taken at five-yearly intervals are as follows:—

—	Population	Issues	Issues per person
1914-15	181,958	517,327	2·8
1919-20	188,725	589,971	3·1
1924-25	196,000	924,687	4·7
1929-30	222,300	1,585,840	7·1

The report states that 21,708 volume were acquired by purchase and gift during the year, and the cost of provision and maintaining them in proper condition was £5,508, while an additional sum of £574 was spent on newspapers and periodicals.

"The character of the reading done," it is added, "may be judged from the fact that 970,192 works of non-fiction were used and 616,648 works of fiction. The criticism sometimes levelled at public libraries that they are disseminators of fiction only is seen to be mistaken. Fiction in libraries is most carefully chosen, and the figures given embrace not only the best current fiction, but the classic novels which have probably a higher value than most works of mere fact. Dickens remains the most popular of English novelists; the libraries find use for 576 volumes of his works, and these are being worn out and renewed constantly. There is a large demand for the works of other great novelists."

Telephone inquiries to the library numbered 1,397 during the year and their subjects ranged from the name of the inventor of glass to the definition of an inferiority complex.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

EXTENSION OF SCHEME TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Until recently the majority of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment have concerned themselves primarily with boys and girls leaving the elementary and central schools. In the first annual report, issued yesterday, of the South-Western Division of the Employment Department, Ministry of Labour, is given an account of the steps which have been taken to render more effective the help which committees could give to public secondary school pupils.

It is stated that belief in the need for creating local pools of vacancies has been considerably strengthened as a result of closer contact with the heads of schools. The need is particularly evident in the rural areas where the available vacancies are often so limited in scope and number as to offer practically no choice of a career locally to boys and girls. The "linking-up" of several such areas, however, widens the field of choice very considerably, and permits an increasing number of boys and girls of promise to be placed in occupations suited to their abilities; moreover, the employer also gains by such a system, in that his selection of new recruits is placed on a broader basis. In country districts the manager of the nearest Employment Exchange has, in most cases, been in touch with the schools, and offered his assistance in advising and placing the pupils. The "Careers" pamphlets published by the Ministry in conjunction with the Head Masters' and Head Mistresses' Associations and the "Examinations and Careers" series of notices have also been regularly sent to the heads of the schools.

As a result of this cooperation a considerable number of boys and girls residing in country districts have been put into touch with suitable employment. While only a modest start has been made in these districts, developments are in contemplation which, if decided upon, will enable a greater measure of assistance to be given in the future.

Vacancies filled during the year numbered 704, of which 373 were for boys and 331 for girls. It is pointed out that the number leaving these schools for purposes other than entry into professional, industrial, and commercial careers is considerable. Some leave in order to continue their studies at universities and training colleges, some are able to enter occupations found by parents or friends, while some are directed into employment by the interest and activity of headmasters and headmistresses themselves.

The experimental effort of 1929 will be continued, and, it is hoped, developed. In order to widen the field of opportunity and to make the advice and direction given as comprehensive as possible, the closest cooperation both of the schools and of industry and commerce is sought.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Rev. W. F. Sommerfeld, vicar of St. Stephen's, Hounslow, since January, 1928, and the Rev. W. E. Darbyshire Bowles, for eight years incumbent of Bacton-with-Edingthorpe, Norfolk, are exchanging benefices.

Canon Henry Lewis James, rector of Dolgelley, has accepted the offer of the benefice of Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire.

The Rev. John Williams James, rector of Portakewett, has been appointed rector of Dolgelley.

The annual report of the Liverpool Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare describes the large range of the board's preventive and rescue work and particularly the educational side of its activities. The Bishop of Liverpool, in a foreword, appeals for donations.

GIFT TO LADY MAYORESS OF LONDON

To mark the culmination of a successful "Linen Fortnight" in Dunfermline, the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees yesterday afternoon presented to Lady Waterlow, the Lady Mayoress of London, who is on holiday in Scotland with the Lord Mayor, a parcel of Dunfermline-made linen. Ex-Provost James Currie Macbeth, vice-chairman of the Trust, handed over the gift, which included a bleached linen damask tablecloth in picturesque classical design, for use on formal occasions, with napkins to match; a luncheon or dinner tablecloth in the new ivory tone, with a beautiful miniature scroll pattern; and an embroidered picnic afternoon teacloth in rainbow colours.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR ROBERT HARVEY

Sir Robert Harvey, of Dundridge, Totnes, South Devon, one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London, High Sheriff of Cornwall, 1900, D.L., J.P. for Devon, formerly president of the Bank of Tarapaca, now the Anglo-South American Bank, chairman of the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway, Arauco Company, Buena Ventura Nitrate Company, Lagunas Syndicate, Liverpool, a director of the Chili Northern Railway, Lima Light, Power and Tramways, London and South American Investment Trust, and also interested in North's Navigation Collieries in South Wales, died on March 14, aged 83, leaving estate of the value of £276,874, with net personalty £253,954. He gives:—

The King Arthur's Castle Hotel and lands at Tintagel in trust for his son, Robert Alexander Harvey.

£10,000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Lady Brittain (wife of Sir Harry Brittain, M.P.).

£200 to Frederick Henry Lanham Blight, mechanic, and £20 for each year over five years in his service; £300 to Charles Henry Cole, head gardener, and £20 for each year over five in his service; £200 and one-half of his wearing apparel to his butler, F. Cooley, and £20 for each year over five in his service; £100 each to his head housemaid and cook and £20 each for each year over five years in his service; £100 and £10 for each year over five years to his under housemaid; £100 each to his kitchenmaid, footman, and Mrs. Pugsley, laundress.

The will states:—

Inasmuch as I have endowed several beds in various hospitals and subscribed liberally to charities in my lifetime, I bequeathed no more to charities, except £200 to the Benevolent Fund of the Institute of Civil Engineers and £100 to the Benevolent Fund of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

Dame Frances Elizabeth Clark, of Dunlambert, Fort William Park, Belfast, wife of Sir George Clark, Bt., shipbuilder, chairman of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, and Senator of the Northern Ireland Parliament, died on May 3, intestate, leaving personal estate in England of the value of £85,907, and in Northern Ireland of £54,599, making together £140,506. Letters of administration have been granted to her husband.

Sir Robert Cecil de Belzin Barclay, thirteenth baronet, of Avenue Marceau, Paris, a member of the managing committee of the Hertford British Hospital in Paris, died on March 18, leaving £7,723.

Mr. John Barlow, of The Old Court House, The Green, Richmond, Surrey, who died on July 1, left estate of the gross value of £13,302, with net personalty £13,121. He left:—

£500 to William Burton, if in the employment of his family; £250 similarly to Miss Josephine Hamilton; £250 similarly to Miss Helen Baker.

Mr. Herbert Russell, of Beacon House, Lichfield, solicitor, a director of the Lichfield Brewery Company, the Lichfield Gas Company, the Leicester Hotels Company, and the West Cannock Colliery Company, died on July 2, aged 85, leaving estate of the value of £95,488, with net personalty £91,734. He gives:—

A reasonable sum as the executors may think fit, according to length of employment, to his clerks and servants.

Miss Anne Elizabeth Bagge-Hearn, of Kincora, Greystones, Co Wicklow, Irish Free State, who died on June 8, left personal estate in England valued at £8,097. She left:—

£100 to Nurse Ethel Jennings; £100 to her maid, Lily Muldoon.

Pictures of her father and mother, painted by James Lawlor, to the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, provided that the words "presented by his (or her) daughter to the National Gallery" shall be engraved under the frame of each picture, "and it is my wish that the said pictures may be placed side by side."

£1,000 to the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Delgany Parish Church of the Church of Ireland, Co. Wicklow, for the benefit of the said parish.

£300 each to the Oua Iboe Mission, West Africa, the Mo'All Mission, Paris, and Miss Weston's Royal Sailors' Rests, Portsmouth and Devonport.

And the ultimate residue of the property in equal shares to the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Delgany Parish Church, for parish purposes, the Oua Iboe Mission, West Africa, the Mo'All Mission, Paris, and Miss Weston's Royal Sailors' Rests, Portsmouth and Devonport.

The Rev. Job Edwards, of Sandiway, Blackpool, who died on May 26, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £17,417, of which £17,044 is net personalty. He left:—

On his wife's death £1,000 to the trustees of St. Mark's Church, Layton, Blackpool, to be used in the building of the proposed new church.

Mr. George Hay Stuart Dougan, of St. Leonards, Warrenpoint, Co. Down, retired farmer, who died on May 17, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £32,088. He left:—

£1,000 in trust to pay the income to Newry Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland, in aid of the stipend of the minister of the church at Ballylane, Co. Armagh; £150 to the Newry Presbytery aforesaid, the income to be applied for the upkeep of his family graves.

£300 to the Committee of the Presbyterian Church at Warrenpoint, the income to be applied to augment the stipend of the minister of the church; £100 to his gardener, John McWhirter.

Major Henry Gerald Rawdon Wakefield (retired), of The Crofts, Pelham-crescent, Nottingham, who died on June 7, left estate of the gross value of £13,791, with net personalty £9,662. He left:—

The residue of the property, being the bulk of the estate, to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Nottingham and Lancaster in equal shares, stating: "It being my desire (but without in any way hampering the discretion of the said Bishops) that such funds shall be applied towards (1) the Ecclesiastical Education Fund; (2) episcopal administration; (3) the foundation of new missions."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Abrahams, Mr. Louis, of Burnbank-gardens, Glasgow (personal estate)	£5,980
Bell, Mr. John Herbert, of Quarry House, Epsom, Surrey, of Theodore Bell and Co., solicitors, Salters Hall-court, E.C. (net personalty £9,669)	20,624
Campbell, Mr. William, of Glasgow-street, Hillhead, Glasgow (personal estate)	5,461
Child, Mr. Walter, A.R.S.M., M.R.I. (90), of Links End, Ashford, Middlesex (net personalty £8,194)	4,612
Costigane, Mr. John Thomas Stewart, of Sidmouth, Devon (personal estate)	22,891
Crawford, Miss Caroline Matilda (84), of Shelley-road, Worthing (net personalty £6,801)	6,842
Davidson, Mr. George Henry, of Coquet View, The Butts, Warkworth (net personalty £3,749)	4,734
Drake, Mrs. Mary Ann (85), of Fourth-avenue, Hove, Sussex, widow of George Drake (net personalty £15,767)	15,857
Dyson, Mr. George Herbert Dodwell, of High Bank, Oakfield-road, Birkby, Huddersfield, printer and stationer (net personalty £31,934)	38,006
Edwards, Mrs. Catherine Mary, of Rhoslan, Grosvenor-road, Wrexham, Denbigh, widow of the Rev. Ll. Edwards, M.A. (unsettled) (net personalty £4,703)	5,700
Elliot, Mr. Hugh Samuel Roger (49), of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, W., a writer on Science and Philosophy (net personalty £3,027)	2,284
Ibbitson, Mrs. Elizabeth (75), of Otley-road, Headingley, Leeds, widow of T. D. Ibbitson (net personalty £5,772)	5,911
Lamb, Second Lieutenant Frederick Warren, late 9th Lancers, of Kensington-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne (net personalty £37,091)	50,442
Lawson, Mr. Richard, of Fair View, Beaumont-road, Wimbledon, S.W., and of Ousecliffe, Yorks (unsettled estate £26,585) (settled estate £33,980), total value	60,565
Light, Mr. John (77), of Lower Redland-road, Bristol, solicitor (net personalty £10,099) ..	15,389
Liso, Miss Joanna (56), of The Hall Farm, Hoveton St. Peter, Norfolk (net personalty £5,677)	8,721
Lloyd, Alderman Alfred Bibby, J.P., of Halkyn-street, Flint, builder and contractor (net personalty £5,970)	11,469
Macnair, Mr. John Charles Hirschfeld (46), of Albert-terrace, Edinburgh, late of the Indian Civil Service (personal estate)	2,716
Mills, Mr. William Haslam (55), of Pembridge Manor Hotel, Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater, W., journalist and author (net personalty £5,650)	6,735
Montfort, Miss Marian de, of The Studio, St. Anne Hill, Cork (personal estate in England)	924
Parnes, Mr. Charles, of Lord-street, Blackpool, hotel proprietor (net personalty £2,522) ..	11,801
Pierson, Mrs. Louisa Margaret (77), of Summerlea, Garfield-road, Ryde, Isle of Wight, widow of William Pierson, M.A.Oxon. (net personalty £1,803)	2,009
Reynolds, Mrs. Maria (91), of Ivorna Court, Kensington, W., widow of G. Reynolds (net personalty £4,536)	4,721
Stenning, Mr. Stephen, of Talbot-road, Carshalton, builder (net personalty nil)	29,368
Stewart, Mrs. Lucy Ellen, of St. Mildreds, Milverton, Somerset, widow of Dr. William Stewart, M.D. (net personalty £11,472) ..	11,545
Tunstall, Major Alfred Croudson, B.A.M.C., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (84), of Fistral View, Pentire, Newquay, Cornwall (net personalty £1,427)	3,076

ELECTRICAL SIGNALLING AT KING'S CROSS

A contract has been placed this week, states *Modern Transport*, by the London and North Eastern Railway with the Siemens and General Electric Railway Signal Company, Limited, for an extensive installation of electric power signalling and colour light signals at King's Cross passenger station and yard. Tests recently carried out by the selected apparatus have demonstrated its ability to continue working under the flood conditions to which certain portions of the yard at King's Cross Station are liable.

THE REAL BATH

A RETURN TO THE ROMAN MANNER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The old bath is still there, unchanged and unchangeable. Dominating the design of the little villa, it lies just as the Roman made it, the stone lintels and the steps up to the plunge still worn down by generations of bare feet, and the wood smoke still black in the tiled flues. For 15 centuries it has lain here buried in the woodland, while all English history passed over it and only the rabbits have used it as a playroom six feet deep below the trees. And now trippers have succeeded the rabbits, and a log lighted in the vaulted furnace would warm its floors again. But no tripper of to-day would relight or use this bath. Its meaning is beyond him. He comes of those very races which blotted out the bath. All across Europe, from the Caspian to the Wall, it was once the distinguishing sign of civilized man; and, as such, it was destroyed by the barbarian. The barbarian had no bath. And, although he may not know it, he has none still.

The writer of these lines was brought up to use the Roman bath every day of his life. Wherever we went, in farthest Scotland or in green Wiltshire, we made a bath. It is quite simply done. Take a small paved outhouse room, having another room near it open to the air. Fit the former with a double door and double windows to retain the heat, a closed stove in one corner with as much chimney as possible within the room, a cold water tap in another corner, a gutter to carry away the waste water, a cauldron on the stove to heat water, a wooden stool beside the two taps, and chairs or a bench along one side of the room. In the open-air room put a couch or two, a mirror, and some large bath-towels, and your work is done. Heir of all the ages you will have henceforward always at hand the essentials if not the complete refinements of the Roman bath. The refinements will come by themselves.

Imagine, now, a sharp English February morning, or a bitter evening after hunting with snow in the air. The house seems cosy after a long day in the open, and the hours of joy are at hand. In ordinary houses people are besieging the bathrooms, fearing to be headed off by each other. But you, in your hot room, reading the paper or talking serenely with your guests, despise such nonsense. A southern calm steals over you. A lick with the glove in due course, a heavenly wash on the stool before the taps, a final douche of cold water if you like it, and, wrapped in good towels, you are cooling in the upper room considering the great days of old and your dinner yet to come. Or imagine a summer evening after lawn tennis with the same joys awaiting you. In the one case complete renewal and relaxation have been yours; and, in the other, an equally exquisite cleanness and coolness are yours for the asking. This is the pleasure that the Roman knew; this was his daily joy and resource; and that is why, in burning desert or in biting snows, there was no Roman post or dwelling-place so small as not to possess at least its bath. Except in the Eastern Empire its secret was lost when Rome fell; and because in the Middle Ages it was rediscovered by a wondering Europe at Byzantium, it took on a mysterious character in the Western mind and was called the "Turkish" bath. But Asia proper knows it not, and it is only Turkish by direct gift from Rome. It is European to the core, the sign and mark of our first civilization.

Need it remain lost to us for ever? The sad public versions to be found in many English towns miss much from their very publicity. A bath should be essentially private, for one's own family only, always available, part of the house. The modern system of separate bathrooms costs far more in money, in floor space, and in running expense than a real bath would, and has never yet made anyone clean in the royal and Roman sense. For that three things are required: to open well the skin, to smooth it with a camel-hair glove, and to use only running water throughout. This last is essential. How long will it be before the puddle-bath is replaced by the real bath of civilization? In great and splendid houses such a bath, no doubt, should be great and splendid, too; but in the next 50 years it may surely be hoped that no gentleman's house in England will be without its own smaller but equally delightful specimen.

And some day perhaps a rich man will arise in one of our teeming factory towns who will immortalize himself by building a bath for its inhabitants upon the true and ancient principles, and so endowing it that anyone may be clean for a penny. This noble benefactor may appear sooner than we think; and, when he comes, neither he nor his architect will have far to look for their design. The nearest Roman villa will provide it. Rabbits cannot hurt the ancient bath. It is still there, plunge and all.

TRADE UNION VETERANS ENTERTAINED

NOVEL PARTY IN LONDON

Two hundred trade union veterans were entertained at Transport House, Smith-square, S.W., yesterday. The occasion was the first of its kind in the history of the trade union movement. The Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers has about 500 "free card" members, i.e., members with 50 consecutive years' membership. They were invited by the union executive to come to London for a three days' visit, which includes a tour of the "sights," and a dinner to-night at the Holborn Restaurant, where a special medal struck to commemorate the jubilee will be presented to each of them. Three hundred of the men were unable to make the journey. The others came from all parts of the country.

The veteran of the party, most of whom were men between 70 and 80, was Mr. William Dorman, a general mason, from Egham, Surrey, who was 90 in January and was born at Kettering. He recalled how, as a boy, he helped with the marble work during the building of Lord Rothschild's mansion in Piccadilly. When he started, he said, wages were 6d. an hour, working from 6 in the morning until 5.30 at night, and until 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

Some of the old men were visiting London for the first time. One of these was Mr. Lintern, aged 81, of Exeter. He said he never had the time or money to come to London when he was working, and now he meant to have a good look round. Mr. James Casey, of Manchester, aged 81, had the distinction of the longest membership, 67 years.

Mr. John Beard, president of the T.U.C., Mr. George Hicks, general secretary of the union, Mr. J. S. Middleton, assistant secretary of the Labour Party, and Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., addressed the men. "I wish some of the youngsters were here," said Mr. Beard. "They think they have a lot of backbone, but they never could have the backbone you men had to display to keep trade unionism going in its early days."

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Bentley, of West Hill Cottage, Harrow, have received the news that their only son, Charles Edmund Solly Bentley, Second Lieutenant, Indian Army, died in hospital at Quetta on August 8 of typhoid at the age of 20. He was born at Harrow, educated at Orley Farm and Rugby, and passed high in the list for Sandhurst. He passed out in July, 1929, being presented with his sword as prize for military law, was gazetted to the Indian Army, and had been serving with the Scinde Horse.

LAMB'S FOUNTAIN

CHEERFUL CROWN OFFICE ROW

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Cheerful Crown Office Row (place of my kindly engendure) . . . a man would give something to have been born in such places.

Under the trees on the lawns of Inner Temple Gardens the new fountain now plays—tentatively, it would seem, as yet, for that crystal plume, the statue of a boy, this brick-built pool are newcomers not lightly to be credited to a legal company where tradition lingers and Doomsday is but a yesterday. Cheerful Crown Office-row from the crest of the rise looks down on it. The casement windows of No. 2, the place of Charles Lamb's kindly engendure, face the innovation across a sweep of green. Framed in an arch of foliage the fountain now plays, and the boy on his pedestal looks on. It is all too new to have won approval yet, but if Charles Lamb, brooding to-day from those casement windows, heard the plash of the water from the gardens he loved so well, surely a wistful sigh would move him. For here, with the new fountain, is one of his fondest dreams come true.

Fountain-court, that ornament of the neighbouring Inn, exercised a peculiar fascination for the essayist. The sparkle of the gentle stream, marking with its lazy cadence the quietude lingering like a breath of peace over this oasis in the heart of London, captured the vagrant fancy of another Charles—Charles Dickens. But the place of Dickens's kindly engendure was not Crown Office-row; and tradition round Fig Tree-court and Kim's Bench-walk hands us down no picture of this other Charles sighing about the gardens for some fountain there to play for him. In Lamb's day no tramcars screeched along the Embankment. No gallant tugboats sent the echoes rocketing among the plane trees and across the tideway to the Surrey shore. Yet then, as now, a fountain seemed a gracious act of man, in homage to a setting in which Nature triumphs over a city's roar. On February 10, 1775, Lamb was born behind those casement windows. One hundred and fifty years later his fountain plays. A gracious act at the hands of the Masters of the Bench.

And with the new Master of the Gardens other changes have come. A man would give something to have been born in such places. Yet during the War Charles Lamb would have had to look twice to recognize his gardens. His lawns were gone. To many whose memory recalls the barren waste left by the tramp of men training for war, swinging dummies used for bayonet practice, and piled arms among the muddied pools, the kindly offices of the Master of the Gardens will stand as a milestone on the welcome road to retrenchment. Roses are growing; undergrowth has given place to blooms; the rhododendron and the fuchsia thrive. But there have been difficulties. In the gardens which grew the fabled blooms, plucked as emblems for the Wars of the Roses, modern conditions of smoke and traffic fumes compel a washing of the rose trees twice a day. To allow of breathing, leaves must be freed from soot. The new pool must be cleared once a week of street litter blown in from the Embankment. Branches, atrophied by smoke, have to be lopped to conserve the vitality of the trees. In the days of Lamb's kindly engendure it was not necessary to spend hundreds of pounds as an ally of Nature. London has changed. But not Crown Office-row. A man would still give something to have been born behind those casements. Roses are blooming again round the lawns.

And now, under the trees, a fountain is playing. A gracious act towards the immortal shade of Charles Lamb.

WOMEN AND DRESS FASHIONS

EXPERT'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH TASTE

Mrs. A. Towers Settle, a fashion expert, speaking at the Summer School of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, which was resumed at Girton College, Cambridge, yesterday, said the English woman dressed better than the woman of any other nation. The English woman lived so much more at home than the French woman that there was not much chance of seeing smart English fashions.

There had never been such a diversity of opinion among the great fashion designers as this year. Every fashion house was producing something different. One day a woman was going to look like the Empress Eugénie, and the next day like a pirate with a cocked hat. A day or two later she would be seen looking like a Sunday school girl, and the next day like a highwayman. Women could not hope to wear all that was being offered to them this year. For every customer who came into a store knowing what she wanted, and with the taste and ability to pick it out, a dozen had to have their minds made up for them. Not even an attractive price could sell goods like real fashion news. The buying of fashions for a large store was essentially a woman's job. With all his wit and work a man would never have that inborn understanding of what a woman wanted, and that quite unconscious understanding of the psychology of other women.

During the discussion which followed, a student said he thought a man was far more critical of a woman's dress than a woman. Another student remarked that many dresses brought back by women were returned with the explanation, "My husband did not like it." There were many men who chose their wives' clothes.

The question as to whether the labelling of articles as foreign had any influence on the actual selling of them was raised by Mr. A. E. Cowrien, of Messrs. Selfridge and Co., Limited, during a lecture on merchandise and stock control. He said he had found that price seemed to be the deciding factor in the purchase of an article. Customers were only concerned with the things which suited their requirements, and did not mind where they were made. No matter what their feelings might be about British-made goods, shopkeepers must supply customers with the right thing. It was their responsibility to see that they bought in the cheapest market, no matter where that market might be, always, of course, searching British markets first. Mr. Cowper remarked that it often happened that they could not sell goods because they marked them at too low a price. Articles which had no sale because they were too cheap sold readily if taken out of the window and put back again later marked at a higher price.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Independent Labour Party: National Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain: Conference, Weston-super-Mare.

National Association of Local Government Officers: Summer School, Oxford.

International Horticultural Congress: Final report and close of congress, Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent-square, 10.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom: Summer School, Girton College, Cambridge.

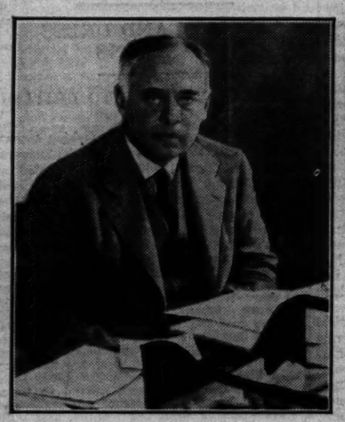
Inter-University Jewish Federation of Great Britain and Ireland: Summer School, Harrogate.

Highland Exhibition: Inverness.

Funerals

IN REGENT'S PARK: FUTURE OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS

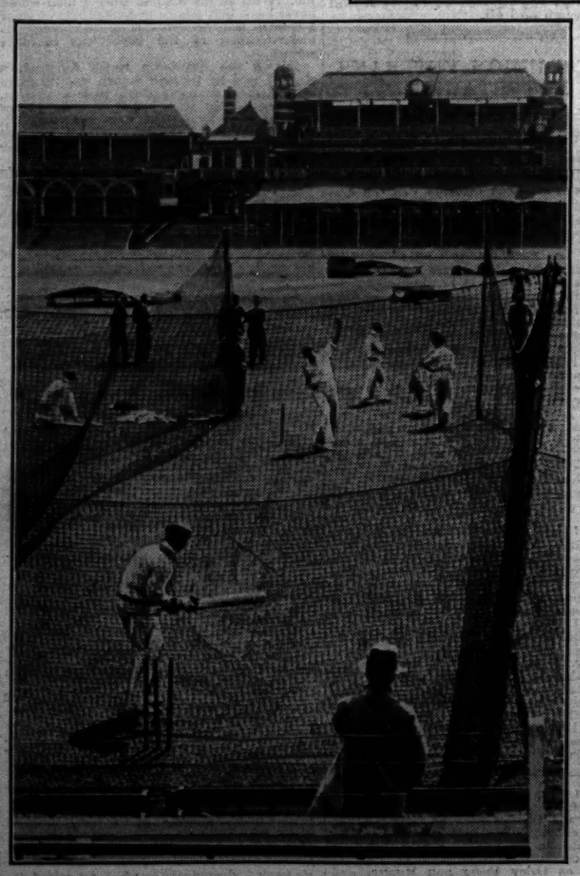
TO BECOME PUBLIC PROPERTY.—A photograph taken in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, which will become the property of the public on the expiry of the Crown lease in April, 1932. The area of the gardens is just under 19 acres, compared with 500 acres in Regent's Park, and the Society, which was granted a Royal charter in 1839, took over the site in the previous year.



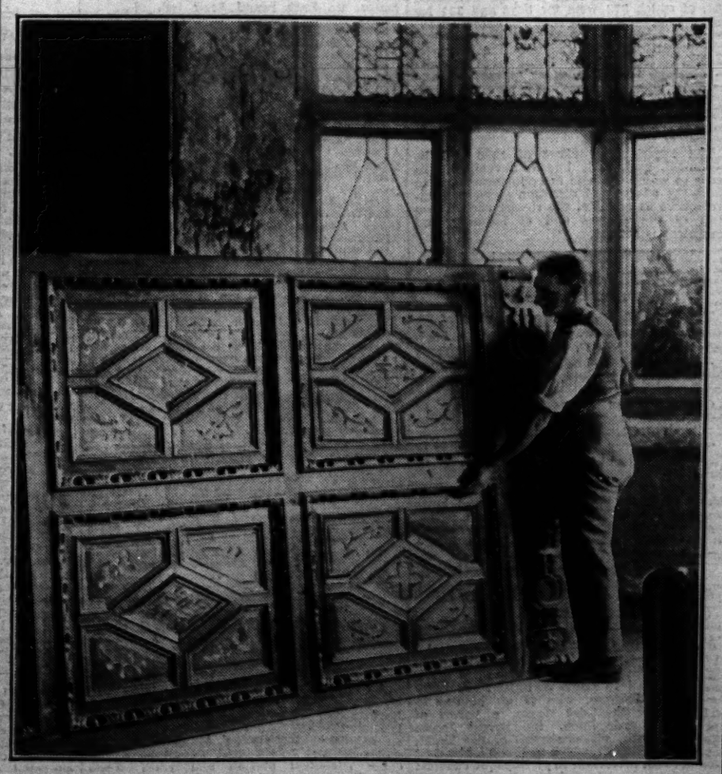
MR. R. H. A. CARTER, of the India Office, who will be Secretary-General of the coming Round-Table Conference. He was one of the assistant secretaries of the Statutory Commission.

THE FOUNTAIN in memory of Charles Lamb in the Temple gardens, referred to on another page.

CAPTAIN FRANK HAWKS, who established a new record by flying from Los Angeles to New York in 12 hours 25 min.



TEST MATCH PRACTICE.—Members of the Australian team practising at the nets at the Oval for the Test Match, which begins on that ground to-morrow. This match will be played to a finish.



THE ELIZABETHAN PANELLING in the Great Chamber of Gilling Castle, North Yorkshire, is now being dismantled. It was provisionally purchased recently for removal to America.

There is more in this than meets the eye!

This is
NO ORDINARY PUMP
—it is in a class by itself, and fully patented. The most efficient tyre pump in the world because of its supercharged action and the quality of its workmanship. An engineer's production from beginning to end, perfect in every part—and GUARANTEED FOR EVER. Discard the old handpump and invest in a KISMET Footpump for easier tyre inflation.
The World's most perfect Pump
KISMET
DUPLEX
"Two in One"
FOOT PUMP
Your choice of Models.
KISMET DUPLEX "MASTER," 58/6
KISMET DUPLEX "JUNIOR," 40/-
And the KISMET "POPULAR," 21/-
Illustrated Catalogue post free from the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
WM. TURNER & BRO., LTD., Eyre Works, SHEFFIELD.

Holland
and
Germany
via
HARWICH
Flushing Daily
The Hook Nightly
Reduced Fare Tickets
via Flushing to certain centres in Holland and to Cologne. New Third Class fares to Rhineland and South Germany via Flushing from
London (Liverpool Street)
Very low rates for Motor Cars to Flushing
Full information from Continental Traffic Manager, L.N.E.R. Liverpool St. Station, London, E.C.2 or Hull; 71, Regent St. or 59, Piccadilly, W.1; Wm. H. Muller & Co. (London), Ltd. 66, Haymarket, S.W.1, or 70, Mincrate, E.C.2; L.N.E.R. Stations, Offices, or Tourist Agencies.
Zeeland Day Line
L.N.E.R. Night Route

Ask for
THE IMPROVED WALLET
WILLS'S
THREE CASTLES
MEDIUM
10 for 6d. CIGARETTES 20 for 1/-

FURNITURE
SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of sale from numerous West End mansions and various sources, including many items from the following important Collections:—LANSDOWNE HOUSE, The PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace), LADY PINK (decd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.).
GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, etc. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.
750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, beauty woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new; SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 21s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3gns.; Large-size CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.
THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 18 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of DINING CHAIRS at 5s. 6d.
500 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, including 26 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full panel Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £4 10s. net.
6ft. Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel, in English and Continental styles, from £9 15s. up to 250gns., many originally costing over double; 50 fitted Wardrobes at £4.
A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10gns. to 150gns.
Old English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important collection of Statuary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine old Cut Glass, Bed and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture, including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Pedestal Desks, Bookcases, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (7½ POST FREE.
ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7 (Thursdays close at 1 o'clock). Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months, or delivered in any part. Settlement of account can be arranged to suit customer's convenience.
FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES LTD. (By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.) PARK-STREET, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. 'Phone: North 3580. (Advt.

Leipzig Fair
(Aug. 31st—Sept. 5th)
by
Short Sea Routes
Special Cheap Tickets will be issued from London (VICTORIA STN.) daily, from August 26th to September 5th, via
DOVER—OSTEND
and
DOVER—CALAIS
THROUGH CARRIAGE, Ostend—Leipzig, 1st and 2nd class, (Victoria dep. 2.35 p.m.), on Aug. 28th, 29th and 30th (Leipzig arr. 3.58 p.m. next day).
Passengers via Ostend, on Sat., Aug. 30th, will be able to obtain tickets at cheaper rates than on any other day.
Cheap Tickets on production of membership certificate at Continental Enquiry Office, Victoria Station, S.W.1, or Tourist Agents.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Fullest News and Finest Pictures
The Times Weekly Edition
ILLUSTRATED
Every Thursday Price 4d.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

DEMAND FOR NEW SCRIPS

WEAKNESS OF THE PESETA

An outstanding feature in the Stock Markets during recent weeks has been the persistence of the demand for stocks of the gilt-edged type. New loans of public bodies and debentures of companies of standing that offer a return of 5 per cent. or slightly more have been steadily absorbed. This buying of safety-first stocks contrasts with the neglected state into which the market for Ordinary shares of industrial companies has fallen. It is, like the present ease of money, a reflection of trade depression. In the following table will be found a list of some of the most important stocks of a high-class character that have been issued lately, together with the premiums now quoted upon them:—

Stock	Price of issue	Last sale premium
Agricultural Mortgage Corporation 5 per cent. debentures	100	1¾
Courage 5½ per cent. debentures	98	4
Edmundson's Elec. 5 per cent. debentures	98½	1½
Johannesburg 5 per cent., 1950-60	97½	½
London County Council 4½ per cent. 1945-65	95	1½
London Electric Railway 5 per cent. debenture	97½	3/4
Newcastle Electric 5 per cent. debenture	98	1¼
S. Africa 5 per cent. Conversion, 1950-70	98	3/8
South Met. Gas 5 per cent. debentures	97½	2¼
Ulster 5 per cent., 1950-60	98	1⅞

It will be seen that most of the scrips of the 5 per cent. type command premiums which raise their current prices above par. Among the exceptions may be mentioned the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debentures of the Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom District Gas Company. The company recently sold £500,000 of these debentures, of which it is understood that about £100,000 are still available in the market, the price being 97, free of stamp. Interest on the stock accrues from date of payment, and the yield at the price named is £5 3s. per cent. The company, which supplies an area of over 40 square miles, has an issued capital of £1,748,000, of which £426,000 consists of Five per Cent. Preference Stock and £1,322,000 is Ordinary Stock. There are debentures outstanding for £1,013,000.

An Ipswich Loan

It is understood that arrangements are being made for the placing of a loan for the Corporation of Ipswich. In May, 1927, this municipality sold £300,000 of Five per Cent. Stock, 1947-57, on the market through the agency of its bankers, Barclays Bank Limited. An additional issue of £500,000 of the same stock is shortly to be dealt with in the same manner. The total indebtedness of the County Borough of Ipswich amounts to £2,443,656, of which £1,897,514 is represented by productive undertakings. Of these undertakings housing accounts for £1,155,228, and the other three of importance are electric supply, upon which a debt of £440,269 has been incurred, waterworks (£163,272), and transport (£118,913). The population, according to the Registrar-General's estimate in June, 1929, was 85,900. The total rates amount at the present time to £291,200, or the equivalent of 13s. 4d. in the £. A rate of 1d. in the £ produces £1,820.

Fresh Fall in Spanish Currency

Spanish currency has displayed fresh weakness during the past few days, and yesterday the peseta touched the lowest point since the Spanish-American War of 1898, sterling exchange on Madrid being quoted at 45.25p. The downward course of the peseta has persisted for a number of years past, and it has been accompanied by the adoption of many and varying measures on the part of the Spanish authorities with the object of checking the fall. But these have all failed to achieve any permanent success. Possibly this may have been partly due to the failure to adhere for any long period to a sound policy for stabilizing the currency. As has frequently been pointed out, Spain possesses gold resources which should be ample to enable her to maintain the peseta on a gold basis. She has, however, refused to make use of her gold stocks save to a limited extent, and has shown too great readiness to resort to artificial measures of control which have invariably been followed by fresh depreciation in the currency. Early this year restrictions on exchange dealings were removed, but last July a new central office for the control of exchange was established and rigorous regulations were drawn up regarding the purchase of foreign currency. This latest attempt to control exchange dealings has thus completely failed in its object, for it has been followed by another fall in the peseta. The latest return of the Bank of Spain showed a gold holding of 2,472,773,000p. (£98,910,000).

International Nickel Earnings

As might be expected from the state of industry generally and of the metal markets in particular, a further reduction took place in the earnings of the International Nickel Company of Canada during the quarter ended June 30. The total gross income amounted to $5,235,869. This compares with $6,916,939 for the March quarter, $7,481,191 for the December quarter of 1929, and $7,963,692 for the September quarter of last year, when earnings reached their highest point. For the first six months of the current year the company's total income amounted to $12,152,808, as compared with $15,688,777, and, after deducting expenses and taxes, the net operating income was $10,429,563, against $13,259,924. Allowances for depreciation and other reserves are this time larger, and after charging them the company is left with a net profit of $7,883,874, as compared with $11,238,176. This profit was nearly all absorbed by the dividends paid on the Preferred and Common shares, the surplus carried forward amounting to $24,997,902, as against $24,958,970 at the end of December. The balance-sheet again shows a large excess of current assets over current liabilities, though the difference is not so great as at the end of December. The total of the current assets as on June 30 was $31,195,620, which exceeds the current liabilities by $23,570,823. At the end of last year the surplus of current assets was $32,231,840, and the change now shown is due to the additions made to the company's property and investments, which amount to $148,362,000, or some $9,000,000 more than in December.

The Fall in Rubber Consumption

The growth in rubber production, following the removal of restriction, has exceeded the expectations of many authorities, and the recent fall in the price to a new low record has undoubtedly been partly due to the indications of a further increase in output for July. But figures of consumption and shipment for the first half of 1930 compiled by a well-known Mincing-lane firm provide a reminder that falling off in consumption rather than increase in production has been chiefly responsible for the rapid deterioration in the statistical position. These figures of shipment and consumption compare as follows with those for the first half of 1929:—

(Six months ended June 30)

	1930	1929
	Tons	Tons
Shipments:—		
Malaya	215,000	218,000
Ceylon	36,000	28,000
Dutch East Indies	125,000	132,000
Other Eastern plantations	22,000	23,000
Brazil and wild	11,500	14,000
	409,500	425,000
Consumption:—		
U.S.A.	220,000	269,000
United Kingdom	32,500	31,500
Other countries	126,000	140,500
	378,500	441,000

Thus while consumption exceeded production by 16,000 tons in the first half of 1929, production exceeded consumption by no fewer than 31,000 tons in the past six months. These figures also appear to show that although the May tapping holiday could not produce any internal improvement in the situation owing to the rapid decline in consumption, it was probably responsible for smaller shipments in the first half of the year.

Maize Sold to the United States

An unusual crop situation in North America has been reflected this week in the sale of a small quantity of Argentine maize for delivery in the United States. As usual at this time of year Argentine maize has been sold to Canada, but the United States is generally self-supporting and is sometimes an exporter. Her harvest of corn or maize is always enormous, like her requirements of the grain for the feeding of live stock, including hogs. There is a duty on maize imported into the United States, as on other cereals; yet in the present case it is possible to buy the Argentine maize, ship it to North America, pay the duty, and still compete in price with the home-grown crop. It remains to be seen if the present small sale of Argentine maize to the United States will be followed by larger transactions. The United States maize crop is reported to have suffered much damage through the recent drought. The suggestion is made in the grain market that should there be a real scarcity of maize in the United States farmers may use some of the lower grades of wheat for live stock, which would help to reduce the supply available for human consumption. There is no lack of wheat in the world.

International Maritime Conventions

The latest series of reports on subjects discussed at the Conference of the International Maritime Committee at Antwerp has been published after the close of the proceedings, but it represents a useful record of the considered views of various maritime associations. The present reports include the views of the associations in Great Britain, Japan, and the United States on the suggested scheme for the insurance of passengers, and also on "jurisdiction and penal sanctions in cases of collision on the high seas involving loss of life," a matter brought to the front by the case of the French steamer Lotus, which collided with the Turkish steamer Boz-Court on August 12, 1926, outside Turkish territorial waters. After presenting its views on these subjects the British Maritime Committee recognize that the International Maritime Committee and its various constituent associations have performed valuable work over a long period of years in framing conventions. The British Committee then write that "it is felt that the value of this work will be increased if the conventions already framed are brought into effective operation. Until this is done any proposal to take up new work would, in the opinion of the British Maritime Convention, be prejudicial to the international influence of the International Maritime Committee and to the completion of its work."

Delays in Passing Legislation

Business men are sometimes critical of the time spent in the preparation of international conventions dealing with complicated questions of maritime law, not from any lack of appreciation of the desirability of securing uniformity, but because there is often delay in ratifying them and further delay in securing legislation, while those countries which act promptly may be put at a disadvantage in commerce if other countries fail to fall into line. As was pointed out in an article published in *The Times* on Saturday, Sir Leslie Scott, speaking on behalf of the British legislation, reminded the Conference that Great Britain had been one of the first nations to give statutory effect to the provisions of the Convention on bills of lading by passing the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, and that similar action had been taken by Australia, India, and the vast majority of the Crown Colonies. He was able to state that delays in giving statutory effect to the conventions on maritime mortgages and liens, the limitation of shipowners' liability, and the immunity of State ships were due solely to difficulties experienced in drafting the necessary statutes and to pressure of other business, and he assured the Conference that there was every reason to expect that the necessary legislation would be introduced by the British Government at an early date. It appeared that other countries were awaiting action by Great Britain, and a resolution was adopted appealing to the respective Governments and legislatures of the nations concerned to ratify the Maritime Conventions agreed at Brussels in 1924 and 1926 and to take the necessary steps at once for giving legislative effect to them.

B.A. TUBE RAILWAY

COUNCIL'S AWARD VETOED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 14

The Municipal Intendent has vetoed the Buenos Aires City Council's ordinance which awarded the concession for the construction of the underground railway to a Spanish Company, Compania Anonima de Proyectos y Construcciones de Madrid. The Council needs a majority of two-thirds to overrule the veto.

INDIAN WHEAT CROP

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.—The final Government forecast of the wheat crop for the whole of India gives the total area as 31,347,000 acres, and the yield as 10,353,000 tons. The final yield compares with 8,507,000 tons, the final estimate of last year's crop, and 7,791,000 tons two years ago.

INDIAN RAINFALL

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram giving particulars of the Indian rainfall in the week ended August 13:—Excess: Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana (East), and Central India (East). Normal: Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana (West), Gujarat, and Central India (West). Fair: Bay Islands, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, Hyderabad (North), and Mysore. Scanty elsewhere. Monsoon weak, Peninsula.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES FIRM

DECLINE IN INDUSTRIALS

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was again on a small scale. Investment securities, however, were not lacking in support, and this applies particularly to the scrips of recently-issued loans. India stocks and Colonial securities displayed a firm tone. Although the "International" group was firmer, the tone of the Miscellaneous market as a whole remained weak, liquidation being apparent in British Celanese and Unilever issues.

A firm tone characterized the GILT-EDGED market, and prices closed at the best of the day. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose ¼, and rises of similar amount took place in the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. and Five per Cent. Conversion Loans. India stocks were firm, most issues rising ¼. Dominion Government securities were again bought; Commonwealth Five per Cent. rose ¼, and the stocks of the New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australian Governments were marked up. Renewed inquiry came for the new scrips. L.C.C. rising to 1¼ premium, South African Conversion Loan to 3⅛ premium, and Ulster Five per Cent. stock to 1¾ premium. Agricultural Mortgage Corporation New Debentures rose ⅛ to 1⅛ premium. Idle conditions prevailed in the HOME RAILWAY market, with prices tending to weaken. The London Electric New Debentures rose further to 3¼ premium.

In the FOREIGN market, where signs of increased business have been evident in the past week, Brazilian bonds showed a weaker tendency, prices being marked down about ½. The 1914 Funding Loan was quoted at 74½ and 1889 loan at 50½. The new San Paulo Seven per Cent. scrip was easier, closing at 3½ discount, sellers. Among Chinese bonds the 1912 loan fell to 28½, but the Shanghai-Nanking bonds rose about 2 points to 44. Turkish Unified, at 10, were again harder. The new Austrian Seven per Cents. were better at 7-16 premium, and the Reparation bonds were steady. Argentine railway stocks were weak in the morning, but recovered most of the fall in the afternoon. Central Argentine and B.A. Great Southern showed falls of about ½ on the day. B.A. and Pacific New Debentures rose to 1½ premium. Leopoldina weakened further. Cordoba Central Second Debentures were firm at 50. Canadian Pacific were again offered, falling to 180.

Little interest was taken in OIL shares. Attock recovered to 1 7-32, but Burmah and Anglo-Persian were slightly easier.

The recovery in the price of the commodity to 4¾d. had little effect on RUBBER shares, prices usually being lower where changed. Rubber Trust closed at 24s. 1¾d., while Kuala Lumpur fell to 1 3-16 and Malacca to ⅞. TEA shares were dull. Chubwa fell to 67s. 6d.

FALL IN BRITISH CELANESE

In the MISCELLANEOUS market the "International" group was firmer under the influence of more favourable American news. Brazilian Traction and Hydro-Electric both closed with rises of ⅛ at 36⅛ and 35⅛ respectively, while Barcelona Traction rose 1⅛ to 28⅛. International Nickel were higher at 21⅛. Imperial Chemical issues were weak, the Ordinary falling to 18s. 6d. and the Deferred to about 5s. Unilever were subjected to selling from the Provinces, and the old shares fell 1-16 to 2 7-16, while the discount on the new shares rose from 10s. 9d. to 12s. 3d. call of 15s. per share falls due on the latter shares a month hence, making them 45s. paid. The new Niger Debentures were again sought for, the price rising to 1 premium. Goodlass, Wall were marked down to about 2¼ on the amalgamation proposals, but Associated Lead were firmer, the Ordinary rising to 11s. 3d. and the Preference to 16s. 3d. ELECTRIC shares generally were weaker, but the Newcastle Debenture scrip continued firm. BREWERY shares were easier. Watney, Combe and Hoare showed moderate falls after allowing for the dividend declarations, while J. A. Coope fell 1s. 3d. to 65s. 6d. Bass, Meux's, and Hodgsons' Kingston were among other shares to decline. Among MOTOR shares, Ford continued to attract support, rising to 90s., while Leyland rose to 60s. and Dennis to 38s. 9d. Guy closed without change at 15s. 9d., after being 16s. 3d. Thornycroft (54s.) fell sharply, and Singer (20s. 6d.) were also lower. Dunlop Rubber were steady, but Harrisons and Crosfield weakened further to 2 7-16. Lautaro Nitrate Preferred rose to 3 7-16 on French support. Tobacco shares were again out of favour; Carreras fell 3-16 to 7 3-16. British Celanese issues were weak. The Ordinary fell 2s. to 6s. 6d., while the Second Preference declined to ⅛ and the Debenture stock fell from 75½ to 72. In the STORE group, Waring and Gillow Ordinary improved a little and the Six per Cent. Debentures were marked up 5 points to 75. BANK shares had a firm appearance, the Australian shares, in particular, receiving support.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the MINING market, where numerous shares were marked ex dividend. Brakpan were again firmer, and Sub Nigel recovered the dividend. In the RHODESIAN section movements were small; Chartered gained the "turn." TIN shares weakened; Anglo-Continental declined to 5s. 9d. Ashanti, at 28s. 6d. ex dividend, showed a small fall on balance.

CONDITION OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS PROPOSALS

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14.—The report of the sub-committee of the Straits Settlements (Singapore) Association, a representative body appointed to inquire into the present state of the rubber industry and make suggestions for remedying it, is published to-day. The report states that the sub-committee interviewed the Colonial Secretary, who intimated that representations from the association and kindred bodies representing the industry would be taken as a whole, and considered good evidence that the majority in the industry favoured Government assistance. The sub-committee recommends the association to ask the Government to appoint a committee of inquiry.

The Straits Settlements (Singapore) Association has not adopted the report of the sub-committee in the present state of the rubber industry. It has decided, however, to ask the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into conditions in the industry. It suggests that the commission should then either recommend the intervention of the Governments of rubber-producing countries, and suggest what shape intervention should take, or state definitely that intervention is unnecessary and undesirable.—*Reuter.*

CARBONIZATION COMPANY'S PROGRESS REPORT

The directors of the Illingworth Carbonization Company announce that the plant, erected at Snowdown for Pearson and Dorman Long, Limited, has been in operation since the end of May, giving a steady daily production of hard, smokeless fuel, together with the by-products. The plant installed at Allerton, near Leeds, for the T. and R. W. Bower (Illingworth) Carbonization Company, Limited, is now producing a clean, smokeless fuel, with a full range of by-products. The output of these two plants is about 2,000 tons per week, and arrangements are being made for the supply of the fuel throughout the country. The company is now engaged in the construction of the plants ordered in other countries.

REDUCED MOTOR PROFITS IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Chrysler Corporation have reported net profits for the second quarter of 1930 of $3,526,139, compared with $6,357,046 for the corresponding period in 1929. Compared, however, with the first quarter of 1930, the earnings for the second quarter were equal to 77 cents a share as against only 4 cents in the first three months.—*Reuter.*

WARNER BROTHERS PICTURES

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—It is reported on Wall Street that Warner Brothers Pictures will shortly offer their shareholders the right to purchase one new share at $20 for each four shares of stock held. If financing is done on these terms, offerings would amount to approximately 700,000 shares and would provide $14,000,000 additional capital.—*Reuter.*

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS LOWER

In Lombard-street yesterday easy conditions were again noticeable. The Bank Return showed that currency had returned from circulation after the August holiday rather rapidly, and that bankers' deposits had increased. Short credits were in plentiful supply, and from 2 per cent. at the start the rate for fresh advances soon declined to 1½ per cent., balances being offered at 1½ per cent. in the afternoon. The renewal of day-to-day loans carried at variable rates was frequently arranged at 1½ per cent. Easier money, steadier exchanges, and further gold shipments from New York to France gave discount rates a less stable appearance, and in the afternoon the competitive rate for three months' fine bank bills was generally 2½ per cent. Fairly large purchases of short bills by the banks contributed to the ease in money, August bills being taken at 2½ per cent., September maturities at 2 3-16 per cent., and Octobers at from 2¼ per cent. down to 2 3-16 per cent. "Hot" Treasury bills were offered at 2 7-32 per cent., and business was reported at this rate. The Kenya Treasury bills were reported to have been allotted at about 2½ per cent., a decidedly favourable rate for the Colony. An early rise in the French exchange was lost before the close of business. From the weekly return of the Bank of France it will be noticed that a further increase of £4,810,000 has occurred in the gold holding, and that the proportion of gold to the whole of the sight liabilities has now risen to 51.69 per cent. The feature in the Foreign Exchange market was the weakness of Spanish currency.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day	For short period	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2¼	2¼–2⅜	2⅜	2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills).				(Fine Trade Bills).	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%	%	%	%	
2¼	2¼–2⅜	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3⅜–4	

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

	Aug. 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve:—		
Gold coin and ingots	48,656,474	+ 595,416
Silver and copper coin	396,495	+ 17,499
Current postal accounts	882,004	+ 279,313
Available at sight abroad	7,063,861	+ 3,364
Advances on gold coin	Nil	unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	5,354,584	+ 549,039
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,990,165	— 171,323
Advances on securities	2,788,648	— 52,562
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund department	5,304,399	unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	unchanged
Demonitized silver coin for melting	nil	unchanged
Various assets	1,789,130	— 730,826
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,970,882	— 1,037,519
Treasury current accounts	4,916,291	+ 1,042,803
Sinking fund current accounts	5,343,337	+ 318,952
Current and deposit accounts	6,717,062	+ 224,290
Other sight liabilities	316,030	— 79,637
Various liabilities	1,714,294	+ 15,811
Total liabilities	90,269,611	+ 486,880

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 51.69 per cent. (previous week, 51.29 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

	Aug. 9	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,472,150,108	+ 377,889
Silver in hand	717,481,473	+ 4,397,990
Foreign bills	30,750,139	— 1,676,534
Discount and short bills	1,933,842,283	— 34,473,689
Treasury accts., Treasury loans, and redeemable debt	888,098,036	+ 4,119,584
Notes in circulation	4,486,043,975	+ 38,180,225
Current accounts, deposits &c.	804,908,756	— 2,138,675
Dividends, interest, and other obligations	61,567,238	+ 4,506,210
Government securities	235,842,068	— 60,235,370

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate followed an erratic course and after having been 4.87_{16}$ closed at 4.87_{32}$, a decline of $_{132}$c. on balance. There was a slight set back in the Montreal rate to 4.86_{11}$_{16}$. The French exchange rose to 123.88f., but subsequently suffered a sharp reaction, being finally 123.85f., or slightly below Wednesday's rate. The Belgian rate continued to move in favour of sterling, and further advanced to 34.84½b., while the Amsterdam (12.09fl.), German (20.39½m.), and Swedish (19.12½kr.) exchanges were all higher. A considerable business was reported in the Spanish exchange, which moved sharply against the peseta, reaching the new record for this century of 45.25p. The closing figure was 45.09½p., against 44.52½p. on Wednesday. Among the eastern silver exchanges the Shanghai rate advanced to 1s. 6^{31}/$_{32}$d. South American exchanges usually showed narrow movements but there was a further decline in the value of Peruvian currency.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	Aug. 14	Aug. 13
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.87$_{16}$–875$_{16}$	4.87–4.87$_{16}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86$_{11}$–86^{7}/$_{32}$	4.86$_{11}$–86^{7}/$_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.83–88	123.80–87
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82½–84¼	34.82½–83¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.97–93.00	92.95–93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02¾–04¾	25.03¼–04¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193½–193¾	193½–193¾
Prague	Crs. to £	25.2215	44.60–45.25	44.15–44.60
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–109¾	108½–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08$_{16}$–09¼	12.08$_{16}$–09
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39–39¼	20.38¾–39¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581$_{2}$	34.44–34.47	34.44–34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.79	27.75–27.79
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½–164¾	164½–164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.30–43.44	43.38–43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼–274¾	274¼–274⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝–48⅞	48⅝–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Koval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22–18.30	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18¼–18.17	18.18¼–18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12–18.12¾	18.11½–12¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16½	18.16–18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97^{7}/$_{16}$–97^{9}/$_{16}$	97^{7}/$_{16}$–97^{9}/$_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5^{31}/$_{32}$–1/5^{15}/$_{16}$	1/5^{31}/$_{32}$–1/5^{15}/$_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5^{31}/$_{32}$–1/5^{15}/$_{16}$	1/5^{31}/$_{32}$–1/5^{15}/$_{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5^{31}/$_{32}$–1/5^{15}/$_{16}$	1/5^{31}/$_{32}$–1/5^{15}/$_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3¼–1/4	1/3¼–1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0^{1}/$_{16}$–2/0^{7}/$_{16}$	2/0^{1}/$_{16}$–2/0^{7}/$_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6^{1}/$_{32}$–1/7^{15}/$_{16}$	1/6^{1}/$_{32}$–1/7^{15}/$_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3^{31}/$_{32}$–3^{1}/$_{32}$	2/3^{31}/$_{32}$–3^{1}/$_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08^{3}/$_{4}$–09^{1}/$_{4}$	12.08^{3}/$_{4}$–08^{7}/$_{8}$
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0^{9}/$_{16}$	2/0^{9}/$_{16}$
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5^{7}/$_{64}$–5^{9}/$_{64}$	5^{7}/$_{32}$–5^{11}/$_{32}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40^{7}/$_{8}$–40^{15}/$_{16}$	40^{7}/$_{8}$–41
Valp'raiso†	$ to £	40	39.73	39.81
Montevid.	Per dol.	51d.	40^{3}/$_{4}$–41^{1}/$_{4}$	40^{3}/$_{4}$–41^{1}/$_{4}$
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	18.87^{1}/$_{32}$	18.78^{1}/$_{32}$
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.30–10.35	10.20–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 10kr. § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

	Buying Rates per £100								
	Demand			30 days' sight			60 days' sight		
On:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Australia	99	12	6	99	1	3	99	10	0
New Zealand	99	17	6	99	6	3	99	15	0
Africa & Rhodesia	99	15	0	99	8	2	99	17	10

	Selling Rates	
	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 17 6	99 19 0
New Zealand	99 7 6	99 9 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.57	24.54
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.23	26.80	26.14
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.03¾
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.10	10.08
Bolivia	Bolivianos to£	13.53	13.33	13.30

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £8,742 in BAR GOLD.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,466,628; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to August 13, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £1,636,752.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was lowered ¼d. to 85s. per oz.

Silver again advanced as a result of firmer China advices, the price rising 2^{7}/$_{16}$d. to 16^{5}/$_{16}$d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

The Bank of England return appears on page 19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Irregular fluctuations occurred in a small market to-day, the uncertainties of the situation being reflected in a lack of enterprise on both sides. Sales were returned at only 1,523,000 shares.

With narrow trading the market opened irregular. Confused ideas as to the immediate speculative future prompted quick profit-taking in sections of the market by speculators which offset moderate covering elsewhere. Transactions became very light afterwards, but the evident willingness of the short interest to absorb offerings under cover of sectional declines induced a firmer undertone. Slight rallying tendencies developed gradually, a definite upward trend being apparent. The fact that the market was undergoing a further technical correction induced general covering, the only exception to the movement being the easiness of Republic Iron and Steel, due to disquieting rumours regarding the dividend.

Drives against the short interest in stocks which were recently sold in anticipation of the adverse effects of the drought, imparted firmness in the early afternoon, but general buying was limited as operators generally were showing caution, believing that any further extension of the recovery was unwarranted, while bearish drought reports and adverse trade indexes continued to dominate sentiment. Easiness developed late in the session under realizing, chiefly affecting copper stocks on the decline in the price of the metal, large sales being reported at down to 10½c. per lb. for electrolytic. The close was barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 14	Aug. 13
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86^{3}/$_{8}$	4.86¼	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86^{7}/$_{8}$	4.86^{31}/$_{32}$
Cables	£1	4.86^{3}/$_{8}$	4.87^{1}/$_{8}$	4.87^{3}/$_{32}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84^{3}/$_{4}$	4.84^{29}/$_{32}$
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86^{3}/$_{4}$	4.86^{7}/$_{8}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91^{1}/$_{4}$	3.93^{1}/$_{8}$	3.93^{3}/$_{8}$
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23^{7}/$_{8}$	5.23^{7}/$_{8}$
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24^{1}/$_{2}$	40.25¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81^{1}/$_{2}$	26.81^{1}/$_{2}$
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96^{1}/$_{4}$	2.96^{1}/$_{4}$
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85^{3}/$_{4}$	23.88¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98^{1}/$_{2}$	13.98^{1}/$_{2}$
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.45¼	19.45^{1}/$_{2}$
Madrid, cables	100pts.	19.30	10.79	10.90^{1}/$_{2}$
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.14¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.55
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77^{3}/$_{4}$	1.77^{3}/$_{4}$
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29^{1}/$_{2}$	1.29^{3}/$_{4}$	1.29^{3}/$_{4}$
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.59	36.60
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.25	10.28

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Closing Prices	Aug. 14	Aug. 13
Atchison	210½	209½	Int. Amer.	16⅛	16⅛
Atl. Coast L.	164	165	Kansas City	66	62
B. & O.	101¼	101¼	Louisville	115	116
Do., Pref.	82	81¾	Minn. S.P.	13½	15
Brooklyn M. Trans.	63¼	62¾	Miss. Pac.	50	50
Can. Pac.	167	175¾	Do., Pref.	119¼	119¼
Cent. N.J.	226	226	M. Kan., 1Pf	1	1
Ches. & O.	45⅛	45	Do., 2 Pf.	7/8	7/8
Ch. G.W.	9⅜	9⅜	N.Y. Cent.	157½	158
Do., Pref.	34⅜	35	Norfolk	220¼	220¼
Ch. N.W.	69⅜	70	N. Pacific	69	69
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13⅜	13⅜	Pennsyl'a	71¾	72⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	92	92	Reading	106½	106
Del.& Hud.	153½	152⅝	S.L. & S.F.	88½	88½
Del., Lack	112	112	S.L.& S.W.	25	65
Erie	37	36¾	So. Pacific	115½	116
Do., 1 Pf.	53	53	Southern	78½	79¼
G.N., Pref	78½	78½	Do., Pref.	90¼	90¼
Illinois	115	115	U. Pacific	211	212
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	23½	23¼	Wabash	85⅝	86½
			Do., Pf. A	65	67

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	108¼	107½

COMPANY MEETINGS

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS, LIMITED

DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. ON LARGER CAPITAL

INCREASED TURNOVER

SIR HENRY PENSON ON THE POSITION AND OUTLOOK

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Williams and Williams, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the Reliance Works, Chester.

SIR HENRY PENSON, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ended April 30 are in your hands, and I will ask you to allow me to take them as read. (Agreed.)

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

During the past year the industrial situation in general has throughout the world been one of acute depression, but I am glad to say that this is not reflected in the affairs of your company. The turnover has considerably increased, and valuable contracts in all parts of the world have been secured. Competition, however, has been on the increase, with a consequent effect on the ratio of profit, and in the circumstances the results may be regarded as satisfactory. The future outlook is decidedly promising.

Turning to the report, you will see that the issued capital of the company now stands at £284,401, an increase of £50,000 as compared with last year. This, as I indicated at our last meeting, is due to the holders of an option to take up 50,000 Ordinary shares at par having exercised their rights in this respect.

ADDITION TO BUILDINGS AND PLANT

During the year there has been a further addition to the buildings, plant, and machinery at Chester, amounting to rather more than £23,000, the value of which is manifest in increased productive capacity. These are being maintained in a high state of efficiency, and are quite capable of dealing with the increased output we are confidently expecting.

Stocks on hand and sundry debtors together show an increase of some £24,000, which is to a large extent the natural result of an increased turnover.

You will have observed that the balance carried forward from the profit and loss account of £19,516 is arrived at after setting aside £8,584 for depreciation, and there is besides an income-tax reserve of £3,400, which is more than sufficient to cover any liability under this heading.

It should be borne in mind that the proposed dividend of 5 per cent. is payable on a much larger capital, of which about £100,000 has been invested in subsidiary and associated companies. This portion of the capital, although not at present productive, should ultimately prove a source of very great benefit to your company.

INTERESTS ABROAD

The first financial years of our subsidiary company in Belgium and of our associated company in America ended on December 31 last. As regards the Belgian company, you will appreciate that in organizing a new business in a foreign country, where similar factories already existed, we had to encounter a good many difficulties. These we consider have now been overcome.

In America our position has been considerably strengthened through the establishment of a closer association with an important American metal-window corporation, which provides a very wide market for our products, and your interests in America are still being supervised by one of your directors, Captain J. Williams.

Turning to the question of sales, which is such an extremely important one, I am glad to be able to inform you that the orders placed with us during the past year constitute a new record for the company, and a good indication that this upward movement is continuing is to be found in the fact that July of this year has been an exceptionally satisfactory month.

IMPORTANT CONTRACTS

The following contracts which we have recently secured give you some idea of the important character of the work now on hand:—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, New Head Office, Montreal.

Messrs. Harrods Reconstructions, London.

Bellmore Residential Mansions, Hampstead, London.

New Library Block, Rangoon University, Burma.

New Marine Lounge, Alexandria, Egypt.

Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York.

Hunter College, New York.

Messrs. Crane Bennetts Extensions, Ipswich.

The Ford Motor Company's New Works, Stockholm and Perth, Australia.

To which should be added numerous public buildings, factories, and housing schemes throughout the British Isles and abroad.

I regret to inform you that Sir Pierce Lacy, Bt., has found it necessary to retire from the board of directors, but we have to welcome in his place Mr. R. C. Moir, of Messrs. Carlton Greig and Co., who will, we are sure, owing to his great business experience, be of very great assistance in the board's deliberations.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

A word must be said here about the staff, in the works as well as in the office, at headquarters and in the various branches, the members of which have contributed so materially to the successful work of the past year. The management is indebted to them for their loyal cooperation and for their efficient help.

I might remind the shareholders that they may very possibly be sometimes in a position to increase the prosperity of the company in a very practical way. May I suggest that when opportunity offers they should use their influence to ensure that in any new building or housing schemes which come under their notice "Williams and Williams" Reliance Windows should be included in the specification?

I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and will ask Mr. A. H. Williams, one of the managing directors, to second the resolution.

Mr. A. H. WILLIAMS, in seconding, said that he wished, on behalf of himself and his co-managing director, to endorse most warmly the chairman's remarks as to the loyal cooperation of the staff.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 13.—EXCHANGE on London declined ⅛d. to 5⅝d. The Coffax market closed steady with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 12$250. Receipts were 10,000 bags, making 290,000 bags for the season to date, against 328,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 7,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 317,000 bags, against 297,000 bags a year ago. SANTOS No. 7 New York standard, 21$000. Receipts were 45,000 bags, making so far this season 1,485,000 bags, against 876,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 15,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,227,000 bags, against 978,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Aug. 14.—The market opened easy at a decline of 1¼ to ½, but afterwards improved moderately and closed steady, although ¼ to ¾ lower on the day. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Sept., 24½ (previous 25); Dec., 31¾ (32); March, 39½ (31); May, 39¾ (39½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

WOOL

BRADFORD, August 14.—A very large proportion of machinery in the local worsted industry has been on a standstill this week, because it has been the summer holiday for the Bradford area. Apart from this the basic position is unchanged from a week ago. Sometimes there have been periods of operation at this time of the year, but the present demand for partially and fully manufactured goods, and the outlook for the immediate future is such that neither spinners nor manufacturers are disposed to indulge in the speculative purchase of raw materials. As a matter of fact they offer strong resistance to the higher prices recently quoted for merino tops, because nothing has happened in the yarn department to justify the payment of more money, and consumers of the finer qualities of wool are not scared by talk of shortage in relation to the coming autumn demand. An improved demand for fully manufactured goods is expected in the near future, but there is doubt whether the total volume of new business will be anything like satisfactory, because of the fact that considered prices are both at home and abroad, which is bound to affect adversely the purchasing power for wool textiles. Higher prices for the finer qualities of tops are therefore difficult to secure and medium and low crossbreds are barely firm. Prices of tops are quoted as follows:—Sixty-fours, warp, 28d.; average, 27d.; fifty-nines, 26½d.; fifties, 27d.; forties, prepared, 14½d.

CAVENDISH FURNITURE COMPANY

RESULTS OF FIRST YEAR'S TRADING

CREATION OF RESERVES

MR. H. M. COHEN'S SPEECH

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Cavendish Furniture Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 7, Cavendish-square, London, W.

Mr. H. M. COHEN (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Barnett Janner) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts have been submitted to you, and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

As you are aware, this company was incorporated in March of last year, and although the report and accounts cover a period exceeding one year, actually they refer to not more than about eight months' trading. The returns for the period under review have, on the whole, been satisfactory.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

On referring to the balance-sheet, you will find that the principal assets of the company consist of freehold and leasehold properties, which, taken at cost, stand in the books at £357,503, goods on hire to customers and sundry debtors, &c., at £295,685, and stock on hand of £90,051, making a total of £743,239. These figures are arrived at after creating a reserve account to liquidate the total cost of leasehold properties during the periods under which those properties are held. The sum of £98,626 has been reserved for profit on unexpired hire purchase contracts and this amount will be brought to the credit of the accounts in the future. This more than covers the net loss shown in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation has been written off motor vehicles and office furniture to bring them down to their present value.

The forfeiture of shares referred to in the balance-sheet has somewhat retarded the normal fulfilment of the company's programme of development. To meet the temporary diminution in the capital resources of the company, it has been necessary to obtain advances from our bankers and The British and Colonial Furniture Company, Limited.

Turning to the profit and loss account, you will observe that full provision has been made for all expenses and reserves, including the cost of advertising, which at the beginning of the company's active trading career was necessarily high. Much of the expenditure under this heading will not recur.

EARNING CAPACITY

The result of the trading and the earning capacity of the company as anticipated will not reach full maturity until after three years' trading, having regard to the necessity of creating a reserve for the profits not realized under the hire purchase agreements.

It has been the policy of your board to base their prices for goods supplied upon the lowest margin of profit compatible with sound trading, and although profits on individual transactions may therefore be somewhat limited, this policy must conduce to a steadily expanding trade and therefore influence larger aggregate profits in the future.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

Trade has been carried on under difficulties of unprecedented magnitude, and all businesses are to-day affected by the abnormal conditions prevailing. No one would think of predicting the course that business will take during the ensuing years, but if we consider the results of the company's trading in the face of severe and prolonged trade depression, there are not lacking grounds for optimism regarding the future. All our premises are situated in leading cities in the heart of populous districts and occupy commanding positions.

Opening as we do in London and important provincial centres, we are in a position to take immediate advantage of any improvement in the industries of the country and to balance any temporary depression in one area by increased business in another.

Before concluding, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to our loyal and efficient staff, every member of which has worked with zeal and enthusiasm during a particularly difficult period.

I beg to formally move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. P. I. LEVITT (joint managing director) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, without question or comment.

The retiring directors (Mr. N. Levitt, Mr. Joseph Cohen, Mr. J. E. Levitt, Mr. J. H. Guy, and Mr. H. M. Cohen) were re-elected.

It was resolved that Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. and Mr. George Lang, C.A., be appointed auditors of the company's accounts for the ensuing 12 months.

The proceedings then terminated.

COMPANY RESULTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Clyde Valley Electl. Power	Int. 3	3	Sept. 18	—	—
Huson and Co.	Int. 2½	2½	—	—	—
Jones & Higgins	Int. 3½	3½	—	—	—
Oakey (John) & Sons ..	Int. 2½	2½	Sept. 1	—	—

Third Canadian General Investment.—Dividend of 1 per cent., payable on September 1 to shareholders of record August 15.

Second Scottish American Trust.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary stock of 1¾ per cent., actual, less tax, against 1¾ per cent. at this time last year.

Allied Carlo Gatti, Stevenson and Slaters.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., actual (less tax), on account of 1930 on the Ordinary shares, payable on September 3.

HATHERSAGE AND DISTRICT GAS

The directors of Hathersage and District Gas report a profit for the year of £2,575. They recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, and place £300 to reserve. The carry-forward will be £1,800, compared with £1,704 brought in.

GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT

The balance-sheet, as at July 31, of Gillett Brothers Discount Company shows cash at £81,649 (against £85,426 at July 31, 1929) and Government securities at £279,300 (against £666,700). Bills discounted amount to £11,632,840 (against £10,541,679), and loans on security and sundry accounts are entered at £373,320 (against £725,686). Deposits, loans, &c., including investments reserve and the balance of profit and loss account, stand at £11,947,009 (against £11,719,491). The reserve fund amounts to £130,000 (against £100,000). Assets of the face value of £11,961,378 are held by depositors and others as cover for liabilities.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

A consolidated profit and loss statement of the International Nickel Company of Canada shows total income for the six months ended June 30 of $12,155,808 (against $15,686,778 for the corresponding period of 1929) after providing for administration and general expenses, taxes, interest, depreciation, &c., the net profit is shown at $7,883,874 (against $11,238,176). Preferred dividends absorb $966,953 (against $1,073,940) and Common dividends take $6,577,980 (against $5,490,983), leaving a surplus of $34,997,905, compared with $34,958,970 brought in. The net profit for the first half of 1930 is equivalent to 50 cents per share on the Common stock after allowing for Preferred dividends (against 74 cents).

CONTINENTAL SHARES INC.

Continental Shares Inc. report net profits for the six months ended June 30 of $13,878,127 (£2,775,625), equivalent to $5.74 per share on the outstanding Common stock. Profits from the sale of securities amounted to $15,680,570 (£3,136,114), realized largely by the sale of holdings in Commonwealth Edison Company, Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, and Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. Income from dividends and interest during the period aggregated $2,648,620 (£529,724). Net assets are equivalent to over $270 per share of Preferred stock, after allowing for market depreciation of over $15,000,000 (£3,000,000) on the company's holdings which are shown in the balance-sheet at the cost figure of $116,199,050 (£23,639,810). The company has published a list of holdings at June 30.

BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE

The report of the British Bank for Foreign Trade states that the loss for the year ended April 30 was £6,790 (against a profit of £18,637 for 1928-29). In addition £1,760 has been provided in order to bring the investment reserve to an amount sufficient to cover depreciation to April 30, thus reducing the amount brought forward to £1,289. Last year a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid. Following the reorganization of the bank, 200,000 shares have been re-issued at par during the year, and the issued and paid-up capital now stands at £340,000. Cash has been reduced from £418,474 to £4,661, while loans and advances standing at £551,209 compare with £1,930,747, and investments are quoted at £43,097 (against £25,258). Advances to the subsidiary company have increased from £43,400 to £60,831. Current, deposit, and other accounts have declined from £1,900,035 to £341,942, and the total of the balance-sheet has fallen from £1,401,781 to £721,411. Meeting, August 22.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER STEADIER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 14.—WHEAT.—Responding to the further weakness in closing North and South American advices sellers were willing to accept 6d. to 9d. per qr. decline, but buyers were not interested; 24,000qr., No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), per Bradesk, expected to load Aug. 25, sold at 34s. 7½d. Pacific white, Sept.-Oct., was offered at 35s. 9d.; and No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., at 34s. 9d. For Australian, on passage, 37s. 6d. was asked, and 36s. 6d. for choice white Karachi, Sept. Rosafe, 62lb., Aug.-Sept., was nominally quoted at 35s. 6d. Parcels were obtainable at 6d. to 1s. per qr. decline, but buyers were hesitating pending financial arrangements in regard to the Canadian crop. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Fresno City, arrived, sold at 35s. 4½d.; No. 1 (Atlantic), per Ausonia, sailing Aug. 15, at 36s.; No. 5 Manitoba, per Ascania, sailing Aug. 22, and per Tuscalcosa City, sailing Aug. 16, at 32s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug. and Sept., at 34s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, per Juliet, afloat, at 35s. 9d. Manchester paid 34s. for No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), Sept., and 36s. for Russian (on sample), afloat.

The wheat futures market closed 7d. to 1s. 3d. lower, as compared with yesterday. Trading was confined to Manitoba grade, Nov., at 34s. 9d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Previous closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	34 1	34 1	34 0	33 10	35 0
Nov. ..	34 8	34 10	34 10	34 9	35 6
Jan. ..	35 1	35 3	35 3	35 2	35 11
	LONDON GRADE				
Sept. ..	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 10	34 5
Dec. ..	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 4	34 11

MAIZE cargoes were in fair request at occasionally lower rates. La Plata, 5,500 tons, by September 7, sold yesterday at 26s. 6d.; and 4,000 tons, Oct., at 26s. 10½d. For this quality, early Aug., 26s. 9d. was asked, and 26s. 9d. for Aug. and Sept. Parcels sold quietly at about 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, June-July, sold at 27s.; July-Aug. at 25s. 10½d.; Aug.-Sept. at 25s. 10½d. and 25s. 9d.; and Sept.-Oct. at 25s. 10½d. Hull paid 26s. 9d. for Fillleigh, afloat.

BARLEY was firm and trading easier. No. 3 Canada Western, Aug., 18s. 6d.; Danubian, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., 16s. 10½d.; and Black Sea, Oct. and Nov., 17s. 3d.

OATS were dull at late rates. La Plata, Sept. and Oct., offered at 14s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at a further 6d. to 1s. 3d. per qr. decline, and attracted more attention from millers. No. 1 N. Manitoba, Aug., was quoted at 35s. 1½d.; No. 2, 35s. 4½d.; No. 3, 34s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Aug., 34s.; No. 5, 32s.; No. 6, 26s. 9d.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 33s. 4½d.; Baruso 61½lb., Aug., 35s.; choice white Karachi, Aug., 35s. 6d.; Sept., 35s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, 37s. 3d.; and white Western Pacific, Aug.-Sept., 35s. Parcels covered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Aug., at 36s.; No. 2, 35s. 3d.; No. 2 red garlicky winter, Aug., 32s. 1½d. South Russian, on sample, nearly due, 36s. 1½d.; and No. 2 mixed durum, Aug., at 30s. 9d.; while to Manchester, No. 1 hard winter (Gulf, Sept., realized 34s. Spot parcels were steady but quiet. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. lower owing to the reported withdrawal of financial support of the wheat pool by the Canadian Government. The market later ruled steady on a better demand for actual wheat, but easiness developed owing to liberal Russian shipments and lower advices from Chicago and Winnipeg, the market closing easy and 1½d. to 1⅞d. per cental down on the day. Sales amounted to 200 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing prices	Prev. closing prices
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	7 3	7 4	7 3½	7 4	7 3½	7 4½
Dec. ..	7 4¾	7 5	7 4	7 5	7 4	7 5⅞
March	7 5¾	7 6	7 5⅜	7 6	7 5⅛	7 6⅞

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in moderate demand, and closed 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. La Plata, afloat, sold at 26s. 6d. and 26s., with sellers of loading at 26s. 9d.; July-Aug., 25s. 10½d.; Aug.-Sept., 25s. 9d.; Sept.-Oct., 26s.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Aug., 27s. 3d.; No. 2 white fat African, Aug.-Sept. 25s. 4½d.; No. 3, 24s. 10½d.; No. 4 fat yellow and No. 6 round yellow, Sept., 24s. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steady; Chilean, tawny, Aug.-Sept., 14s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet and unchanged.

BRISTOL, Aug. 14.—English wheat was in small supply at 38s. to 39s. per qr., and quiet. Imported sorts were 2s. to 3s. 6d. lower on the week: No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 40s. English barley was not offered, but foreign sorts were 1s. to 1s. 3d. dearer; Danubian and Azoff, 19s. 9d. Oats were about unchanged. English, 31s. to 34s. 6d. Indian corn, 1s. higher, was wanted and tailed. La Plata, 32s. 6d. English beans, 40s. to 42s. Straight-run flour was quoted 34s. to 35s. per sack. Sharps, 6s. to 6s. 1½d., and bran, 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14.—Wheat made 40s. at farm. No new corn was offered. Feeding-stuffs and milling offals were again dearer.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14.—There was a much better demand for English wheat at 39s. to 40s. per qr. Feeding barley was advanced to 21s. 6d. per 400lb., ex elevator. Cheshire oats were scarce and made 6s. 9d. to 7s. per cwt., on rails. La Plata maize was nominally 7s. 4d. per cental, ex elevator; very little was on offer. Straight-run flour, 33s. 6d. per sack.

Wheatfeed was much dearer, bran at 5s. to 6s. per cwt. and thirds 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., sacks included.

NEWBURY, Aug. 14.—Owing to weather conditions there was no new corn on offer. Several lots of old wheat were sold at from 38s. to 39s. on farm.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The Market was steady and unaltered. Quotations:—English Kidney and Eclipse, £6 to £6 10s.; Epicure, £5 to £5 10s. per ton. Dutch, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was quiet, with plentiful supplies on offer. Quotations:—English apples, 2s. to 6s. per half-sieve; New Zealand apples, 8s. to 11s. per case; English Muscat grapes, 1s. 6d. to 5s.; Hambro grapes, 1s. to 2s.; Alicante, 10d. to 1s. 6d.; Dutch and Belgian black, 8d. to 1s.; per lb.; English peaches, 6s. to 18s.; nectarines, 6s. to 18s.; Guernsey green figs, 3s. to 8s. per dozen; Italian peaches, 3s. to 5s. per tray; French greengages, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per crate; Spanish greengages, 8s. to 12s. 6d. per half-sieve; English plums, 1s. to 4s.; Victorias, 2s. to 8s. per half-sieve; Italian, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per tray; English melons, 2s. to 4s. each; Dutch, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per tray; South African oranges, 10s. to 18s.; Brazilian oranges, 12s. to 17s. 6d. per case; cultivated blackberries, 2s. per 12lb.; Messina lemons, 18s. to 25s.; Murcia, 18s. to 24s. per case; South African grape fruit, 15s. to 21s. per case; Canary bananas, 10s. to 21s. per crate; Californian pears, 18s. to 21s. per case; French William pears, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per box; black currants, 4s. to 5s. per 12lb.; red currants, 2s. to 3s. per 12lb.; scarlet runners, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per bag; round lettuce, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box; cauliflowers, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; spinach, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per box; green peas, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per half-bag; marrows, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; beetroots, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bunches.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Trade was quiet, but with no pressure of supplies, prices remained steady. Best meadow hay was quoted £6 10s. to £6 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £6 10s. to £7; best clover, £6 10s. to £7; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Only a moderate demand was noted on the spot market to-day, consumers restricting purchases on the expectation of lower prices when the new crop movement increases. Quotations of American were reduced 15 points. Middling, 7.00d. Brazilian were 10 to 15 points lower. Pernam fair, 6.20d. Peruvian declined 10 to 25 points. G.f. smooth, 7.20d.; g.f. Tanguis, 7.40d. Egyptian unchanged to 10 points lower. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 11.95d.; f.g.f. Upper, 8.95d. African declined 10 to 15 points. Middling West, 6.95d.; f.f. East, 7.80d. East Indian fell 10 points. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.60d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.95d.

American futures opened 9 to 11 points lower following the sharp fall in America yesterday, but the continued drought and further reports of crop deterioration induced more covering at the lower level and trade support was in evidence. At midday values were 6 to 10 points down. Straddle selling on American account caused further recessions in the afternoon, but the market hardened towards the end on New York and Bremen, a fair amount of trade calling and local shorts covering on fears of an unfavourable official report on the drought situation in America. The close was steady at 1 point to 6 points decline. Oct., 6.53; Jan., 6.63; March, 6.71; May, 6.79. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—Oct., 11.97 Jan., 12.37; March, 12.46; May, 12.63.

Egyptian Futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 12 points lower and closed quiet at 6 to 11 points decline. Aug., 10.53; Sept., 10.49; Oct., 10.65; Nov., 10.78; Dec., 10.86; Jan., 10.91; Feb., 11.00; March, 11.09; April, 11.28; May, 11.30; June to Aug., 11.42. Upper contracts closed quiet and 8 to 10 points lower. Aug., 8.14; Sept., 7.84; Oct., 7.61; Nov., 7.64; Dec., 7.73; Jan., 7.78; Feb., 7.89; March, 7.95; April, 8.08; May, 8.10; June, 8.16; July and Aug., 8.24.

Empire futures closed steady at a fall of 5 points. Aug., 6.46; Sept., 6.45; Oct., 6.42; Nov., 6.35; Dec., 6.45; Jan., 6.50; Feb., 6.44; March, 6.54; April, 6.53; May, 6.64; June, 6.61; July and Aug., 6.72.

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	8 6	8 2¼	8 6	8 3	8 6	8 1½
Oct. ..	8 3	8 0	8 3	8 0	8 3	7 11¼
Dec. ..	8 3	8 0	8 2¼	8 0	8 2¼	8 0

Raw futures were steady. Dec. delivery sold 5s. 3d. to 5s. 2½d.; March delivery at 6s. 2½d. to 6s. 3d.; May delivery at 6s. 6d. Calls (88 per cent. beet).—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	5 0¾	4 11¼	5 0	4 10½	5 0	4 10½
Sept.	5 1½	4 11¾	5 0¾	4 11¼	5 0¾	4 10½
Oct. ..	5 2¼	5 0	5 1½	5 0	5 1½	4 11¼
Dec. ..	5 3	5 2¼	5 3	5 2¼	5 3	5 2¼

NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Jan. ..	6 0¾	5 10½	6 0¾	5 10½	6 0	5 10½
March	6 3¼	6 3	6 3	6 2¾	6 3	6 2½
May ..	6 6¼	6 5¼	6 6	6 5¼	6 6	6 4½
July ..	6 10½	6 9¼	6 10½	6 9	6 9¼	6 9

COFFEE.—At auction 1,284 packages were offered. There was a fair demand, prices being steady for good quality. Jamaica, fine bold Blue Mountain, sold at 250s.; bold medium, at 242s.; medium from 190s. to 198s.; smaller, at 145s. Honduras, bold greyish, made 91s. 6d. Costa Rica, medium bold greenish, 84s. Kenya, good bold greyish, 86s.; smalls, 61s.; common mixed smalls, 30s. Ituri (Belgian Congo), bold greyish, from 82s. 6d. to 86s. Futures were nominal.

COCOA.—Cocoa was steadier but quiet. Fair fermented, mid-crop, Aug., quoted 28s. 6d., sellers; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 33s., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were inactive. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m.		4 p.m.		4.50 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	35 6	34 6	35 6	34 0	35 6	34 0
Sept. ..	35 0	34 1½	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0
Oct. ..	34 9	34 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0
Dec. ..	34 9	34 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0
Jan. ..	34 9	34 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0
March	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0

TEA.—At auction 12,000 packages of JAVA and SUMATRA grades were offered. Teas up to 9d. showed little change; over this price quotations were irregular and inclined to lower rates. Dust and fannings sold from 4½d. to 1s. 8d.; broken tea, from 7d. to 1s. 5d.; leaf, from 7½d. to 1s.; broken Pekoe, from 6½d. to 1s. 4½d.; broken orange Pekoe, from 8½d. to 1s. 5d.

RICE steadier. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. per cwt.; Aug.-Sept., in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s. 9d.; No. 3 doubles to Leveni, Aug.-Sept., 11s. 9d.; S.Q., Aug.-Sept., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 10½d., sellers.

RANGOON BEANS quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. 3d. cwt.; Aug.-Sept., 10s. 6d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR steady. Aug.-Sept. quoted 9s. 3d., value, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA ruled quietly steady. Fine Java, flake, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Aug., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Aug.-Sept., quoted 11s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Aug.-Sept., quoted 12s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Java seed, spot, quoted 24s.; Aug., 23s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was quiet and barely steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 8½d., sellers; Lampong, 8½d., sellers; Tellicherry, 9¾d.; Aleppy, 9¼d.; white Muntok, 9¾d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct., quoted 6d., nominal; Lampong, May-July, 5¾d., value; July-Aug., 5¾d., value; Aug.-Oct. sold from 4⅞d. to 5d. to 4⅞d.; white Muntok, May-July at 7⅝d.; July-Aug. from 7¼d. to 7⅜d.; Aug.-Oct. from 6⅞d. to 7d. to 6⅞d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves were dull. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1d., sellers; Aug.-Sept., 1s. 0½d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., 1s. 0½d., sellers, c.i.f., Pinento, spot, quoted 7¾d. per lb., sellers; Aug.-Oct., 60s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened firmer, and after a moderate business the market closed steady. Smoked sheet, spot, sold from 4⅝d. to 4⅞d., and buyers; Aug. from 4⅝d. to 4⅝d., and buyers; Sept. from 4⅝d. to 4⅞d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec. from 4⅝d. to 5⅛d., and sellers; Jan.-March from 5⅛d. to 5⅛d., and sellers; April-June from 5⅛d. to 5⅛d., and buyers; Jan.-Dec., 1931, quoted 5⅛d., buyers. Crepe, spot, sold at 4⅝d., and buyers. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6½d., sellers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Sept.-Oct., sold from 4⅞d. to 4⅝d., c.i.f., New York.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Aug.-Sept., quoted 28s. 6d., nominal, per cwt., c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—Spot market steadier. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 97s. 6d., sellers; A C, 105s., sellers; pure button, 150s., sellers; fine orange, 110s. to 200s., sellers. Futures were firm. T N, Aug. delivery, quoted, 86s., buyers; Oct. delivery, sold at 88s.; Dec. delivery, at 90s., and buyers. Shipment market firm. T N: in bags, Aug.-Sept., sold at 82s. 6d., closing 85s., sellers; Sept.-Oct., quoted 86s., sellers; Oct.-Nov., 87s., sellers; f.f.a., Calcutta cable, dated Aug. 14, gives:—Spot, Rs.38, value; Aug., Rs.39, sellers; Sept., Rs.40, sellers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were dull and easier. Grade J., Aug.-Oct., quoted £23 5s. per ton, sellers; K., Aug.-Oct., sold from £21 10s. to £21 7s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., at £21 15s.; L., Aug.-Oct., sold at £21 10s.; No. 2, Aug.-Oct., quoted £19 10s., value; M., No. 1, £20, value; No. 2, £19 5s., value, c.i.f. African sisal easier. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Aug.-Oct., quoted £22 15s., sellers; f.a.q., £22 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal steady; good white, Aug.-Oct., quoted £23 10s., sellers, c.i.f., first-class ports.

JUTE quiet; quiet and barely steady, but after moderate business closed steadier. First marks, July-Aug., sold from £18 10s. to £18 12s. 6d. per ton; Aug.-Sept., at £18 10s. and value; Sept.-Oct. at £18 7s. 6d. to £18 10s. and sellers; Oct.-Nov. at £18 7s. 6d. and value; Nov.-Dec., at £18 7s. 6d. and value; Lightnings, Aug.-Sept., quoted £16 10s., value; Sept.-Oct., £16 10s., sellers; hearts, Sept.-Oct., quoted £15 10s., sellers; Tossa 2 and 3, £18 7s. 6d., sellers; Dalsee 2 and 3, Sept.-Oct., £17, sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated Aug. 14, gives:—Market quiet. Firsts, spot, Rs.25 4s. paid. Rs.35 4s., sellers; Sept., Rs.24 12s., sellers; lightnings, spot, Rs.31 4s. paid; Sept., Rs.30 12s., sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS were firm; 10oz., spot, quoted 22s., London; 21s. 3d., Dundee; Aug.-Sept., 22s. 6d.; Sept., 18s. 3d.; Aug.-Sept., 18s., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 yards. Liverpool twills, spot, quoted 70s.; Oct.-Dec., 66s. 6d.; B., spot, 58s. 9d.; Oct.-Dec., 59s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA was again easier. Singapore, f.m.s., Aug., sold at £17 3s. 9d. per ton and sellers; Sept., quoted £17 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam; Ceylon, f.m.s., Aug., sold at £18; Aug.-Sept., quoted £18 2s. 6d., value; Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Sept., sold at £17 7s. 6d. and sellers; Oct. at £17 12s. 6d., and sellers, c.i.f., one port; mixed, no Padang, Aug.-Sept., quoted £16 12s. 6d., sellers; South Sea, kiln-dried, £16 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened irregular, with quotations ½d. higher to ½d. lower, and afterwards ruled quiet until the 3.15 p.m. call, when quotations were occasionally ½d. above the opening. Quiet conditions prevailed until the close, which showed no change from the initial level.

Month	Opening		3.5 p.m. Call		Closing	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	6 1

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; †‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

5% Anns., 54½ 5
2½% Anns., 58½
3½% Cons., 35⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 1⅛ ⅛ ⅞ 1⅛ ⅛ ⅞
4% Cons., 45⅞ ⅞ ⅞

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.50 (previous, 88.75); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 100.90 (100.77); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.75 (101.95); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.50 (100.75); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.75 (135.95); 6% Rentes, 1920, 102.80 (102.97); 6% Rentes, 1927, 105.50 (105.65); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (614); 5% Credit National, 1920, 543 (541); 5% Credit National, 1921, 555 (555.10); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 520 (521); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 550 (554); 6% Credit National, 1924, 566 (570); 4% Egyptian Unified, 365.20 (365); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.70 (—); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 562 (564); 5% Russian, 1906, 5.30 (5.30); 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.70 (2.70); 4% Turkish Unified, 50.40 (50); Banque de France, 21.965 (22.050); Banque de Paris, 2.600 (2.650); Banque Parisienne, 1.712 (1.710); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,852 (1,864); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3.500 (3.510); Credit Lyonnais, 2,990 (3,015); Banque d'Orient, 339 (336); Banque Ottomane, 965 (952); Suez Canal Shares, 16,655 (16,635); Chargeurs Reunis, 630 (630); Messageries Maritimes, 209 (202); Transatlantique, 705 (702); Raffinerie Say, 1,850 (1,855); Sucreries d'Egypte, 771 (761); Wagons Lits, 462 (460); Thomson Houston, 812 (803); Lautaro Nitrate, 435 (429); Ford of France, 277 (273); Rio Tinto, 4,360 (4,330); Tharsis, 478 (480); De Beers, Deld., 796 (790); De Beers, Prefd., 1,296 (1,285); Jagersfontein Estate, 175 (175); Central Mining, 2,045 (2,050); Chartered, 194 (192) Brakpan, 542 (545); Crown Mines, 443 (442); East Rand, 64 (64); Geduld, 450 (448); General Mining, 93 (93); Consolidated Goldfields, 200 (201); Johannesburg Consolidated, 218 (218); Randfontein Estates, 61 (62); Rand Mines, 366 (366); Tanganyika 228 (227); Transvaal Consolidated, 154 (153); Union Corporation, 369 (369); Mozambique, 53 (54); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 44 (44); Caoutchoucs, 123 (125); Eastern International, 81 (85); Gula Kalumpong, 110 (112); Kuala Lumpur, 146 (151); Malacca, 146 (150); Mexican Eagle, 74 (73); Royal Dutch, 940.250 (40.100); Shell Transport, 583 (584); Pluviatine, 2,355 (2,375); Oceana Consolidated, 9.50 (9.25). Exchange on New York, 25.43 (25.42); exchange on London, official average, 123.88 (123.84½) cheques, closing market rate, 123.87 (123.84½); private discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛%); short money, 2% (2%). The Bourse will remain closed until Monday.—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 104⅝ (previous 104⅝); 5% Dutch, 103⅝ (102⅞); 2½% Dutch, 64⅜ (64⅝); 3% Dutch, 79⅛ (79⅛); Peruvian, 6⅛ (6⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 36 (35¾); Erie, 38⅛ (38½); United States Steel, 157⅜ (155½); Union Pacific, 209 (211⅛); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 389 (390); Anaconda, 98 (98⅜); Deli Batavia Rubber, 66 (66½); Deli Mij, 292½ (295); Amsterdam Rubber, 103¼ (103¾); Margarine Unie, 252 (255½); Philips Lamps, 336 (335½); Exchange on Berlin, 59.29 (59.26); London, 12.09 (12.08⅝); New York, 2.48⅜ (2.48⅝); Paris, 9.76¼ (9.76½).

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 70.50 (previous, 69.50); Dynamit Nobel, 70.75 (—); Kali Industrie Kassel, 157 (152); Salzdetfurth, 304 (303); Rheinbraunkohlen, 205 (203.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 170 (171).

Reuter's quotations German Loan Liquidation Debt, 7.80 (previous, 8); Mexican Consols, 20 (20.87); Reichsbank, 240.75 (241.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 141.80 (140); Commerz and Privat Bank, 128.75 (128.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 180.50 (180.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 123.50 (123.30); Dresdner Bank, 124.25 (123.75); Geisenkirchen Bergwerke, 104.50 (103); Harpener, 97 (95.50); Allgemeine Elekt., 136.10 (135.75); Farbenindustrie, 149.50 (148.10); Farbenindustrie, 6% Deb., 98.50 (97.62); Hamburg Amerika, 89.75 (88.50); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 89.80 (88.25); A.K.U., 87.25 (88); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 76.30 (76); Svenska Tandsticks, 294.50 (295); Polyphon, 180 (178); Siemens and Halske, 188.50 (186); Schuckert, 148.50 (147); Ford Motors, 204.50 (—) Exchange on London, 20.39⅝ (20.39); Paris 16.46½ (16.47); Amsterdam, 168.71 (168.71); New York, 4.18⅝ (4.18⅝); short term (50-55 days), 3¼% (3¼)%; long term (55-90 days), 3¼% (3¼%). Call money, 2%-4% (2%-4%).

FRANKFURT, Aug. 14.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 123⅝ (previous, 123¾); Dresdner Bank, 181 (181); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 157 (155¼); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 104½ (103½); Farbenindustrie, 150 (148); Harpener Bergbau, 97 (95); Mannesmann, 83¾ (82½); Rheinisch Stahlwerke, 86½ (86⅛); Phönix Bergbau, 75¼ (75¾); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 104⅜ (103); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 136½ (136); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 151 (149); Schuckert, 148½ (148¼); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 135 (133¾); Phillips Holzmann, 79¾ (77); Zellstoff Waldhof, 127 (124); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 89½ (88¼); Hamburg Amerika, 90 (88); Süddeutsche Zucker, 147 (145¼); German Liquidation Loan, 60 (60⅜); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 93¼ (93¼); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅜ (2⅜); Mexican Railway Loan, 13½ (13¼); Mexican Silver 5% Loan 10⅜ (11).

BUDAPEST, Aug. 14.—Closing quotations :—National Bank of Hungary, 216.70 (previous, 216.60); British Hungarian Bank, 75 (75); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 67.50 (67.50); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 67.50 (67.60); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 67 (67); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 104 (104); City Savings Bank, 64 (64); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 78 (78); National Central Savings Bank, 80.50 (80.50); First National Savings Bank Corporation of Pest, 177 (177); Totis Credit, 535 (535); Hungarian Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30 (30); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 37.10 (37.50); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 94.80 (94.80); Arms and Machine Works, 215 (215); Ganz Works, 90 (90); Rimamurany Salgo Tarjan Iron, 67.10 (67.20); Ofa Timber, 71 (71); Union des Usines de Nasic, 120.50 (123); Sugar Works Velikiki Bocskerek, 100 (100); Hungarian Sugar, 100 (100); United Incandescent, 11 (11.50); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 26 (26); Electric Works, 50 (50); Egyesult, 50 (112.50); Cellulose Works of Brasso, 25.90 (25.30). Exchange on London, 27.82½ (27.82½).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—Closing quotations :—Giar. Oest-Voelkerbandanl. (Austrian Loan), 105.25 (previous 105); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.40 (11.20); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, Pref., 90.97 (91.18); Oest. National Bank, 320 (320); Wiener Bank-Verein, 18 (18); Oest. Credit Anst., 49.70 (49.50); Siedecrost Eskompte-Bes., 160 (159.50); Zivnostenska Bank, 91.70 (—); Donau-Dampschiffahrts-Ges., 19 (19); A.E.G. Union Elekt.-Ges., — (22.20); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 160 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 176.10 (178.25); Oest. Salpeter Raffinerie Gesellschaften, 46.50 (46.55); Oest. Alg. Kohlen, 664 (668.50); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 24.80 (24.25); Felten and Guilleaume, 191 (189); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.55 (2.51); New Austrian State Loan 1930, 95.60 (95.60). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.52 (285.71); London, 34.47 (34.45½); New York, 676 (675); Paris 27.82½ (27.85). The Bourse will remain closed until Monday next.—*Reuter.*

MINING NEWS AND OUTPUTS

NEW MODDERFONTEIN ORE RESERVES

TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS.—Output for July 27,768 carats; yield, 501 carats.

KADUNA SYNDICATE.—Output of tin ore for July 20 tons.

KADUNA PROSPECTORS.—Output of tin ore for July 16 tons.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AFRICAN MINES.—The production to 3,490 tons of iron ore and 93 tons of lead concentrates.

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSION.—Diamond drill hole No. 13, Cablegram :—Completed at 1,655ft.—final interpretation. 35% commercial ore.

LURE GOLD AREAS.—During July treated 1,738 tons; value per ton, 40s. 2d.; value recovered, 31s. 3d.; loss in tailings, 8s. 2d.; bullion recovered, £2,716. Dunrobin :—No. 5 winze has been extended a further 35ft. with values averaging above 3oz. over a mining width of 30in., thus a total inclined depth of 142ft. averaging 3oz. over 30in. has been proved below the first level. The grade of the ore at the bottom of this winze is above this average.

WILLIAMS GOLD MINES.—Progress for July.—Southern leases. New main hauling shaft. This shaft has been sunk a further 25ft. to a total of 805ft. and station at 800ft. level has been partially excavated. East long cut. Sub-level drives at 325ft., 360ft., 396ft., and 425ft. advanced a total distance of 231ft. in ore averaging £1 17s. per ton over 4ft. width. 450ft. level.—Haulage drive advanced 50ft. Crosscut, 50ft. level.—West (North) drive advanced 40ft. First 30ft. averaging £1 12s. over width of 8ft.; last 50ft. in disturbed lode adjoining cross-drive which will now be driven through.

NEW MODDEEFONTEIN GOLD.—Cablegram :—"The ore reserve has been recalculated as at June 30, and totals 8,757,000 tons, of an average value of 8.3dwts. over an estimated stoping width of 50.1in. The available reserve on all reefs amounts to 7,431,900 tons, of an average value of 8.6dwts. over an estimated stoping width of 50.1in., and there are in addition 1,325,100 tons of an average value of 6.7dwts. in shaft and safety pillars which are not at present available for stoping."

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended August 13 amounted to 1,582 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.—The monsoon has been generally active, except in Bombay and Deccan, and crop reports from most areas continue favourable. In the Broach districts, however, rains have been excessive, and a break in the monsoon would be beneficial to the crops. No rainfall has been recorded during the week at Colaba Observatory, since the beginning of the monsoon remaining at 42in., compared with 44.04in. at the same time last season. The rainfall for the week at Byculla Rain Station was 1in., bringing the season's total up to 45in., against 47.77in. a year ago.

There has been a good demand for cotton during the week, and the market closes strong, with fully good m.g. Broach, April-May delivery, hedge contract, Rs.13 higher on the week at Rs.223. The piece-goods market remains closed.

The exchange rates (three months sight credit) on both London and Paris are unaltered since a week ago at 1s. 5 1/16d. and 9.40f. respectively. The steamer freight for cotton to Liverpool is unchanged at 15s.

The week's receipts of cotton at Bombay were 10,000 bales; the total for the season since September 1 last standing at 3,460,000 bales, compared with 3,332,000 at the same time last season. Shipments from Bombay comprised 16,000 bales to the Continent and 49,000 to Japan and China, while there are 1,000 bales afloat in harbour for Europe, from other Indian ports 500 bales were shipped to the U.K., and 15,000 to the Continent. Stocks have been still further reduced to 832,000 bales, compared with 941,000 a year ago.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
B.A. Lacrow Transc.	£10,886	−458	−6,507
Paraguay Centl...	£4,170	−580	−2,330
S. Indian .. (July 19)	Rs.12,25,119	−30,362	−5,54,480 (April 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands, Guiana (British), Iceland, New Zealand, Pitcairn Islands, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡†, Mauritius‡†, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡†, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*¶.

NOON.—To Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao, Para and Manaos), China (all parts)*, Japan*, Peru (Iquitos).

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil, Rio, Santos, Pernambuco and Bahia)†, Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Cape Verd Islands, Iceland and Faroe Islands, Madeira†, Newfoundland.

8 P.M.—To Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies, (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)†‖; Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡; China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland†‖, Venezuela†, United States), Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Colombia (exc. Santa Marta, Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan‖.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Canary Islands (all parts), West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Canary Islands (Tererife), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (ex. Kabanga), and French Middle Congo, French Guinea).

¶ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‖ Air fee is 2d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

¶¶ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	.. ..	2d. per half oz.
,, Iraq ..	.. ..	3½d. ,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	.. ..	5d. ,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)		7d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡‡ Letters for Madeira, Mauritius, South and South-West Africa, &c., by the Edinburgh Castle may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station, August 16, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Berengaria to Canada (exc. Quebec City, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), United States, and the countries to which mails are sent *via* New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on August 16, from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

†‖ Letters for Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland), by the Empress of France, may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on August 16, from 8.24 a.m. to 9.14 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Costa Rica, Greece (*via* sea direct), Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Lithuania, Mauritius (*via* France), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, Turkey (by sea direct), United States, Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Malta. **1.15 P.M.**—To Canary Islands, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service), Portugal. **6 P.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—**TO-DAY** :—U.S.A., Canada, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. Majestic. Canada, by ss. Montcalm. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Alcantara. China and Japan *via* Siberia. **TO-MORROW.**—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Abinsi. Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Guadeloupe.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ABINSI (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth, p.m.

ALCANTARA (R.M.S.P.), from South America ; Southampton, 1.30 p.m.

ARCONO (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Middlesbrough.

BARRADOS (P. & O.), from Sydney ; King George V. Dock, 8 a.m.

MONTCALM (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Southampton, 8 a.m.

RAWALPINDI (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Tilbury Dock, 5 a.m.

TRAFFORD MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama ; Royal Victoria Dock, 9 a.m.

URSINO (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Liverpool.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN BANKER (U.S.L.), from New York ; London, p.m.

AUSONIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Plymouth.

JAMAICA PRODUCER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica ; Plymouth, 2 p.m.

LETITIA (Anchor-Don.), from Montreal, Liverpool.

TUSCANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

BOUTRY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lagos 12th.
EGORI .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Lagos 12th.
FANTEE .. .. Fm Pt. Natal, arr. St. John 13th.
NEW MEXICO .. For N.Y., left St. Vincent CV. 12th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOTHNIA .. .. For Genoa, left Leghorn 12th.
RIVER DELAWARE For Alexandria, left Oran 12th.

BEN LINE

BENMACDHUI .. For Far East, arr. Middlesbro 13th.
BENVORLICH .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 14th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ATREUS .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Pt Said 12th.
CALCHAS .. .. For Vladivostock, left Singapore 12th.
EURYMEDON .. Fm. Java, arr. Amsterdam 13th.
HECTOR .. .. Fm. N. China, arr. Ldn. 13th.
PATROCLUS .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Penang 13th.
RHESUS .. .. Fm. China, arr. Havre 13th.
TEUCER .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Pt. Said 13th.

BLUE STAR

CUTHBERT .. .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 12th.
POLYCARP .. .. For Pernambuco, left Hampton Rds. 11th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBURN .. Left Hamburg 13th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Quebec 13th.
EMP. OF CANADA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Honolulu 13th.
METAGAMA .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Sthmtn. 14th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRANT .. For Glasgow, left Ldn. 13th.
CLAN MACPADYEN Fm. L. Marques, arr. Singapore 13th.
CLAN MACFARLANE For Okina, left Durban 13th.
CLAN MACKELLAR For Chittagong, left Colombo 14th.
CLAN MACNAIR .. For Barrow, left Glasgow 13th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON Fm. L'pool, arr. Walvis B. 13th.
CLAN MATHESON .. For Chittagong, left Suez 14th.
CLAN MONZIE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Cape Town 14th.
CLAN MORRISON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Beira 13th.
CLAN ROSS .. .. Fm. Pacific, arr. Balboa 13th.
CLAN SKENE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. E. Ldn. 13th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

GUADELOUPE .. .. Fm. Colon, arr. Havre 13th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., due N.Y. 15th.
CARINTHIA .. .. On Cruise, left Zoppot 14th.

ANCHOR

BRITANNIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Malaga 13th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

LETITIA .. .. For Clyde, 800 miles W. of Inishtrahull 3 p.m. 12th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BOWEN .. For Ldn., left Dunedin 14th.

DONALDSON

GREGALIA .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Portland 11th.
KASTALIA .. .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Montreal 11th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CAMITO .. .. Fm. S. Maria, arr. B'mouth 13th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF HARVARD For Philadel., left Middlesbro' 13th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BARCELONA Fm. Karachi, arr. Mersey 14th.
CITY OF DURBAN .. Fm. Mombasa, arr. A'mouth 13th.
CITY OF LAHORE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 13th.
CITY OF LINCOLN .. Fm. Durban, arr. Ldn. 14th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

GOURKO .. .. For N.Y., left Shields 13th.

FABRE

PROVIDENCE .. For N.Y., left Lisbon 13th.

FURNESS LINE

EL URUGUAYO .. Fm. L'pool, left Teneriffe 13th.
JESSMORE .. .. For Bourgas, left Istanbul 12th.
PACIFIC EXPORTER Left 'Frisco 13th.
PACIFIC GROVE .. For Ldn., left Colon 12th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Colon 13th.

GLEN

GLENAPP .. .. For U.K., arr. Cebu 14th.
GLENDEO .. .. For Far East, left Suez 14th.
GLENSHANE .. .. For U.K., left Singapore 13th.
GLENSHIEL .. .. For V'cstock, left Yokohama 11th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

CASSEL .. .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 13th.
RAMSES .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Yokohama 13th.
RHODOPIS .. .. For Hamburg, left Valparaiso 13th.
SCHEER .. .. For Hankow, left Singapore 13th.
SEEREWALD .. .. For Valparaiso, left Talcahuano 13th.

HARRISON

ACTOR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 13th.
DRAMATIST .. .. Left Colon 13th.
IXANDA .. .. For Ldn., left Trinidad 12th.

HENDERSON

HENZADA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Wellington 14th.
PEGU .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 14th.

HOLLAND AMERIKA

VEENDAM .. .. For Bermuda, left N.Y. 13th.

LAMPORT & HOLT

BIELA .. .. For N.Y., left Rio de Janeiro 14th.
BRUYERES .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Rio de Janeiro 13th.
SHERIDAN .. .. For Manaos, left Para 13th.
SWINBURNE .. Fm. Para, arr. N.Y. 13th.

LEYLAND

BELGIAN .. .. For L'pool., left Beaumont 12th.
MEDIAN .. .. For L'pool., left Philadel. 13th.
MELTONIAN .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Boston 13th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

CRACOVIA .. .. Fm. Trieste, arr. Pt. Said 14th.

MANCHESTER LINE

MCBRTR. CITIZEN .. Fm. Mcbstr., arr. Montreal 12th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

COM. MAGES .. .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Suez 14th.
GEN. VOYRON .. Fm. M'seilles., arr. Pt. Said 13th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

POELAU TELLO .. For Amsterdam, left Colombo 13th.
RONDO .. .. For Java, left Padang 13th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND PRINCESS For B. Aires, left Lisbon 13th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASUKA MARU .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Baltimore 13th.
ATAGO MARU .. For N.Y., left Tsingtao 14th.
BINGO MARU .. For B. Ayres, left Singapore 13th.
HARUNA MARU .. For Ldn., left Singapore 14th.
MAYERASHI MARU.. Fm. Philadel., arr. Kobe 12th.
MISHIMA MARU .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Yokohama 18th.
MITO MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Dairen 13th.
SUWA MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 14th.
TAIYO MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. 'Frisco 13th.
TAMBA MARU .. .. For Singapore, left Hong-kong 13th.
TOBA MARU .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Kobe 12th.
TOTTORI MARU .. For Kobe, left Singapore 14th.
TOYOSHIMA MARU For Hamburg, left Kobe 13th.
WAKABA MARU .. For Yokohama, cld. Santos 13th.
YOKORAMA MARU For Seattle, left Kobe 13th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ANATOLIA .. .. For Pernambuco, left Bahia 13th.
ATHENA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tunis 11th.
CHEMNITZ .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Houston 12th.
DERFFLINGER .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Belawan 14th.
FRANKFURT .. For Yokohama, left Takao 11th.
MADRID .. .. Fm. B. Aires, cld. Rio de Jan. 13th.
RENSCHEID .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Pt. Said 13th.
YSERA .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Rio de Jan. 12th.
WIEGAND .. .. For Valparaiso, left Guayaquil 13th.

PACIFIC STEAM

CID .. .. For N.Y., left Pto. Colombia 12th.
ESBO .. .. For Cristobal, left Havana 13th.
LAGUNA .. .. For Glasgow, left Ldn. 13th.
ORBITA .. .. For Valparaiso, left Bermuda 13th.
OROCMA .. .. For L'pool, left Plymouth 14th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARRABOOL .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 14th.
BENALLA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Antwerp 14th.
BERBERA .. .. For Kobe, cld. Colombo 14th.
BURDWAN .. .. For Calcutta, left Bombay 13th.
CATHAY .. .. For Ldn., cld. Adelaide 14th.
KALYAN .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 14th.
KASHMIR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 13th.
KHYBER .. .. For Japan, left Middlesbrough 13th.
KANPURA .. .. For Bombay, left Pt. Said 13th.
RAWALPINDI .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Plymouth 14th.

BRITISH INDIA

MANDALA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 14th.
MATIANA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Suez 13th.
MULBERA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 12th.
MUNDRA .. .. For Bombay, left Middlesbrough 13th.
TALMA .. .. For Amoy, left Hong-kong 13th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

RUAHINE .. .. For Timaru, left Gravesend 14th.

FEDERAL

WESTMORELAND .. For Ldn., left Panama 12th.

PRINCE

EGYPTIAN PRINCE For Antwerp, left Middlesbro' 12th.
JAPANESE PRINCE.. For Batavia, left Semarang 13th.
LANCASTRIAN PRINCE For A'xandria, left Malta 12th.
OCEAN PRINCE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. R'dam 13th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. For Los Angeles, left Newport N. 11th.
SAILOR PRINCE .. Fm. Leningrad, arr. Kiel 13th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

INDRAPOERA .. For R'dam, left Batavia 13th.
KOTA INTEN .. For Java, left Genoa 13th.
PATRIA .. .. Fm. Java, arr. R'dam 14th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

MAASLAND .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Bahia 13th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALCANTARA .. .. For Sthmtn., left Vigo 13th.
ARLANZA .. .. For Sthmtn., left B. Aires 13th.
ATLANTIS .. .. Fm. Leith, arr. Immingham 14th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

VENEZUELA .. .. Cld. Barbados 13th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERCYPRESS .. For Yokohama, left 'Frisco 12th.
SILVEROUAVA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Calcutta 12th.
SILVERPINE .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Karachi 13th.

UNION-CASTLE

DUNBAR CASTLE .. For Ldn., cld. Las Palmas 13th.
GLOUCESTER CASTLE For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 13th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE For L. Marques, cld. Las Palmas 13th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For Mauritius, left Table B. 13th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICA .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 14th.

WHITE STAR

ADRIATIC .. .. Cruise, arr. Madeira 14th.
HOMERIC .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 13th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALCA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Las Palmas 13th.
ARDBOLA .. .. Fm. Las Palmas, arr. L'pool 14th.

MARINE INSURANCE

NEWS OF THE BROOKWOOD

News from Lloyd's agents at Mauritius showed that the British steamer BROOKWOOD arrived there yesterday, and that it was understood that the fire was now under control. She was consequently withdrawn from the reinsurance market. It was stated that until the fire is extinguished and the cargo discharged, it will not be possible to estimate the damage. The BROOKWOOD, a vessel of 5,065 tons, owned by R. A. and W. W. Constantine, was built in 1929.

The Greek steamer AVGY, beached at Leixoes after having been on fire, was reintroduced into the London market yesterday, and 25 per cent. was quoted. The vessel put into Leixoes on August 8 with a fire in holds Nos. 2 and 3. The fire was later extinguished, and on August 11 she was withdrawn from the reinsurance market. The AVGY, a vessel of 3,716 tons, owned by N. D. and J. D. Rossolymos and R. Harrisson, was built in 1899.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
KRONSPRINS ..	Danzig, July 27, for Santos.	
GUSTAF ADOLF	Drifted ashore about 60 miles N. of Victoria (Brazil), all forward hatches badly on fire	90
BITO MARU	Ashore Shiriya Zaki, Tsugaru Strait	35
HEIJUN MARU	Ashore Shiriya Zaki, Tsugaru Strait	60
HOCHELAGA ..	Beached East Point Magdalen Island after stranding at Bird Island	30
TREGENNA	Ashore outside the harbour at San Pedro de Macoris ..	10
AVGY	Danzig, July, for Stax. Beached Leixoes, after fire	25

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADOLF VON BAEYER For Iquique, left Arica 14th.
AIRTHRIA .. .. For Glasgow, left Quebec 12th.
ARCADIAN .. .. Fm. Quebec, arr. N.Y. 13th.
ARRAT .. .. For Mediterranean, cld. Perim 14th.
ARUNDAL CASTLE For Sthmtn., left Madeira 14th.
ATHOS II. .. .. For M'seilles, left Colombo 12th.
BASIL .. .. For L'pool, left Madeira 14th.
BOMPATA .. .. Fm. W.C. Africa, arr. Hull 14th.
CALEDONIA .. Left Halifax 13th.
CHENONCEAUX .. For M'seilles, left Pt. Said 11th.
CITY OF ADELAIDE Left Norfolk 12th.
CITY OF AUCKLAND Left N.Y. 13th.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Fm. Karachi, arr. Mchstr. 14th.
CITY OF BOMBAY .. For N.Y., left Colombo 13th.
CITY OF MANILA .. Fm. Mombasa, arr. Rangoon 12th.
CITY OF MOBILE .. For Hong-kong, left Colombo 14th.
CITY OF SALFORD .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 13th.
CITY OF SALISBURY For Manilla, left Batavia 14th.
CITY OF WINDSOR.. Fm. Tees, arr. Antwerp 13th.
CITY OF WINNIPEG Fm. Brisbane, arr. Dunkirk 13th.
COCHRANE .. .. For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 13th.
CORBIERE .. .. For Cherbourg, left Plymouth 14th.
D'ARTAGNIAN .. For M'seilles, left Hong-kong 12th.
DARU .. .. For W. Africa, left Mersey 14th.
DEUTSCHLAND .. For Hamburg, left Sthmtn. 14th.
EUROPA .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 14th.
GRACIA .. .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. Birkenhead 13th.
HAIMON .. .. For Corral, left Magallanes 13th.
HAKATA MARU .. For Singapore, left L. Marques 14th.
HANNAH .. .. For Hamburg, left N.Y. 14th.
JACQUES CARTIER Fm. Dunkirk, arr. N.Y. 13th.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. For Ldn., left Aden 14th.
KABOA .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Bombay 13th.
KAZEMDE .. .. For Cochin, left Mormugao 13th.
KAROA .. .. Fm. Brunsn., arr. Shanghai 12th.
LAPLACE .. .. Fm. V. Constitucion, arr. Madeira 14th.
LEERDAM .. .. For N. Orleans, left Bilbao 12th.
LEICESTERSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 13th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE For Pt. Natal, left Mombasa 14th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE For Pt.

LEGAL NOTICES
(Continued from Page 20)

CANADIAN LAND and INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE Limited Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 411-419, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Proxies to be used at the Meeting should be lodged at the registered office of the Company as above not later than 4 p.m. on the 1st of September, 1930.

Dated 11th August, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
On behalf of the Secretaries, E. B. RIDSDEL & Co., Ltd., W. W. HALLIDAY, Director.

411-419, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

PHILIP HAROLD WADE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of PHILIP HAROLD WADE late of 8, Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, who died on the 28th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved by National Provincial Bank Limited and Brigadier General Thomas Stewart Hersched Wade the Executors therein named on the 23rd day of July 1930 is the Principal Probate Registry are required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors on or before the 20th day of October next after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1930.

WILKINSON, BOWEN, HASLIP & JACKSON, 24, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE KATE HARLE deceased. Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 15 Geo. V., c. 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of Miss KATE HARLE late of No. 8 Osborne Avenue in the City and County of Newcastle upon Tyne deceased who died on the 9th day of June 1930 and whose will with one codicil thereto was proved in the District Registry at Newcastle upon Tyne of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 31st day of July 1930 by Hugh Fybus the executor named in the said Will are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executor on or before the 31st day of October 1930 after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he then shall have had notice and that the said executor will not as respects the assets so distributed be liable for any person or persons of whose debts claims and demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of August 1930.

GIBSON PYBUS & PYBUS 42 Mosley Street, Newcastle upon Tyne. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE HENRY CORNWELL deceased, late of 2, The Paddocks, Lewes, in the County of Sussex who died on the 22nd day of November 1929. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors to the personal representative of the said deceased who is the Administrator of the said Henry Cornwell deceased within two months from the date hereof after which time the Administrator proceeds to distribute the estate of the said Henry Cornwell among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitors to the said Administrator.

Dated this 15th day of August 1930.

C. GROBEL SON & Co., 63, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

RE CHARLES FREDERICK THATCHER deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of CHARLES FREDERICK THATCHER late of the Links Hotel Crowborough in the County of Sussex formerly of 20, St. Andrews Hill, Cork in the Irish Free State deceased, who died on the 8th day of June 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 5th day of August 1930, by Cyril Frederick Thatcher of the Links Hotel Crowborough in the County of Sussex and Douglas Edmund de Trafford Esquire and Major Frederick Bartholomew Stapleton Bretherton of 80 Western Road Brighton in the County of Sussex the Executors therein named are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1930.

H. PARTRIDGE (Liquidator).

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. MOSSOP'S (LONDON) Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Mossop's (London) Limited, will be held in Room 725A, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, on Thursday the 21st day of August, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose provided for in the said section.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1930.

S. MOSSOP, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. WELSH CINEMAS Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Welsh Cinemas Limited, will be held in Room 725A, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 22nd day of August, 1930, at 4.30 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose provided for in the said section.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1930.

H. EDMONDS, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. J. P. GOODWYN, Limited. (Members Voluntarily Winding-up.) At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, 10, Draper's Gardens, in the City of London, on Friday the eighth day of August, 1930, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was duly passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Noel Lancelot Kropf, Chartered Accountant, of 4, Fenchurch Avenue, in the City of London, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

H. DUPUY, Chairman of the Meeting.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of STONE & MORITZ Limited. Notice is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND to Creditors is intended to be declared in the above named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 20th day of August, 1930 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1930.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33 Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of THE CHEYNEY Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th July, 1930. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—Creditors 25th August, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, at 11.30 o'clock. Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

13th August, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of T. D. BAUMGART Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 28th July, 1930. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—Creditors 25th August, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, at 11.30 o'clock. Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

13th August, 1930.

NURSING HOMES

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Comfortable HOME; excellent food; highly recommended; doctor in attendance; terms moderate.—Matron, 2, Queensdown-road, Clapton, E.5.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT or PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, Sealands, Aldwick-road. Tele. 813.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—L. St. Alban's, Kewstoke-road, Cheltenham.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner, S.R.N. Phone, Willesden 1147.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE. A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 3gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4220.

A bare minute Baker-street Station, 14, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with board, from 3½gns.; double, with running water, 5½gns. Welbeck 1966.

A Bare Minute Selfridge's.—Newly decorated and modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

STRATHALLAN. A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube. 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. KENS. 3147. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

HYDE PARK, W.2. A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS. Newly appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; spacious lounge and dining-room; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House. 20-23, Lancaster-gate. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

HILLS. A Bare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

SAYES COURT, 2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE. HYDE PARK, W.2. A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2040.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

HYDE PARK, W.2. TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5095. Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional gentlemen; attractive sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from 3½ gns.; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED first-floor DRAWING ROOM, as double Bed-Sitting Room; divan and concealed beds and washstand, gas fire, griller; central heating; 2½ gns., including service; electric light, hot water and baths.—8, Grenville-place, South Kensington, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 1256.

GRANVILLE COURT. A Charming Establishment, most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele. Mayfair 3503 and 6020.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2. A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, near Hyde Park; central heating, excellent French cuisine; 2½ gns.

A Comfortable BED and BREAKFAST from 25s. Tuesday to Saturday inclusive; or will be booked for a longer period; no restrictions; handy West End and Parks. 22, St. Edmund's-terrace, St. John's Wood. Primrose 4380.

CAMBERLEY, SURREY. A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, "HARCOURT HOUSE," FRIMLEY-ROAD; beautifully situated; 2½ acres grounds; every convenience; moderate, garages. 'Phone, Camberley 905. Resident Proprietress.

MARBLE ARCH. A FIRST-CLASS Front BED-SITTING ROOM, next a bath room; excellent cuisine; meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street. Padd. 4068.

AT NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL, 38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT. A overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Inspection by arrangement. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £3 3s. 0d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed-room, table d'hôte breakfast, baths and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

THE MADRID. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, close Gloucester-rd. Station; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate terms.—47, Cromwell-road, S.W. (Frobisher 4907.)

A HOUSE YOU WILL LIKE.—QUIET ROOMS. At Four, Talbot-square, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Room, Breakfast, and bath, from 2gns.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS. A Place of comfort; bed-sitting rooms, flatlets, one-three rooms; fitted running water; kitchenettes; telephones; meals or full board if desired.—Padd. 5655.

ARLINGTON COURT. A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½ gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park. W.2.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK. A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON. Most up to date 3minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with gas fires and hot water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2. A BSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water, gas fires; quiet, comfortable, sunny rooms; English food; personal supervision of cooking and service. Special terms from 2½ gns. to 4gns. Padd. 2257.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2. A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5661.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. A COMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Ken. 4300.

LANCASTER-GATE-TERRACE. A DJOINING HYDE PARK. Large well-decorated and newly furnished BED-SITTING ROOM on ground floor; running water. Terms according to meals. Suit business gentleman or two ladies.—Padd. 6853.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Inspection invited. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.) 19, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 0183.)

ATTRACTIVE LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, second floor, large house; good address £80; service and meals moderate; S.W.7; close station.—Write Box H.131, The Times, E.C.4.

13, DORSET-SQUARE, N.W.1. ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with breakfast from 30s.; other meals optional; dining room. Padd. 8332.

ATTRACTIVE ADDRESS and APARTMENTS. Furnished; attendance; street level; Portman-square, W.1. 7, Adam-street; suite, sitting room, bed room, large bath-dressing room; central.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, singles from 25s., doubles from 2gns., inclusive; baths, light, service, gas fires and cookers; near Kensington Gardens and Tubes.—61, Kensington Gardens-square. Park 9936.

7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS. Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished; 2½ gns. Maid-service, cooker and sink, top floor. Constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, beautifully Furnished; hot and cold running water, box spring beds, bedside lamps; full or partial board from 2½gns.; really excellent service and catering; quiet, central.—58, Princes-square, Hyde Park, W.2 (corner Dawson-place). Park 1417.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals as required; minute Lancaster Gate; direct route City and West End; terms moderate.—Paddington 6840.

9, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2. ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; excellent cuisine; 2½ gns. including breakfast and baths; near Marble Arch. Padd. 6648.

ATTRACTIVE one-room Service Flatlets, temporary or permanent, double and single, divan beds; geyser baths; moderate. Also artistic ground-floor Flatlet with conveniences. 2. Bina-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kens. 8094.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single £2s., double 15s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900 (2 lines).

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2. AT SHIRLEY'S.—Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Bed and breakfast from 35s. Park 6086.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires. Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

THE NORFOLK. AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42, BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 8801.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS (one front room); quiet; constant hot water; highly recommended.

AT 88, RADCLIFFE-GARDENS, EARL'S COURT.—A Modern BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast, baths; from 2gns. single, 4gns. double; dinners. Flax. 5228.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2 (two minutes Paddington).—Charming BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM, bath (shining, private 'phone Paddington 2915); breakfast, valeting, 2½gns.; no extras. Also bed room as above, 25s.

THE QUEEN'S. AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. —Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone, Kelvin 9408 and Kelvin 8042.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 3063.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS with telephone; CENTRAL MAYFAIR; from 2gns. Apply the Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS. BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, bath, light, and attendance; all fitted with basins, hot and cold running water; from 30s.—48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Tele., Park 8097.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BAYSWATER, 25, Kensington Gardens-square.—BED-SITTING ROOM, divan, for business lady doing own cooking. Park 6340.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, comfortable, close Kensington High-street and Earl's Court; from 30s.; breakfasts; gas fires; dinner optional.—14, Marloes-road, W.8.

BED-SITTING ROOMS. Furnished as sitting rooms; divan and concealed beds. Single 30s., double (large) 39s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0266; and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; single from 25s. 6d.; double 42s. 6d., each, including good breakfast; recommended. —22, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Victoria, S.W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS; valeting; hot baths, electric light, gas fires, 'phone; 10min. Victoria, 3min. Hyde Park Corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

MARBLE ARCH. ADJOINING HYDE PARK. BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished as Ground-floor Suite available; bath rooms each floor; phone. Moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

BUSINESS and professional men.—Large, well FURNISHED ROOMS, BREAKFAST, from 5s.; good bath rooms.—6, Nevern-road, Earl's Court. Frob. 1408.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS, 121, SLOANE-STREET.—Bachelor Self-Contained Suite, 6½gns.; charming bed-sitting room, 3½gns.; others 2gns. Service. (Sloane 7141.)

CHARMING FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; three or four rooms, bath; moderate; inclusive terms or meals as desired.—Park 1412.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COMFORTABLE SUITES, Furnished; own bath; service if required.—18, Palace-court, W.2. Park 7190.

42, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7. DOUBLE BED ROOM, 4gns., single 2gns., inclusive. Comfortable; well recommended.—Glouc'ster-road.

THE KENSINGTON. DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot, cold water, 6-7½gns.; single 3½-gns.; 2s. 6d. daily; an extra; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

EAST CROYDON. PARK HILL HOUSE, GUEST HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD. Delightfully situated; 15 minutes Town, near links; lovely grounds; tennis; garages; special terms permanents. 'Phone, Croydon 0657.

EXCEPTIONAL TERMS to VISITORS and RESIDENTS.—THE CEDARS, a small DINNER from single 2gns., double 4gns. French and English cooking. Quiet, very central.—23, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and garden, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box N.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

77, HOLLAND PARK, W.11. FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; gas fires (not slot), constant hot water, fitted cookers, gas fires, central heating; hot water service and bath inclusive; 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, PROGNAL, N.W.3.—One minute omnibuses and Finchley-road (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, 15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Inspection invited. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

24, HARCOURT-TERRACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON. S.W.10. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, ground floor; good class house; quiet district; one minute buses. Also one room flatlet; use of beds; attendance; breakfast if required.—Flaxman 8031.

BICKLEY, KENT. HOLMFIELD PARK.—High-class RESIDENTIAL; five acres beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; convenient City, West End; hard courts, golf, riding; from 3gns. incl.; one double vacant.—Ravensbourne 2680.

HYDE PARK.—Large FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM; bath, breakfast; convenient communications, buses, Tube.—24, Queen's-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4453.

HYDE PARK.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM and kitchen, bath adj.; electric gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—30, Kensington-gardens (0487 Padd.), or 146, Gloucester-tr. Ph. 8107.

HYDE PARK, close Marble Arch, under new management; newly decorated; BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast.—15, Cambridge-gate, W.2. Padd. 3858.

HYDE PARK.—LARGE FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM; bath, breakfast; convenient communications buses, Tube.—24, Queen's-gdns., W.2. Padd. 4453.

QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7. JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charming large Bed-Sitting Room, 2½gns.; newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 8754.

Live MODERATELY AND COMFORTABLY at LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,

Cromwell-road, S.W.7.	Baker-street, N.W.1.
Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7.	Hampstead, N.W.6.
Collingham-gardens, S.W.5.	Hornton-street, W.8.
Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.	Ivanrace-gate, W.8.
Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.	Holland-park, W.11.
Westbourne-terrace, W.2.	Linden-gardens, W.2.
Palace-gate, W.8.	Leinster-square, W.2.
Palace-court, W.2.	Inverness-terrace, W.2.
Sea and Country Branches too.	

Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, 13, Lyndhurst-gardens, N.W.3.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION at moderate terms. Partial board. Hampstead 8762.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private telephone; hot meals if desired; constant hot water, central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LADIES visiting London RECEIVED in comfortable STUDENTS' CLUB, near Earl's Court Tube; 6s. 6d. per day (inclusive) during holidays; references.—23, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

LADIES' luxurious up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, every convenience, meals optional; from 25s.—60, West Cromwell-road, S.W.5. 'Phone, Western 481.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SUITE of TWO ROOMS or of Double and Single Bed-Sitting Rooms with or without meals.—40, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD. LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms, good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

LONDON VISITORS (ladies) accommodated in small Club; central Tubes and buses; especially good food; highly recommended; breakfast, dinner, 6s. 6d.—17, Collingham-place, S.W.5.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant; supply Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms, single from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—BED-SITTING ROOM, with dressing room. Also Single Bed Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—33, Charges-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, bath, dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

REQUIRED, PROPERTIES suitable for CONVERSION.—Apply Messrs. HANKINSON and SON, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

CAMBRIDGE.—Superior GUEST HOUSE; every convenience; 2 minutes station; hard courts; private rooms; moderate; home comforts.—Carolus, 3, Salisbury Villas.

CORNWALL'S ATLANTIC COAST.—The Bide-a-while, Port Gavern, Port Isaac, a unique attractive house; modern sanitation; bathing from house; vacancies Sept.

DEVON, BURTON HALL, NORTH TAWTON.—Accommodation for 30; recommended; extensive country residence; comforts and variety of table a special feature; 20 acres private grounds; tennis, putting, and bowling greens; 3,000 acres good rough shooting, fishing, woodcock, snipe, etc.; three miles sea bathing; own dairy and poultry; private suites available.

DOVEDALE, DERBYSHIRE. — Board-Residence, Farmhouse, near River Dove; own dairy and produce; bath.—Mrs. Bacon, Hurdsgrove, Ashbourne. Tele. 125.

EASTBOURNE.—Board-Residence; ideal position, well-appointed house; every comfort; five minutes sea, golf, Beachy Head.—"Fernleigh," Meads. 'Phone 2675.

FOLKESTONE, EL KAHIRA, 15, Westbourne-gardens. Sea views, one minute Leas; excellent cuisine, separate tables; from 3gns. per week-ends by arrangement; reduction parties. Apartments.

FOLKESTONE.—"LISMORE." Trinity-crescent, close to front, bandstands, &c.; very comfortable; excellent cuisine; tennis; recommended; moderate. Write Prop.

FOREIGN STUDENTS desiring English conversation offered comfortable HOME; moderate terms.—Letters to Savile, 1, Osborne-place, Hoe, Plymouth, Devon.

GLORIOUS DEVON.—GUESTS or children received for rest, health, or holiday; near Dartmoor, W.2; Padd. 8858. Tennis, golf, fishing. Terms moderate.—Horne, Vicarage, Christow, Exeter.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village; glorious sands, safe bathing; close sea, church and station; near golf and Broads; BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; private sitting rooms if desired; garage. Terms moderate.—D., Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, Furnished or Unfurnished; public dining room; from 4gns., including service, board; excellent cuisine.—12, Second-avenue.

HOVE.—First-class APARTMENTS, few doors sea; 3 or 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, and one bed room vacant Aug. 27th.—16, Albany-villas.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—To be LET, well FURNISHED SUITE with cooking and attendance, or full board; every comfort and convenience; central position near sea. Specially suit Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Victoria Lodge. (Tel. 175.)

SEAFORD (Sussex Downs).—HADDON HALL. Esplanade.—Doubles 5½gns., singles £3 3s.; excellent food; near tennis, golf, delightful walks.

TOTLAND BAY, I.W.; Clevedon; excellent Holiday House; near bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful country; beach hut; generous catering.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DETACHED HOUSE to RENT, Unfurnished, North London (Rickmansworth or St. Albans district preferred); three reception, five bed rooms; sunny aspect.—Particulars Box 21862, Smith's, Eastbourne.

ESSEX.—HOUSE REQUIRED, on high ground, up to £1,000 a year, from one hour for City and main line station for London; four good bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, and offices; garden about half-acre; full particulars to be stated; electric light, gas, water supply, soil, and garage accommodation.—HALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

WILL INSPECT IMMEDIATELY. HAMPSTEAD or HIGHGATE District.—MODERN HOUSE, with 1-2 ACRES of GROUND; seven or eight bed rooms, three or four reception rooms. Must be secluded and well screened from the road. Definite applicant waiting. Up to £4,000 cash for the freehold.—Full particulars to TAYLOR and MELHUISH, Station-road, New Barnet. Telephone, Barnet 0077. Usual commission required.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE immediately, within about 10 miles of London (not West) attractive modern HOUSE of distinction (period or good modern); about seven-eight bed rooms and sufficient land for privacy; a reasonable price will be paid for a house with good figure; photographs will be returned.—Please write to Captain Hughes, "Woodcote," Elmer-gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.

REQUIRED, FURNISHED HOUSE middle October to end of June next, HANS-PLACE or vicinity; seven bed rooms, &c.—Please send details to MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

REQUIRED, within 30-40 miles North of Thames.—OLD-WORLD HOUSE with three reception, six-seven bed; garage; tennis court; five-six acres; 1 mile from station; no need for modern improvements. Rent £150-£200 on lease.—Particulars to ROBSON and PERRIN, Highgate, N.6.

REQUIRED, PROPERTIES suitable for CONVERSION.—Apply Messrs. HANKINSON and SON, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a really superior COUNTRY HOUSE in nice situation about an hour London or further out if within easy reach of a large but not industrial town; about eight bed rooms, three reception rooms; garden of about three acres; garage and cottage if possible. Should prefer option of purchasing further land now or later, up to about 50 acres.—Owners of suitable properties please send particulars to D. Ross Field, Esq., 71, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

WANTED, with POSSESSION, a small but up-to-date HOUSE of some character (say, 10 bed rooms), with about 40 acres and a good shooting; 300 brace. Additional land if providing rough shooting might be considered.—Photos and full details to Mrs. R., care of Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, 38a, Albemarle-street, W.1. (Usual commission required.)

WANTED to RENT, UNFURNISHED RESIDENCE in Beaconsfield-Hemel Hempstead district; two to three living rooms, four to five bed rooms; 1 acre; main drainage and company's water essential. Rent £110. Also one within 30 miles London; South preferred; two living rooms, four to five bed rooms. Rent £100. Usual agency's commission.—Send particulars to J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

WANTED, HANTS ONLY, preferably North or East of Winchester, old-fashioned HOUSE; seven bed rooms, not less than seven bed rooms; timbered grounds and cottage essential. Price not to exceed £7,500.—Send to "Mrs. B." 50, High-street, Winchester.

WANTED to RENT or buy in Berkshire, within 50 minutes London, country HOUSE with modern conveniences, in secluded position; seven to eight bed rooms; large garage; 5-10 acres. Two to three thousand. Rent up to £250, or would purchase at moderate price. Further details to "Lady C.," care of MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE immediately, preferably in Hertfordshire, between St. Albans and Hatfield, not on clay. Well situated, medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE, with 20 to 100 acres. Buyer would inspect anything likely. Must have modern ideas.—Full details and photos to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

WANTED, an ESTATE of good class private HOUSES, FREEHOLD preferred; must be pre-War.—Particulars to FRICKETT and ELLIS, Surveyors, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

WANTED, FREEHOLD HOUSE; three bed, two reception; 20 miles London, open aspect; large garden; main drainage, electric light.—Smith, 2, Otley-drive, Ilford, Essex.

WANTED, COUNTRY RESIDENCE to RENT; 6-10 bed rooms, bath; with pasture land and some buildings.—Write Box H.112, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE in South London, HOUSE with vacant possession, about nine rooms; no agents.—Write Box 4.1946, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED SMALL CASTLE, furnished or unfurnished, near water, Southern counties preferred.—Write N.1980, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

*3 lines 6s. 9d. (

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, co Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

"THE LAWNS," RAMSGATE, KENT.

BEAUTIFUL MARINE RESIDENCE.

On the top of the cliffs, with uninterrupted sea views and conveniently placed for the North Foreland Golf Course.

Well fitted and planned, containing outer and inner halls, three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, complete offices. Every up-to-date convenience installed. Useful outbuildings. Space for garage.

CHARMING GARDEN. Affording seclusion with lawn tennis court, flower beds, ornamental fishpond; in all about half-an-acre.

VERY LOW PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

About 1,000 Acres of Shooting. About Three-quarters of a Mile Trout Fishing.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF MID-SOUTH WALES.

In a purely residential and agricultural district, on the outskirts of an old town.

Old-fashioned medium-sized Country RESIDENCE. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, ten bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; stabling, two garages, outbuildings, chauffeur's quarters, lodge and cottage; gravitation water, central heating, constant hot water, modern drainage; matured gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, coppice, shrubbery of rhododendrons; in all about

SEVEN ACRES.

PRICE ONLY 3,000 GUINEAS.

If wanted, Parkland and a Home Farm adjoining of about 136 acres, making a total in all of about 280 acres, can be purchased.

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ON THE CHILTERNS.

BETWEEN HIGH WYCOMBE AND PRINCES RISBOROUGH.

Beautiful position on outskirts of picturesque hamlet, with magnificent uninterrupted views.

CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, built in the "Swiss Chalet" style, well fitted and in good order.

Hall, three good reception, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), usual offices. Radiators, modern drainage, electric light and power.

Excellent cottage, stabling, two coach-houses, or garages, dairy, &c.

Well stocked pleasure grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, orchard in all

ABOUT 6¼ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,750.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS.

Healthy, rural spot—14 miles from Town.

SMALL BUT WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

with wide hall, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and excellent domestic offices. *Company's electric light, gas, and water, telephone.* Fine garage. Heated greenhouse, tool shed.

CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS, exceptionally well stocked to include kitchen garden, roses, fruit, lawns, and flowers, together with small paddock and valuable building site, in

ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £1,800 FREEHOLD.

N.B.—Would be sold excluding the building site if desired.—Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Between

CROWBOROUGH & LEWES.

Magnificent Views to Beachy Head and Chanctonbury Ring.

CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, 600ft. up on gravel soil within 2½ miles of station, golf courses, and close to Village, shops, church, &c. Lounge hall, sun-room, two receptions, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage (two cars). *Abundant Water Supply. Modern Drainage.* ATTRACTIVE GARDEN with orchard, &c., of about a quarter of an ACRE.

£1,950 ONLY.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.

LOW PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY.

TWENTY MILES TOWN.

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED PRE-WAR HOUSE, conveniently arranged and containing lounge, three reception, billiard room, cloak room (hot and cold), nine bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, and good offices; gas; complete central heating; co.'s water, electric light; telephone; main drainage available; garage; gardener's room; conservatory.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with HARD TENNIS COURT, lawns, rockery, walled garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"NORTHWOOD,"

STEVENAGE, HERTS.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.

45 MINS. NORTH.

VERITABLE GIFT AT OWNER'S PRICE.

Charming HOUSE, with superb Pleasure Grounds.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Electric light.—Co.'s water, main drainage. Telephone.

Garage, stable, and greenhouse. Tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, delightful wood, &c., &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

For SALE privately or, if unsold, AUCTION later. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A RARE BARGAIN.

BUCKS AND BEDS BORDERS.

Choice position on high ground in beautiful surroundings, close to Golf, and just over an hour from London.

XVIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE.

Four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Main drainage, company's water and gas, telephone; garage; electric light.

Charming old grounds extending to about

1¼ ACRE.

Hunting with Whaddon and Oakley Packs.

ONLY £2,600 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEST SUSSEX COAST.

GENUINE 18th CENTURY THATCHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

commanding fine views to the South Downs and the Isle of Wight. Chichester 6½ miles.

Two reception, four bed rooms; offices. Garage. Abundant water supply.

Flower garden, lawn, orchard, paddock, &c., in all over

1¼ ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £1,200.

INCLUDING FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

TO BE LET.

BUILDING SITE, OR SPACE IN NEW BUILDING.

THE CORPORATION OF BRIGHTON HAVE FOR DISPOSAL AN IMPORTANT ISLAND SITE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF WESTERN-ROAD IN BRIGHTON WITH A FRONTAGE OF 216FT. AND A DEPTH OF 120FT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR A 99 YEARS' BUILDING LEASE OF THE WHOLE OR PORTIONS OF THE SITE OR FOR 21 YEAR LEASES OF A BUILDING TO BE ERECTED BY THE CORPORATION.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE TOWN CLERK, TOWN HALL, BRIGHTON.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 21)

XVIth CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE.

IN OLD SUFFOLK VILLAGE, close station and bus; three reception (one 30ft. by 17ft.), oak beamed ceilings, seven bed, bath (hot and cold), kitchen, &c., independent hot water supply; 1½ Acre garden, orchard and stream; golf and shooting in the neighbourhood. For SALE, FREEHOLD, PRICE £1,850.

OUTSKIRTS MARKET TOWN.

SUFFOLK, near Aldeburgh-on-Sea.—Comfortable old-fashioned RESIDENCE; two reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold); main water, drainage, electric light, gas; garage; pretty walled-in grounds, half-acre. £1,400. POSSESSION.

GREAT SACRIFICE. MUST BE SOLD.

EWHURST, two miles main line (one hour London, five miles Colchester).—Attractive XVIth CENTURY OAK BEAMED RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, billiard room, six bed, bath (hot and cold); electric light; garage, outbuildings; pretty grounds; tennis court; orchard; ornamental pond; paddock, five ACRES, abutting river. £2,350 or offers.—COBBE and WINCER, Ipswich (and at Chelmsford).

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA SEVEN MILES.

Excellent shooting, hunting, boating, and golf.

GENTLEMAN'S CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE with Pleasure and Profit Farm of 71 ACRES, mostly excellent pasture; beautiful rooms with much old oak; delightful grounds with ample lawn and shady walks; first-rate society. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,850. Well worth a visit.—Photos, &c., WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

UNDER ONE HOUR FROM LONDON.

In delightful unspoilt part of Essex.

GENTLEMAN'S CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE and small estate; three handsome reception, nine bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); delightful grounds; excellent dairy and stock farm with house, buildings, and cottages, in 100 ACRES; may be let till Michaelmas, 1931, early possession of the Residence. PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £4,000.—Illustrated particulars, WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

GLOS.-WORCS. BORDERS.—A truly charming old HOUSE, overlooking a delightful village; three reception, nine bed, bath; walled garden. Old Cottages are included, which are easily convertible. To be SOLD as a unit, reasonable figure. (103.)—Apply JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

HAWKHURST, KENT, close to village and golf links.—Fine stone-built RESIDENCE in delightful grounds of 22 ACRES; nine bed, two dressing and three bath rooms, four reception rooms, winter garden; main services; garages, farmery, four cottages; hard and grass tennis courts, prolific gardens, ornamental water, paddocks. "COPT HALL." For SALE privately at ridiculously low figure, or by Auction, September 20th.—Photos of GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

SACRIFICE. OWNER GOING ABROAD.

HERTFORDSHIRE BORDERS. genuine ELIZABETHAN PERIOD HOUSE in the midst of picturesque country; full of oak beams, mullioned windows, galleried hall, two reception, four bed rooms, &c. 1¼ ACRES fully stocked garden. £1,750 only.—STIMPSON, LOCKE and VINCE, 9, Station-road, Watford.

HUTTON, ESSEX.—To be Let, £80 per annum, attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, delightful rural surroundings, easy reach of station. Accommodation: four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen and usual offices; main water and drainage; room for garage; charming garden.—Apply JINMAN and RICHARDSON, 44, High-street, Brentwood. Tel. 100.

HOVE (near Brighton), select residential resort; wonderful air; good schools. Charming, well-built MODERN HOUSES at £1,350 to £5,000.—All information WINKWORTHS, F.A.I., 188, Church-road, Hove.

IN EAST ANGLIAN MARKET TOWN.—Extremely attractive old timbered HOUSE, with cottage and garage in keeping; very pretty grounds of over two acres; three reception, six or seven bed rooms, two baths; central heating, and all services; domestic staff would probably remain; bargain £3,000.—Write Owner, Box H.181, The Times, E.C.4.

"INVERMAY."

KNOWLE-ROAD, BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.

15 minutes sea and golf links.

Detached; modern conveniences; three reception, four bed rooms, dressing room, bath room (hot and cold), &c., kitchen, pantry; electric light, central heating, garage, main drainage and water; good garden and garage. Lease-hold with 94 years to run; ground-rent £15 per annum. PRICE £3,800.—Apply J. W. PALMER, Estate Agent, Budleigh Salterton.

KENT (Shoreham Village).—OLD-WORLD PROPERTY in beautiful position, commanding lovely views; FREEHOLD; eight rooms, bath, &c.; large lounge; modern drainage, main water; garage; main drainage, company's water, electric light; 2 cottages. Early possession. Bargain price. Ideal for tea rooms. Apply W. A. B., 75, Church-street, S.E.5. Rodney 4401.

LOVELY SUSSEX (six miles Tunbridge Wells, one mile).—Unique COUNTRY HOUSE of old-world character; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and up-to-date offices; electricity throughout; heated garage; 1½ acre of pretty gardens. Immediate inspection recommended by those looking for an easily run house, full of quaint features and in perfect order throughout.—Sole Agents, RICHARDSON and PIERCE, Ltd., Great Hall, Tunbridge Wells.

MAPLEDURHAM, OXON.

(40 minutes London.)

DELIGHTFUL RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE,

"CONNEMARA,"

WITH GARDENS AND LAWNS RUNNING DOWN TO RIVER THAMES.

Six bed rooms, luxurious bath room, second bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, modern tiled domestic offices. Small garage; boathouse with w.c. and dock; electric light, gas, and central heating.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless sold previously) on September 12th next.

Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and London.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines). Telegrams: Audconsan, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

HUNTING WITH THE AVON VALE FOXHOUNDS.

WILTSHIRE.

About five miles from TROWBRIDGE and BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

THE CHARMING TUDOR MANOR HOUSE.

"THE OLD MANOR,"

BROUGHTON GIFFORD, MELKSHAM.

A fascinating stone-built MANOR HOUSE, recently modernised and in first-rate order throughout, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Water laid on. Constant hot water. Modern sanitation. Garage, three-stall stable, cottages, buildings. Really charming old-world garden, with paddocks, in all

10 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT VERY MODERATE FIGURE.

If not sold privately will be offered by Public Auction in the Autumn. Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

REMARKABLE BARGAIN. £3,550.

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

One hour London. *Three Reception. Two Bath. Ten Bed Rooms.*

Perfectly rural surroundings. Garage. Two Cottages Useful Outbuildings.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN WATER, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE.

27 ACRES.

Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

OXFORD.

FASCINATING OLD-WORLD HOUSE, stone built, with stone-tiled roof, carefully restored and modernised, with up-to-date fittings. Containing two reception, bath, eight bed rooms, and usual offices. Fine old stone-built barn, garage, and useful buildings; garden, orchard, and paddock, in all

15 ACRES.

On the outskirts of Village, four miles from the City and within a few minutes' walk of motor-bus route.

REDUCED PRICE. SALE URGENT.

Inspected by CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

MILBURN, ESHER.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

On Sandy Soil. Adjacent to Commons.

THE LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED CHARACTER RESIDENCE.

Close to the Village; one-and-a-half mile from the Station and 25 minutes from Waterloo.

High up and approached by a long winding drive.

ACCOMMODATION: Outer and panelled lounge halls, three reception and hall rooms, sun parlour, 14 bed rooms, box rooms, seven modern bath rooms, and white tiled offices.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE and COMFORT.

Stabling, Garages, Lodge, and Three Cottages.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GARDENS, including a Hard Tennis Court, Rose and Kitchen Gardens, and a large Serpentine Lake containing Trout

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 13 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN SEPTEMBER. Auctioneers, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ON THE HILLS ABOVE HENLEY.

GENUINE SACRIFICE. MUST BE SOLD.

COMMANDING LOVELY VIEWS. OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three reception, seven bed, two bath rooms; all modern conveniences; gravel soil; garage with chauffeur's flat.

EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDEN (one gardener only employed), in all about THREE ACRES.

FREEHOLD for SALE at the extremely low figure of

£3,750.

Apply for full details to Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

£3,500 OR OFFER. OWNER DETERMINED TO SELL.

PETWORTH AND ARUNDEL.

THE GENUINE XVth CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout and containing four reception, bath, 10 bed rooms, and usual offices. Two garages and useful outbuildings. Exceptionally beautiful garden.

Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

UNIQUE SITUATION.

OVERLOOKING BURNHAM BEECHES ADJOINING LOVELY OPEN COMMON.

30 MINUTES LONDON.

TUDOR COTTAGE-RESIDENCE

Extremely picturesque, with a fascinating interior; completely modernised.

IN A POSITION THAT CAN NEVER BE SPOILED BY BUILDING.

Four reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room. Panelling, beamed ceilings, &c. Main electric light and water. Garage. A peaceful and delightfully pretty old-world garden with plenty of trees. Easy reach of Burnham and Stoke Poges Golf Links. Half-an-hour's rail from Paddington.

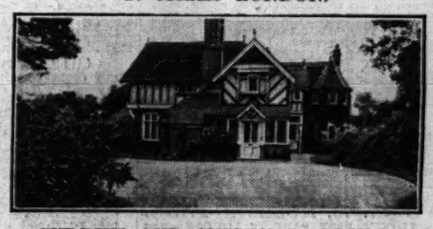
FREEHOLD, £3,500.

Particulars and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

SURROUNDS THIS CHARMING AND WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

27 MILES LONDON.



SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

Secluded situation with lovely views.

CLOSE TO EAST GRINSTEAD.

300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Lounge hall, drawing room, 30ft. by 18ft., two other reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room; central heating; fitted basins in bed rooms; main water; electric light; large garage and a two-roomed bungalow. Exquisitely pretty grounds. Tennis court. Plenty of trees.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £4,000.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

EARLY SALE DESIRED.

BERKS.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

HOUSE DESIGNED BY WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT, GARDENS LAID OUT BY A CELEBRATED LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

300ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL HOUSE

WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ARTICLE IN A WELL-KNOWN JOURNAL

and contains

LOUNGE, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, A FINE BILLIARD ROOM *(two of the rooms panelled)*, 12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

GRANDLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Splendid cottages, stabling and farmery.

THE WHOLE 28 ACRES.

SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

OXTED £1,450.

MODERN HOUSE with fine views; four bed, bath room, two reception rooms; electric light, &c.; 1¼ Acre. A bargain.—Apply F. D. IBBETT and Co., Oxted, Surrey. (Tele., Oxted 240.)

MORTIMER.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE on Berks-Hants borders for SALE; lounge hall, three large reception rooms (oak floors), nine bed rooms, bath room, servants' hall, and complete offices; good repair; lighting; two garages, stabling, cottage; both tennis and croquet lawns, delightful woodland grounds, 4 ACRES; hunting two packs, good golf.—Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

300 FEET UP.

A PEACEFUL SOMERSET RETREAT.

MOST comfortable old-world stone and tile RESIDENCE, nestling on the hillside, with charming views over the vale. Lounge hall, two or three reception, four bed rooms, large kitchen, &c.; ample room for bath; garage and stabling; company's water, gas and electric; TWO ACRES prolific orcharding; ½ mile G.W.R. main line and market town; very dry and sunny; £950 FREEHOLD.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

NEAR TAUNTON.

IN A CAPITAL HUNTING DISTRICT.

For SALE, a thoroughly modernised old-fashioned RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road, with lodge at entrance, and enjoying lovely and distant views.

It contains eight bed rooms and maids' rooms, two bath rooms, three good reception rooms, servants' hall, and good offices.

Electric lighting and pumping. New drainage.

Pretty old well-timbered gardens with tennis and other lawns, fine timber, garden, and a pasture field of about five Acres.

CAPITAL GARAGE, STABLING, and SECOND COTTAGE.

Recommended from inspection by the Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.41073.)

ADJOINING FRILFORD GOLF LINKS.

OXFORD six miles.—Fascinating thatched COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), w.c., two reception rooms, hall, usual offices; garage; modern drainage. ONE ACRE. Perfectly secluded.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Agents, Oxford.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

OXFORD (three miles from).—A most charming MODERN RESIDENCE of the Manor House type, quite unique and of delightful character, in a magnificent position 500ft. up on a Southern slope with lovely views. In perfect order and entirely up to date, with main electric light and gas, central heating, &c.; three reception, pretty loggia, five bed rooms, bath room; singularly attractive gardens with beautiful rockeries and small copse. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,000. Strongly recommended.—Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

PICTURESQUE THATCHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE in the heart of the New Forest for SALE with Vacant Possession; containing lounge, three bed, bath, domestic offices; pretty garden, paddock, garage, &c. PRICE £1,500, or without the paddock £1,200.—Apply HEWITT, Bank Buildings, Lymington, Hants.

RICKMANSWORTH.—For SALE, well-built pre-War HOUSE; two reception and six bed and dressing rooms; matured garden; double garage, and tennis court. —Apply Swannell and Sly, Rickmansworth.

BABBACOMBE, S. DEVON.

SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE overlooking Cary Park, near Downs, beaches, shops, tram services; five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception, usual offices; electric light; small garden; garage. Leasehold 93 years. Ground-rent £4 15s. Vacant possession.—Apply CROCKWELL and SONS, House Agents, Torquay.

SHIPLAKE.—Charming HOUSE to be SOLD for less than half its value; owners going abroad; five bed rooms, two large sitting rooms, with parquet flooring, radiators and every convenience; one minute river and station.—Apply Viscountess Glerawly, The Cottage, Shiplake, Oxon.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.

SAWBRIDGE & SON. High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTH COAST.—ONE of the most attractive MARINE RESIDENCES, standing high with beautiful views of the Downs and sea, close to golf links; every modern convenience; perfect decorations regardless of cost; central heating; hot and cold water in bed rooms; water softener; electric light and heating; 14 bed rooms; six bath rooms, four reception, billiard room; garage for five, chauffeur's and gardener's cottages; the perfectly laid-out grounds of about THREE ACRES in shady lawns, rose gardens, hard tennis courts, &c. FREEHOLD for SALE at sacrifice. Immediate Possession.—Strongly recommended by Agent, EDGAR HORN, Eastbourne.

NEAR GOODWOOD.

NOT OFFERED BEFORE.

STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE, two floors only, and containing 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, three-four reception rooms, maids' sitting room; company's electric light and water, central heating, main drainage, constant hot water; red sandy soil; drive with entrance lodge; stabling; garage; farmery and pretty parklike grounds and paddocks, in all about

11 ACRES.

Such properties are rarely available in this much-sought-after district, so early inspection is advisable. For full particulars, with price, apply to Owners' Agents, ELLIS and SONS, 21, Dover-street, W.1.

SUFFOLK-ESSEX BORDERS. 1½ mile station.—An Attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE, containing three reception, offices, four beds, bath room, &c.; electric light, garage and buildings, with large garden. FREEHOLD £650. Bargain.

BOARDMAN and OLIVER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

DORKING.

In the best residential quarter, with secured amenities.

STONE HOUSE, ROSE-HILL.—A most attractive HOUSE with modern equipment throughout; three reception, six bed and dressing, large sun-balcony, &c.; old-world garden. Freehold with possession. By AUCTION in September, unless sold before. A good cottage now occupied by chauffeur will fall in if required.—Auctioneers, Messrs. ARNOLD and SON, and Messrs. CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking.

SUNNY SIDMOUTH,

SOUTH DEVON COAST.

Capital MODERN RESIDENCE, fitted with all the latest conveniences, central heating, electric lighting, and main drainage.

Four bed rooms, bath room, lounge, dining room, and good offices.

Garage; terraced gardens commanding magnificent sea and land views; ¼-mile from the sea, town, and station. Immediate possession.

Write Box H.183, The Times, E.C.4.

IDEAL FOR CITY MAN.

SURREY (21 miles Town).—An exceptionally attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, of Mid-Georgian convenience; extensive views and standing in over THREE ACRES grounds, lawns, orchard, paddock.

Four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD for quick sale.

Apply the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (9802.)

SURREY HILLS, charming country, on a plateau 600ft. up yet within 15 miles of London; two minutes bus route and walking distance station.—An excellent COTTAGE RESIDENCE in 1½ ACRE of laid-out grounds; one or two reception, four or three bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), kitchen, and usual offices; tennis and other lawns, small orchard, pleasure and kitchen gardens; detached garage and other excellent outbuildings. FREEHOLD £1,500.—GILBERT and THOMSON, Estate Agents, Purley.

SURREY HILLS (overlooking), 10 minutes Redhill Station.—In perfect order; six bed, bath, three reception, good kitchen offices; main services, central heating; room for garage; pretty garden; £1,250 FREEHOLD. Furniture at valuation if required.—HARRIE STACEY and SON, Estate Agents, Redhill.

SURREY HILLS (Purley).—MUST BE SOLD, owner going abroad.—A detached double-fronted RESIDENCE; four bed, bath room, two reception rooms (one 20ft. by 16ft.), hall, usual offices; garage; large garden (including extra plot), tennis lawn; electric light and gas. PRICE £975 FREEHOLD.—GILBERT and THOMSON, Estate Agents, Purley.

SENSATIONAL BARGAIN.

SURREY (11 miles Town).—Attractive detached brick and slate pre-War RESIDENCE, standing in its own delightful grounds of nearly ONE ACRE; tennis lawn, well-stocked garden, &c.

Five-six bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms; garage.

PRICE only £2,400 FREEHOLD, or would be sold with the contents; perfect order throughout; modern conveniences.—Full particulars from the Sole Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. Telephone, Museum 5000.

£4,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SUSSEX BORDER, 40 minutes London; three reception, eight bed, two bath rooms; company water and gas, electric light available; garages, stables; walled garden, tennis lawn, orchard, greenhouses, 11 acres meadowland.—Write Box G.900, The Times, E.C.4.

£3,500.—Well-appointed HOUSE, surrounded by delightful shady grounds of 6 acres; nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; two garages; good cottage; central heating; main water, lighting; close station; few miles Ascot.—Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

EAST BERKS

GOLF COURSE.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

£3,000 ONLY.—Most desirable FREEHOLD and substantially constructed COUNTRY RESIDENCE and nearly SEVEN ACRES at Little Marlow, Bucks. Lounge and inner halls, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, excellent domestic offices, conservatory; garage, stabling, and cottage; electric light available.—HAROLD J. NUTT, F.A.I., 24, High-street, High Wycombe. (Tele. 388.)

£2,000 ONS., needing no further outlay.—Charming DETACHED HOUSE; parquet floors, electric, gas, &c.; half mile main line station; easy reach Bexhill, Hastings; delightful garden ONE ACRE.—Write Box Z.946, The Times, E.C.4.

DON'T BUY A HOUSE.

Build a house to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our complete and inclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with prize-winning designs. Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE (well built) to be LET FURNISHED, BEACONSFIELD, six months or longer; four minutes from station; three bed, two sitting rooms; bath, &c.; electric light and heating in all rooms, independent boiler, 'phone, wireless; attractive garden; 3½ guineas per week.—Write Box 9028, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS, GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH. Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BROADSTAIRS.—Gentleman wishes to LET his charmingly FURNISHED HOUSE on West Esplanade, facing sea; six bed rooms, two sitting; 'phone; garage; tennis court; central heating; from Sept. 18.—Duncan, 4, Westcliff-road, Ealing. Tele. 0092.

CORNWALL, LAMORNA COVE.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; two guineas; five bed rooms; garage and usual offices; charming garden; situated in beautiful district.—Write Taylor.

DORSET.—FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE from Sept. to June; six bed, four reception rooms; old garden. Three Acres; all conveniences. 5½gns. week.—Burne, Glen House, Wimborne.

EFFINGHAM, adjoining Links.—Old COUNTRY HOUSE; eight bed, three reception, bath; electric light; Two Acres; garages. Rent £6 6s. six months or longer.—View Tree House.

GORLESTON-ON-SEA (East Coast).—All best FURNISHED HOUSES, BUNGALOWS.—Full Register from EDWARD S. CHASEY, Estate Agent, 53, Springfield-road, Gorleston-on-Sea. 'Phone, Gor. 152.

GORLESTON, overlooking sea.—A beautiful little HOUSE, well FURNISHED; sleeps seven; every modern convenience; garage; nice garden; near golf; September.—Thomas, The Links, Gorleston-on-Sea.

NEAR CALNE and CHIPPENHAM.

For Autumn or Winter months; Moderate Rent.

LADY RACHEL STUART wishes to LET DOWER HOUSE standing in private park; six-seven bed rooms; electric light.

Good position for hunting; also polo.

Details and order to view from WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1. (Grosvenor 2020-2.)

Early September. Two to 14 months.

WALTON.—Well FURNISHED modern labour-saving Detached HOUSE only a few minutes from Station (Waterloo 30mins.); five bed rooms, day nursery, two bath, two reception, usual offices; garage; about ONE ACRE; central heating. Co.'s electric light, gas, &c.; maids might remain; 5gns. per week.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

HUNTING THREE PACKS.

NEW FOREST, near LYNDHURST.—HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, three months, probably longer, from September; three reception, seven-nine bed rooms; bath rooms; modern conveniences; two garages; stabling; garden.—Maberly, Ravens Nest, Lyndhurst.

STRATFORD-on-AVON (near).—FURNISHED COTTAGE winter months; reasonable comforts; excellent kitchener, Elsan closet; low rent.—Roe, Loxley, Warwickshire.

SUN BATHERS.

SUPERBLY FURNISHED RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE: six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception (drawing room 30ft. by 25ft. with parquet floor); all modern conveniences; flat protected roof for sun-bathing; river frontage; hard tennis court; garage; one month or longer.—RICHARDS and Co., Estate Agents, Marlow.

SOUTH CORNWALL, Kennack Sands.—BUNGALOW, one minute sea; nine rooms, bath; water laid on; garage; available Aug. 21; 8gns. weekly; low rent for long let.—Scott, Brockhurst, Weed, Stoke Poges.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

will be found on Page Three.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BOND-STREET and REGENT-STREET (between).

A most Important and Prominent CORNER GROUND FLOOR and BASEMENT with about 75ft. of window display.

The long LEASE is for SALE with immediate possession at a price representing only a portion of the money recently expended on improvements.

Agents: ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.—For SALE at a low reserve, double-fronted SHOP with living accommodation and cottage in main thoroughfare.—Apply G. Le B. BENEST, Estate Agent, 18, Queen-street, Jersey.

WANTED

REQUIRED in Central Bloomsbury, FREEHOLD PREMISES suitable for offices. Not exceeding £6,000.—Particulars "A. B. A.," 37, Connaught-street, W.2.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

KENT in heart of fruit-growing district.—INTENSIVE FRUIT HOLDING, in excellent cultivation; comfortable HOUSE (seven rooms), garage, heated glass-house; five acres full bearing fruit, one acre meadow; possession. FREEHOLD £1,800 "all at."—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

Telephones: Alsager 16, Congleton 297, Macclesfield 3040. Telegrams: Barker, Auctioneer, Congleton.

BARKER & KING.

ALSAGER. CONGLETON. MACCLESFIELD.

MAGNIFICENT POSITION IN CHESHIRE.

Elevated Position with Panoramic Views. Within Easy Access of Manchester and the Potteries.

A Particularly Attractive Residence, approached by a Drive, replete with all modern conveniences. Secluded position. Splendid condition throughout.

Hall, lounge, dining room, drawing room, fine billiard room, 11 bed rooms, lift, two bath rooms; stores; two kitchens. Telephones. Modern drainage.

Beautiful Grounds, two plantations, tennis court, rose gardens, kitchen garden, orchard, hot house, pavilion; Garages for six cars. Laundry with lofts and rooms over.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS, AND NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE REFUSED, FAILING SALE, THE PROPERTY WILL BE LET ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Apply Sole Agents—

BARKER and KING, Congleton, Cheshire.

EAST COMPTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD DAIRY FARM of about 97 ACRES (9 acres orchard, 5 arable and remainder sound healthy pasturelands), with the attractive and convenient farmhouse, in perfect order, approached by drive, known as "East Compton Farm." One mile from the important Market Town of Shepton Mallet and five from the City of Wells.

Splendid Outbuildings and Two Workmen's houses.

Electric light, Co.'s water. Telephone.

POSSESSION on COMPLETION.

WAINWRIGHT, LAVER & CREES, LTD.,

will SELL the above by AUCTION at the "Council Hall," Shepton Mallet, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1930, at 3.30 p.m.

Particulars of Sale from the Auctioneers, Shepton Mallet, or Messrs. Bennett and Co., Land Agents, Bruton, or of Messrs. Garrard, Wolfe, Gaze and Clarke, Solicitors, 18, St. James's-place, St. James's-street, London, S.W.1.

WELLPARK, TIGHNABRUAICH, ARGYLLSHIRE.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

This finely situated COAST RESIDENCE commands delightful views of the Island and famous Kyles of Bute.

Excellent yachting centre, good anchorage, and private jetty.

House in absolutely perfect